This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

BOSTON
MEDICAL LIBRARY
8 THE FENWAY

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

American Institute of Homoeopathy.

SECTION I.

PROCEEDINGS

AND

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS,

OF THE

20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Sessions. Held 1867, 1868, 1869, *and* 1870.

VOLUME I. - - NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.

PRINTED AT CHICAGO AND BOSTON.

R.R.DONNELLEY
THE LAKESIDE PRESS
CHICAGO

PROCEEDINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I, SECTION I.

PAGE

Address by Geo. E. Belcher, M.D. 9
" " F. G. Comstock, M.D. 168
" " David Thayer, M.D. 295
" " Hon. J. Young Scammon, ... 503
" " G. D. Beebe, M.D. 474
" " A. E. Small, M.D. 501
Admission of Female Members, ... 233, 345
A New Splint, ... 532
Annual Address, by N. F. Cooke, M.D. 88
" " " H. B. Clarke, M.D. 237
" " " R. Ludlam, M.D. 361
" " " C. Dunham, M.D. 570
Appendix, ... 443, 693
Appointment of Committees, ... 235
Auditing Committee, ... 482

Biographical Sketches of Deceased Members, ... 633
Bone in the Eye, ... 529
Bureau of Materia Medica, ... 186, 321, 495
" " Organization, ... 188, 217, 339
" " Clinical Medicine, ... 204, 316, 483
" " Surgery, ... 208, 335, 528
" " Obstetrics, ... 210, 217, 328, 508
" " Anatomy and Physiology, ... 211, 337, 542
" " Hygiene, ... 216
Bureaus and Committees, ... 357, 548
Bailey *vs.* Neilson, ... 202, 231

Censors, ... 302
Committee on Finance, ... 175, 302
" " Credentials, ... 307, 494
" " Foreign Correspondence, ... 340, 547
" " Publication of a Journal, ... 340
" " Publication 482
" " Conference with Medical Professors, ... 552
Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules of Order, ... 129
" and By-Laws, ... 256, 407, 671

Delegates, ... 11
Discussion on Code of Ethics, ... 20–26, 58–81
" " Materia Medica, ... 29
" " Admission of Women, ... 40
" " Delinquent Members, ... 171
" " Pathological Anatomy, ... 205
" " Annual Addresses, ... 212

Editorial Association, ... 517
Election of Officers for 1869, ... 170

PAGE
Election of Officers for 1870, ... 299, 356
" " " " 1871, ... 567
Elective Officers of Institute since its Organization, ... 437
Excursion Festival, ... 216
Executive and Publication Committee, ... 302
Excision of Lower Jaw, ... 539

Finance Committee, ... 547
Fincke's High Potencies, ... 39
Foreign Correspondence, Reports, ... 340, 547, 612

Hernia — An Extraordinary Case, ... 534
Homœopathic Dispensatory, ... 232, 327, 506
" Physicians on Boards of Health, ... 201
" Pharmacy, Institute of, ... 344
Hospital for the Insane, State of New York, ... 544

Laying Corner-Stone of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, ... 500
Ligation of Funis, ... 323
List of Members, 1867, ... 141
" " " (deceased), 1867, ... 156
" " " 1868, ... 267
" " " (deceased), 1868, ... 284
" " " 1869, ... 417
" " " 1870, ... 672
" " " (deceased), 1870, ... 625
" " Non-Members, deceased, ... 630
" " Members elected, 1867, ... 17
" " " " 1868, ... 183
" " " " 1869, ... 302
" " " " 1870, ... 485

Nomenclature, ... 326, 517
Necrological Reports, ... 340, 399, 618
Novel Suggestion in Ovariotomy, ... 533

Officers for 1867-8, ... 3
" " 1868-9, ... 163
" " 1869-70, ... 291
" " 1870-71, ... 467
Opening Address, by DAVID THAYER, M.D., ... 475

President's Address, W. TOD HELMUTH, M.D. 8
" " H. D. PAINE, M.D. 170
Proceedings of the Twentieth Session, ... 5
" " Twenty-first Session, ... 167
" " Twenty-second Session, ... 295
" " Twenty-third Session, ... 473

Report on Code of Ethics, ... 107
" of Treasurer, ... 128, 255, 302, 403, 611
" " Committee on Delegates, ... 176
" " Committee on Education, ... 341, 377, 389, 551, 591, 598
" " Committee on Homœopathic Dispensatory, ... 397, 608
" " Executive and Publication Committee, ... 401
" " Committee on Finance, ... 404
" " Board of Censors, ... 485
" on Conference with Medical Professors, ... 604

Resolutions, ... 135, 262, 412, 666
" on Michigan University, ... 194

Social Invitations, ... 301

Western Institute of Homœopathy, ... 339, 522

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTIETH SESSION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,

HELD IN NEW YORK, JUNE 4, 5, 6 AND 7, 1867.

VOL. 1. NEW SERIES. NO. 1.

BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.
1868.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858,
By I. T. Talbot,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

Proceedings and Miscellaneous Papers.

Officers of the Institute for 1867–8, ... 3

ART. I. Proceedings of the Twentieth Session, ... 5

President's address. WM. TOD HELMUTH, M.D. 8

Address by GEO. E. BELCHER, M.D. 9

Delegates, ... 11

Members elected, ... 17

Discussion on Code of Ethics, ... 20–26, 58–81

Discussion on Materia Medica, ... 29

Fincke's High Potencies. 39

Discussion on admitting Women to Membership, ... 40

II. Annual Address. N. F. COOKE, M.D. 88

III. Report of the Committee on a Complete Code of Medical Ethics. CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., *Chairman*, ... 107

IV. Report of the Treasurer. E. M. KELLOGG, M.D., ... 128

V. Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order, ... 129

VI. Resolutions, ... 135

VII. List of Members, June, 1867, ... 141

VIII. List of Deceased Members, June, 1867, ... 156

SECTION II.

Report of the Bureau of Materia Medica.

ART. I. Observations during Drug Proving. CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D. 3

II. Pulsatilla Nuttalliana. CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D. 7

III. Hydrastis Canadensis. WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D. 58

IV. Proving of the Lilium tigrinum. WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M.D. 93

SECTION III.

Report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses.

ART. I. General Report of the Bureau, ... 3

II. On the Alleged Change of Type in Diseases. H. D. PAINE, M.D. 6

III. Diphtheria. D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. 22

IV. Experience in the late Epidemic of Cholera in St. Louis. S. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. 34

V. Clinical Cases. WILLIAM HAUSE, M.D. 49

SECTION IV.

Report of the Bureau of Obstetrics.

ART. I. Report on Obstetrics. HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D. 3
II. Puerperal Convulsions. JOHN C. SANDERS, M.D. 10
III. Case of Procidentia Uteri. E. G. COOK, M.D. 23

SECTION V.

Report of the Bureau of Surgery.

ART. I. Surgical Cases. WM. TOD HELMUTH, M.D. 3
II. Fracture of the Patella. BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D. 13
III. On the External use of Medicines in Homœopathic Surgery. GEORGE F. FOOTE, M.D. . . . . .
IV. Treatment of Fractures of the Femur without the Aid of Splints. L. H. WILLARD, M.D. 20
V. On Bandaging. J. T. HOTCHKISS, M.D. 25
VI. Anatomical Anomalies. N. F. COOKE, M.D. 29
VII. Astringents. C. THEODORE LIEBOLD, M.D. 32
VIII. Post Mortem Examinations. W. JAMES BLAKELY, M.D. 34

SECTION VI.

Report of the Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics.

ART. I. General Report of the Bureau, ... 3
II. A Sketch of the History of Medicine. FRANCIS H. KREBS, M.D. 8
III. Reports of Homœopathic Institutions:
1. State Societies, ... 33
2. County and Local Societies, ... 40
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries, ... 47
4. Colleges, ... 57
5. Medical Journals, ... 60
IV. Obituary Notices. HENRY D. PAINE, M.D.
Benjamin Franklin Joslin, M.D. 62
Edwin C. Witherill, M.D. 64
Hunting Sherrill, M.D. 65
Richard Bloss, M.D. 66

PREFACE.

The Committee on Publication regret that delay in forwarding to them leading portions of the Transactions which they did not think it proper to omit, has retarded for several months the issuing of this volume. Some papers of considerable importance have not yet been received, and are necessarily omitted.

As the Transactions were formerly arranged, it was impossible to properly compile and print any portion until all the important matter was received. To obviate this difficulty and delay in the future, and in order to better classify the publications of the Institute, it has been deemed advisable to arrange the matter in Sections, each to be paged separately and added to, year by year, so as eventually to form complete volumes from each of the Bureaus. These, with suitable title-pages and indexes, will be valuable additions to the libraries of the members. The Committee have therefore felt justified in calling this a New Series.

In Section I., the discussions on various important subjects have been reported at length by Mr. Manson. The report on a Code of Ethics is presented as revised in accordance with the suggestions made by the Institute. In the lists of Members and Deceased Members, some inaccuracies undoubtedly occur, although no pains have been spared to make both lists as complete as possible. Two errors have already come to the notice of the Committee. The name of Nathaniel B. Rice, M.D., of East Saginaw, Mich., should be added to the "Members," and that of Dr. David

SHEPHARD, of Bainbridge, Ohio, should be transferred from "Deceased Members" to "Members."

A few extra copies of Section II. have been printed, as the subject of materia medica is one of great importance to homœopathists.

Sections III., IV. and V., — Clinical Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery, — each contain interesting and valuable papers.

Section VI. shows the importance of the Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics. Through the efforts of this Bureau more than seventy societies and institutions were represented by delegates at the session, and a much larger number of valuable reports have been furnished than ever before. Some of these the Committee, for want of space, have been compelled to condense, while others could, perhaps, with profit have been made much longer. These annual reports are of such interest and value in recording medical progress in this country, that members cannot fail to recognize the importance of having every institution under homœopathic direction properly represented and reported to the American Institute of Homœopathy.

BOSTON, April, 1868.

SECTION I.

PROCEEDINGS

AND

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

OF THE

TWENTIETH SESSION

OF THE

American Institute of Homœopathy.

VOLUME I. NUMBER 1.

CONTENTS.

I. Proceedings of the Twentieth Session.

II. Annual Address - - - - - - - - - - - - N. F. COOKE, M.D.

III. Report of the Committee on a Complete Code of Medical Ethics - - - - - - - - CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., *Chairman.*

IV. Report of the Treasurer - - - - - - - - - E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.

V. Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order.

VI. Resolutions.

VII. List of Members, June 1867.

VIII. List of Deceased Members, June 1867.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

OFFICERS FOR 1867-8.

President.

WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, M.D. . . . . ST. LOUIS, MO

Vice-President.

P. P. WELLS, M.D. . . . . BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Vice-Presidents, ex officiis.

E. CLARK, M.D. . . . PORTLAND, ME.
A. MORRILL, M.D. . . CONCORD, N.H.
G. E. E. SPARHAWK, M.D., GAYSVILLE, VT.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . .BOSTON, MASS.
S. E. SWIFT, M.D. . COLCHESTER, CONN.
B. F. CORNELL, M.D., MOREAU STATION, N.Y.
WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
J. BOSLER, M.D. . . . DAYTON, OHIO.
CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M.D., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
O. P. BAER, M.D. . . . RICHMOND, IND.
L. E. OBER, M.D. . . . LA CROSSE, WIS.

Corresponding Secretaries, ex officiis.

N. G. H. PULSIFER, M.D., WATERVILLE, ME.
J. H. GALLINGER, M.D., CONCORD, N.H.
J. H. JONES, M.D. . . . CHELSEA, VT.
L. MACFARLAND, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.
W. W. RODMAN, M.D., NEW HAVEN, CT.
H. B. FELLOWS, M.D. . AURORA, N.Y.
BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A. SHEPHERD, M.D. . GLENDALE, O.
EDWIN A. LODGE, M.D., DETROIT, MICH.
J. T. BOYD, M.D. . INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
J. S. MITCHELL, M.D. . CHICAGO, ILL.

General Secretary.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON, MASS.

Provisional Secretary.

HORACE M. PAINE, M.D. . . . . ALBANY, N.Y.

Treasurer.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Censors.

W. E. PAYNE, M.D. . . . BATH, ME.
E. U. JONES, M.D. . . TAUNTON, MASS.
BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D., PHILA. PA.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D. . PITTSBURG, PA.
A. T. BULL, M.D. . . . BUFFALO, N.Y.

Committee on Credentials.

G. W. SWAZEY, M.D., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
J. J. YOULIN, M.D. . JERSEY CITY, N.Y.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
DAVID THAYER, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.
W. WEBSTER, M.D. . . DAYTON, OHIO.

Committee on Publication.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . BOSTON, MASS.
HORACE M. PAINE, M.D., ALBANY, N.Y.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . NEW YORK.

Auditing Committee.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . PHILA., PA.
S. GREGG, M.D. . . . BOSTON, MASS.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . CINCINNATI, O.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M. D., PHILA., PA.
GEORGE E. BELCHER, M.D., NEW YORK.

Committee of Arrangements.

T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
J. HARTMANN, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
G. S. WALKER, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
WILLIAM T. HELMUTH, M.D., ST. LOUIS.

Orator for 1868.

HENRY B. CLARKE, M.D. . . . . NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Alternate.

WILLIAM H. WATSON, M.D. . . . . UTICA, N. Y.

Necrologist.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Provings.

CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D., HARRISON SQUARE, MASS.
WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M.D, BATH, ME.
E. M. HALE, M.D. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M.D., NEW YORK.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D. . NEW YORK.
S. M. CATE, M.D. . . . SALEM, MASS.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. CLEVELAND, O.
P. P. WELLS M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D. . PITTSBURG, PA.

Bureau of Obstetrics.

HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D. PHILA., PA.
J. C. SANDERS, M.D. . CLEVELAND, O.
J. H. WOODBURY, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.
REUBEN LUDLAM, M.D., CHICAGO, ILL.
TULLIO S. VERDI, M.D., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bureau of Surgery.

WM. T. HELMUTH, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
JACOB BEAKLEY, M.D., . NEW YORK.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D., . . CHICAGO, ILL.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
GEORGE F. FOOTE, M.D., PHILA., PA.

Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D. . NEW YORK.
HORACE M. PAINE, M.D., ALBANY, N.Y.
BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D., PHILA., PA.
WILLIAM F. JACKSON, M.D., ROXBURY. MASS,
T. CATION DUNCAN, M.D., CHICAGO, ILL.

Bureau of Physiology.

J. H. P. FROST, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
C. VASTINE, M.D. . . TRENTON, N. J.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . CLEVELAND, O.
H. P. GATCHELL, M.D., CLEVELAND, O.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . NEW YORK.

Bureau of Hygiene.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., NEW YORK.
G. E. SHIPMAN, M.D., . CHICAGO, ILL.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . ST. LOUIS, MO.
J. H. PULTE, M.D. . . CINCINNATI, O.
C. WILLIAM BOYCE, M.D., AUBURN, N. Y.

Bureau of Anatomy.

T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M.D., PHILA., PA.
H. C. ALLEN, M.D. . . . CLEVELAND, O.
MELVILLE BRYANT, M.D., NEW YORK.
JABEZ B. HOLTBY, M.D. . NEW YORK.

Committee on Medical Education.

JOHN C. SANDERS, M.D., CLEVELAND, O.
GEORGE S. WALKER, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
STEPHEN R. KIRBY, M.D. . NEW YORK.
DANIEL HOLT, M.D. . LOWELL, MASS.
D. S. SMITH, M.D. . . . CHICAGO ILL.

Committee on Finance.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D. . NEW YORK.
S. B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . NEW YORK.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D. NEW YORK.
T. S. VERDI, M.D., WASHINGTON, D. C.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . BOSTON, MASS.
B. DEGERSDORFF, M.D. SALEM, MASS.

I.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTIETH SESSION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,

HELD IN NEW YORK, ON JUNE 4, 5, 6 AND 7, 1867.

FROM A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT BY GEORGE J. MANSON.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

THE Institute met in the Gallery of Fine Arts, corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The customary preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, June 4, at eight o'clock, P. M.; at which upwards of one hundred members were present.

George E. Belcher, M.D., of New York, President of the County Society, called the meeting to order, and John F. Gray M.D., of New York, was elected the presiding officer.

Henry D. Paine, M.D., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, stated that the committee had thought it would expedite matters, and save the time of the Institute, to have this meeting appoint a nominating committee, consisting of one member from each State represented. After some discussion, the suggestion was adopted, and the committee elected on open nomination as follows:—

Maine — W. E. PAYNE, M.D.
New Hampshire — A. MORRILL, M.D.
Vermont — G. E. E. SPARHAWK, M.D.
Massachusetts — I. T. TALBOT, M.D.
Rhode Island — C. F. MANCHESTER, M.D.
Connecticut — W. W. RODMAN, M.D.
New York — P. P. WELLS, M.D.
New Jersey — J. J. YOULIN, M.D.
Delaware — D. W. THOMAS, M.D.
Pennsylvania — W. WILLIAMSON, M.D.
Maryland — F. R. MCMANUS, M.D.
District of Columbia — T. S. VERDI, M.D.
Ohio — W. WEBSTER, M.D.
Indiana — O. P. BAER, M.D.
Illinois — N. F. COOKE, M.D.
Michigan — E. A. LODGE, M.D.
Wisconsin — J. S. DOUGLAS, M.D.
Iowa — E. A. GUILBERT, M.D.
Minnesota — C. D. WILLIAMS, M.D.
Missouri — WILLIAM T. HELMUTH, M.D.
Kansas — T. J. WARD, M.D.
Louisiana — W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D.
Georgia — F. H. ORME, M.D.
Nova Scotia — W. WESSELHOEFT, M.D.

The programme prepared by the Committee of Arrangements was adopted as the Order of Exercises of the Meeting.

After some further discussion, and some pertinent remarks from the venerable chairman, the meeting adjourned.

By invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, the members then repaired to a hall below, where a bountiful collation was spread. An hour was spent in a social manner, during which there was a general renewal of old acquaintanceship, and formation of new.

At all the daily sessions of the Institute, the same unstinted hospitality was shown to the members of the Institute.

FIRST DAY.

Morning Session.

The Institute assembled on Wednesday morning, June 5, at ten o'clock. In the absence of the President, the General Secretary, I. T. Talbot, M.D., of Boston, called the members to order and said:—

Gentlemen: The hour has arrived for convening the American Institute of Homœopathy in its twentieth session. The President and Vice-President both being absent, it becomes my duty to call the meeting to order, and I would request you to nominate some one as temporary chairman of this meeting.

Henry D. Paine, M.D., of New York, was unanimously elected. On taking the chair, he made the following remarks:—

Gentlemen and Members of the Institute: I am under many obligations to you for this unexpected testimony of your kind feeling toward me, and shall, during my brief occupation of this chair, endeavor to serve you with efficiency and impartiality. If I do not, it will be from no want of effort on my part.

The Rev. Dr. Tuttle was then requested to open the session with prayer.

The roll of members was called and corrected, and one hundred and twelve answered to their names. In the course of the session about two hundred and fifty were present.

The committee appointed at the preliminary meeting reported the following list of nominations of officers for the ensuing year:

President.

WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, M.D. . . . . St. Louis.

Vice-President.

P. P. WELLS, M.D. . . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Secretary.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . Boston, Mass.

Provisional Secretary.

HORACE M. PAINE, M.D. . . . . Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer.

EDWIN M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . New York.

Censors.

WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M.D. . . . . Maine.
E. U. JONES, M.D. . . . . Massachusetts.
BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D. . . . . Pennsylvania.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D. . . . . Pennsylvania.
A. T. BULL, M.D. . . . . Buffalo, N. Y.

These gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The Institute then adjourned for half an hour, for refreshment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock, the Institute re-assembled, and the newly elected officers assumed the duties of their positions. The President, having been conducted to the chair by Drs. Gray and Moore, addressed the Institute as follows:—

Gentlemen of the American Institute of Homœopathy:

In accepting the high position which you have given me, and while fully appreciating the honor which is conferred in being called to preside over the American Institute of Homœopathy, it is with difficulty that I can give expression to the mingled feelings which are in my mind. This is more especially the case when I see around me so many who are old in years and reputation,

and whose lives have been spent in forwarding the interests of that system of medicine for the extension of which this Institute has been established.

There are here assembled homœopathic physicians from all sections of our great Republic. I have travelled a thousand miles to be present at this meeting, and to bear to you from the far off West, the good tidings of the most triumphant success of homœopathy.

In the city of St. Louis, we have established a college, hospitals, dispensaries, and other public institutions for the proper dissemination of the great law of *similia;* we have obtained in a great measure the confidence of the people, and there exists but a single retarding influence to the wider diffusion of the cause, and that is the paucity of our numbers.

In that vast expanse of country, known as the Mississippi valley, there are cities, towns and villages where, though homœopathy is not thoroughly understood, the people actually plead for homœopathic physicians. In most large places, our cause is more advanced. From the indications given at the last meeting of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, held at Indianapolis, and from which I have lately come, I have every reason to believe that the future prospects of homœopathy throughout the West are of the most satisfactory nature. During the session of this Institute, it will be my pleasure, as a delegate from the Western organization, to speak more fully on this subject, and to illustrate to what extent the practice of homœopathy is adopted, and the merits of our Western physicians.

All that I can say at present is to thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me, which I can assure you is wholly unexpected on my own part; and to express my doubts as to my ability to control so many *young* gentlemen, while bearing the infirmities of my own advancing years.

George E. Belcher, M.D., of New York, Chairman of the

Committee of Arrangements, then welcomed the members of the Institute in the following remarks:—

Gentlemen, Fellow-members of the American Institute of Homœopathy: —

As Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, I have the honor of greeting you in this our city of New York. Allow me also to bid you welcome in behalf of the members of the New-York County Homœopathic Medical Society,— a legally organized body of physicians.

We welcome and honor you as representatives of that portion of the medical profession which has sought to make therapeutics a science; and, to accomplish this, has superadded to the studies of ordinary medical practitioners the study of the system of therapeutics foreshadowed by Hippocrates and practically illustrated by the genius and labors of Hahnemann.

Meeting together as disciples of Hahnemann, and believing in the general applicability of the homœopathic law, we can congratulate ourselves that the influence of our school has already increased the usefulness of the medical profession, not only directly, by its own milder and more scientific management of disease, but indirectly, by inclining a large number of practitioners of other schools to doubt more and more the propriety or safety of heroic treatment, and to prefer that their sick be left to the operations of nature alone.

May the results of our meeting be the formation and renewal of fraternal relations, the continuance of the freedom of discussion and investigation, — such as Hahnemann always maintained, — an increase of all influences which tend to lessen the harshness of the medical treatment of former days, a more comprehensive grasp of the great law of cure, and redoubled energy to fulfil the mission we have undertaken.

Hoping your stay in New York may be agreeable and satisfactory, we give you a hearty and sincere welcome.

On motion of G. W. Swazey, M.D., the President appointed a Committee on Credentials, consisting of the following gentlemen: —

G. W. SWAZEY, M.D.
J. J. YOULIN, M.D.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D.
DAVID THAYER, M.D.
W. WEBSTER, M.D.

On motion of W. Williamson, M.D., a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts was appointed by the President, as follows: —

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D.
S. GREGG, M.D.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D.
R. J. MCCLATCHEY, M.D.
GEORGE E. BELCHER, M.D.

The Secretary then read such portions of the minutes of the last meeting as related to unfinished business.

The Treasurer, E. M. Kellogg, M.D., made a report, from which it appeared that the receipts of the Institute for the past year were $892.50; and the expenses, $1,038.18; showing a deficit of $145.68. The report, which had been examined and approved by the Auditing Committee, was accepted. (Section I. — Art. 4.)

The Committee on Credentials reported that seventy-two societies and homœopathic institutions were represented by one hundred and three delegates to the Institute as follows:

STATE SOCIETIES.

The Western Institute of Homœopathy.
WM. TOD HELMUTH, M.D.

The Maine Homœopathic Medical Society.
WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M.D. MOSES DODGE, M.D.

The New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society.

A. MORRILL, M.D. E. CUSTER, M.D.

The Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society.

C. B. CURRIER, M.D. G. E. E. SPARHAWK, M.D.

The Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

SAMUEL GREGG, M.D. B. DEGERSDORFF, M.D.
GEORGE RUSSELL, M.D. DANIEL HOLT, M.D.
MILTON FULLER, M.D. GEORGE W. SWAZEY, M.D.
S. M. CATE, M.D. GEORGE BARROWS, M.D.
HENRY B. CLARKE, M.D.

The Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society.

S. E. SWIFT, M.D. G. S. BROWNE, M.D.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

J. BEAKLEY, M.D. L. B. WELLS, M.D.
WM. WRIGHT, M.D. A. R. MORGAN, M.D.
H. B. FELLOWS, M.D. HORACE M. PAINE, M.D.
E. H. HURD, M.D. M. M. MATHEWS, M.D.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

J. B. WOOD, M.D. J. C. MORGAN, M.D.
R. C. SMEDLEY, M.D. J. C. BURGHER, M.D.
I. D. JOHNSON, M.D.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio.

W. WEBSTER, M.D.

The Michigan Homœopathic Medical Institute.

CHAS. J. HEMPEL, M.D. A. WALKER, M.D.
EDWIN A. LODGE, M.D. A. B. SPINNEY, M.D.

The Indiana Medical Institute.

O. P. BAER, M.D.

The Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. N. F. COOKE, M.D.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. I. S. P. LORD, M.D.
F. H. VANLIEW, M.D. T. BACKMEISTER, M.D.

COUNTY OR LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Central Homœopathic Medical Association of Maine.
W. E. PAYNE, M.D.

Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine.
D. THAYER, M.D.

Bristol Co. (Mass.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
J. L. CLARKE, M.D.

Worcester Co. Homœopathic Medical Society.
WM. B. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.

Albany Co. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
L. M. PRATT, M.D.

Cayuga Co. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
C. W. BOYCE, M.D.

Chemung Co. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
N. R. SEELEY, M.D.

Columbia and Green Cos. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
A. P. COOK, M.D.

Dutchess Co. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
J. HORNBY, M.D.

King's Co. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
BERNHARDT FINCKE, M.D.

Livingston Co. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
J. M. BLAKESLEY, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society, Co. of New York.
DANIEL D. SMITH, M.D.

Otsego Co. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
J. T. WALLACE, M.D.

Steuben Co. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
H. S. BENEDICT, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Ulster Co., N.Y.
F. W. INGALLS, M.D.

Hahnemann Academy of Medicine New York.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D.

Central New York Homœopathic Society.
WM. HENRY HOYT, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, (Pa.)
R. J. MCCLATCHEY, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester and Delaware Cos. (Pa.)
COATES PRESTON, M.D.

Cumberland Valley (Pa.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
WM. H. COOK, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny Co. (Pa.)
H. H. HOFFMAN, M.D.

Hahnemann Society of the Cleveland H. M. College.
S. R. BECKWITH, M.D.

Miami Homœopathic Medical Society, Ohio.
W. WEBSTER, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the 17th Congressional Dist. of Ohio.
R. B. RUSH, M.D.

Cuyahoga Co. (Ohio) Medical Association.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, Boston.
F. H. KREBS, M.D.

Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, Boston.
O. S. SANDERS, M.D.

Consumptives' Home, Boston.
CHARLES CULLIS, M.D.

House of the Angel Guardian, Boston.
H. P. SHATTUCK, M.D.

Troy Homœopathic Dispensary.
WILLIAM S. SEARLE, M.D.

Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary.
ERNST F. HOFMAN, M.D.

New York Homœopathic Dispensary.
S. LILIENTHAL, M.D.

Bond St. Homœopathic Dispensary, (N. Y.)
OTTO FÜLLGRAFF, M.D.

Protestant Half Orphan Asylum. (N. Y.)
B. F. BOWERS, M.D.

Homœopathic Infirmary for Women. (N. Y.)
S. S. GUY, M.D.

Five Points House of Industry. (N. Y.)
B. F. JOSLEN, M.D.

Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary.
A. E. SUMNER, M.D.

Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary.
J. LESTER KEEP, M.D.

Newark (N. J.) Orphan Asylum.
F. B. MANDEVILLE, M.D.

Homœopathic Dispensary of Philadelphia.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D.

Dispensary of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
J. R. EARHEART, M.D.

Hahnemann Medical Dispensary, Philadelphia.
HENRY N. MARTIN, M.D.

Homœopathic Dispensary of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M.D.

Homœopathic Infirmary of Philadelphia.
BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D.

Home for Little Wanderers, Philadelphia.
H. N. MARTIN, M.D.

Hom. Med. & Surg. Hospital & Dispensary of Pittsburg.
MARCELLIN CÔTÉ, M.D.

Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis.
WM. TOD HELMUTH, M.D.

Leavenworth Homœopathic Dispensary.
MARTIN MAYER, M.D.

HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGES.

New England Homœopathic Medical College.
L. MACFARLAND, M.D.

New York Homœopathic Medical College.
F. W. HUNT, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
A. LIPPE, M.D.

Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.
CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D.

Cleveland Homœopathic College.
J. C. SANDERS, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.
WM. TOD HELMUTH, M.D.

HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNALS.

New England Medical Gazette.
H. C. ANGELL, M.D.

North American Journal of Homœopathy.
F. W. HUNT, M.D.

Hahnemannian Monthly.
J. H. P. FROST, M.D.

The Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.
D. H. BECKOITH, M.D.

American Homœopathic Observer.
E. A. LODGE, M.D.

Western Homœopathic Observer.
JOHN HARTMAN, M.D.

The Board of Censors presented the names of the following persons, one hundred and fifty-six in number as having complied with the by-laws, and therefore eligible for membership. They were accordingly elected: —

J. A. ALBERTSON, M.D.,	Detroit, Mich.
J. R. ANDREWS, M.D.,	New York.
HENRY N. AVERY, M.D.,	Morristown, N. J.
O. P. BAER, M.D.,	Indianapolis, Ind.
GEORGE W. BAILEY, M.D.,	Elizabeth, N. J.
J. B. BAILEY, M.D.,	Charlestown, Mass.
WILLIAM C. BARKER, M.D.,	Waukegan, Ill.
EDWARD G. BARTLETT, M.D.,	New York.
B. L. B. BAYLISS, M.D.,	Astoria, L. I.
I. G. BELDEN, M.D.,	Tarrytown, N. Y.
JAMES S. BELL, M.D.,	Naperville, Ill.
RALPH BLAKELOCK, M.D.,	New York.
HARRIS S. BENEDICT, M.D.,	Corning, N. Y.
ELEAZER BOWEN, M.D.,	Jersey City, N. J.
HORACE BOWEN, M.D.,	Jersey City, N. J.
JULIUS C. BREY, M.D.,	New York.
WILLIAM BRINK, M.D.,	New York.
JOHN B. BROOKS, M.D.,	Geneseo, Ill.
MELVILLE BRYANT, M.D.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. V. BROWN, M.D.,	Tarrytown, N. Y.
HENRY P. BROWN, M.D.,	Waterbury, Conn.
TITUS L. BROWN, M.D.,	Binghampton, N. Y.
GARDNER S. BROWNE, M.D.,	Hartford, Conn.
THOMAS C. BUNTING, M.D.,	Mauch Chunk, Penn.
S. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D.,	Pekin, Ill.
STEPHEN P. BURDICK, M.D.,	New York.
BENAJAH J. BURNETT, Jr., M.D.,	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
C. E. CAMPBELL, M.D.,	New York.
B. CETLINSKI, M.D.,	New York.
ISRAEL P. CHASE, M.D.,	Henniker, N. H.
WILLIAM L. CLEAVELAND, M.D.,	Atlanta, Ga.
ALBERT L. COMSTOCK, M.D.,	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
E. G. COOK, M.D.,	Buffalo, N. Y.
ELLIOT L. COOK, M.D.,	Buffalo, N. Y.
J. D. CRAIG, M.D.,	Niles, Mich.
C. B. CURRIER, M.D.,	Middlebury, Vt.
ANDREW M. CUSHING, M.D.,	Lynn, Mass.
J. W. DOWLING, M.D.,	New York.
E. H. DRAKE, M.D.,	Detroit, Mich.
PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Penn.

John P. Ermantraut, M.D.,	New York.
J. T. Evans, M.D.,	New York.
Daniel L. Everitt, M.D.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John N. Fairbanks, M.D.,	Hightstown, N. J.
Thomas C. Fanning, M.D.,	Tarrytown, N. Y.
H. Barton Fellows, M. D.,	Aurora, N. Y.
Charles F. Fish, M.D.,	Newark, N. J.
W. M. L. Fiske, M.D.,	Rochester, N. Y.
Levi W. Flagg, M.D.,	Yonkers, N. Y.
William D. Foster, M.D.,	Hannibal, Mo.
E. C. Franklin, M.D.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Thomas S. Goodwin, M.D.,	Port Richmond, Staten Island.
Lewis Grasmuck, M. D.,	Leavenworth, Kansas.
B. Barton Gumpert, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Penn.
William Hale, M.D.,	Washington, D. C.
Evan B. Harding, M.D.,	Northampton, Mass.
John Hawks, M.D.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Hedenberg, M.D.,	Medford, Mass.
Horace P. Hemenway, M.D.,	East Somerville, Mass.
H. B. Henry, M.D.,	New Orleans, La.
R. Walter Heurtley, M.D.,	Newburgh, N. Y.
Robert L. Hill, M.D.,	Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. H. Hinds, M.D.,	Milford, N. H.
E. F. Hinks, M.D.,	Thomaston, Me.
H. M. Hitchcock, M.D.,	New York.
William F. Hocking, M.D.,	Washington Heights, N. Y.
N. Webster Holcomb, M.D.,	Farmer's Village, Conn.
Jabez Bunting Holtby M.D.,	New York.
John Hornby, M.D.,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Henry C. Houghton, M.D.,	New York.
Temple S. Hoyne, M.D.,	Chicago, Ill.
F. W. Hunt, M.D.,	New York.
Henry F. Hunt, M. D.,	Camden, N. J.
John P. Hunting, M.D.,	West Edmeston, N. Y.
H. B. Hund, M.D.,	New York.
F. W. Ingalls, M.D.,	Kingston, N. Y.
W. F. Jackson, M.D.,	Roxbury. Mass.
DeWitt C. Jayne, M.D.,	Florida, N. Y.
Henry C. Jones, M.D.,	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
William A. Jones, M. D.,	Lyndborough, N. H.
J. Lester Keep, M.D.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, M.D.,	Burlington, N. J.
Elam C. Knight. M.D.,	Waterbury, Conn.
C. W. Kuhn, M.D.,	New York.
W. C. Leech, M.D.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
William H. Lewis, M.D.,	Boston, Mass.
C. Theo. Liebold, M.D.,	New York.

S. Lilienthal, M.D.,	New York.
Constantine Lippe, M.D.,	Tremont, N. Y.
Charles Lowry, M.D.,	Greenwich, N. Y.
A. P. Macomber, M.D.,	Malden, Mass.
M. M. Mathews, M.D.,	Rochester, N. Y.
S. R. Mason, M.D.,	Sheffield, Ill.
J. H. McClelland, M. D.,	Pittsburg, Penn.
Daniel McNeil, M. D.,	Hudson City, N. J.
F. B. Mandeville, M.D.,	Newark, N. J.
Henry B. Millard, M.D.,	New York.
J. W. Mitchell, M.D.,	New York.
R. E. Miller, M.D.,	Oxford, N. Y.
Reuben C. Moffat, M.D.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
William D. S. Montanye, M.D.,	Rondout, N. Y.
John C. Morgan, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Penn.
Henry B. Morrill, M.D.,	Boston, Mass.
Nathan R. Morse, M.D.,	Salem, Mass.
Barton Munsey, M.D.,	Verden, Ill.
Aug. Negendank, M.D.,	Wilmington, Del.
Frank Nichols, M.D.,	Hoboken, N. J.
T. Riker Nute, M.D.,	Roxbury, Mass.
James H. Osborne, M.D.,	Bridgeport, Conn.
Frederick W. Payne, M.D.,	Bath, Me.
S. I. Pearsall, M.D.,	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Clement Pearson, M.D.,	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Albert William Phillips, M.D.,	Birmingham, Conn.
Joseph G. W. Pike, M.D.,	Boston, Mass.
Peter William Poulson, M.D.,	San Francisco, Cal.
Leonard Pratt, M.D.,	Wheaton, Illinois.
William M. Pratt, M.D.,	New York.
Elias C. Price, M.D.,	Baltimore, Md.
Nathaniel B. Rice, M.D.,	Saginaw City, Mich.
John F. Rose, M.D.,	Oxford, Penn.
W. H. Sanders, M.D.,	Newton Corner, Mass.
Charles E. Sanford, M.D.,	Bridgeport, Conn.
Isaac W. Sawin, M.D.,	Centredale, R. I.
D. E. Seymour, M.D.,	Calais, Me.
Edward P. Scales, M.D.,	Newton Corner, Mass.
N. R. Seely, M.D.,	Elmira, N. Y.
Levi Shaffer, M.D.,	Kingston, N. Y.
Henry P. Shattuck, M.D.,	Boston, Mass.
Thomas Shearer, M.D.,	Baltimore, Md.
William H. H. Sisson, M.D.,	New Bedford, Mass.
A. P. Skeels, M.D.,	Cairo, Ill.
Henry N. Sloan, M.D.,	Binghamton, N. Y.
William H. Smith, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Penn.
Gust've J. M. Sommer, M.D.,	East New York.

C. W. Sonnenschmidt, M.D.,	Washington, D. C.
S. Swan, M.D.,	New York.
Solomon E. Swift, M. D.,	Colchester, Conn.
J. H. Thompson, M.D.,	New York.
Virgil Thompson, M.D.,	New York.
M. A. Tinker, M.D.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Silas B. Tompkins, M.D.,	Newark, N. J.
Walter Ure, M.D.,	Allegheny City, Penn.
T. D. Wadsworth, M.D.,	Southington Conn.
George S. Walker, M.D.,	St. Louis, Mo.
E. Cook Webb, M.D.,	Orange, N. J.
Walter Wesselhoeft, M.D.,	Halifax, N. S.
Alexander W. Wheeler, M.D.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
J. Ralsey White, M.D.,	New York.
W. Hanford White,, M.D.,	New York.
James Peterson Whittle, M.D.,	Weare, N. H.
C. A. Wilbur, M.D.,	Chicago, Ill.
Alexander Wilder, M.D.,	New York.
L. H. Willard, M.D.,	Allegheny City, Penn.
Henry C. Wood, M.D.,	West Chester, Penn.
William Wright, M.D.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alfred Zantzinger, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Penn.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

The Committee on a Complete Code of Medical Ethics was called upon for a report. In the absence of the chairman, Carroll Dunham, M.D., of New York, H. M. Smith, M.D., read the report which was accepted. (Sect. I. Art. 3.)

On motion of S. Gregg, M.D., of Boston, it was voted

"That the thanks of the Institute be extended to the committee for their very able, elaborate and acceptable report."

H. M. Smith, M.D., moved the adoption of the report. The motion was seconded and the following discussion ensued:

A Member:—Is this code of Ethics the same as that adopted by the American Medical Association?

A. S. Ball, M.D., of New York: I understand it to be in many respects the same. There are some modifications, however.

D. Holt, M.D., of Lowell, Mass.: I do not rise to make any objection to the report. The Code of Ethics of the American

Medical Association has always been considered an excellent one. On the subject of medical ethics, the two schools of medicine stand together. The general courtesies of life are exercised by both schools on the same principles. That being the case, even if this were a *verbatim* copy of their code, I should have no objection to it. But I should like to ask a question or two on certain points. One is, what should be the practice of our school, if you please to term us so, in regard to consultation with our brethren of the other school? Now I believe the practice in many places is for the physicians of the two schools to consult together; while in others they are like the Jews and Samaritans, and have no dealings with each other. Now I think we should have some uniformity in regard to this matter. For my own part, my practice has been to consult with physicians who do not come up, (as we say,) to the highest principles of medical science: we believe that our brethren who have not studied the law of cure do not come up to that point. That is my doctrine and when I am asked to consult with them, I say, fairly and frankly: "I am willing to meet them on general principles in regard to the nature of disease." But should we not have some general rule, applicable alike to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia? I think the report is an excellent one, let it come from what source it may; I shall be very much in favor of adopting it as the Code of our Association, because it is one wherein all educated physicians can agree.

S. Gregg, M.D., of Boston: The report, so far as it relates to consultations, is without reference to old school or new. If we come in contact with another school of physicians, we have a right to acknowledge them as physicians. If our patient wishes us to consult with them we may do so. I believe the report recommends a plan if we cannot agree: The patient has a right to decide whether he will have — no matter what you call it — old school, or new school practice. He has a right to decide what physician he will have. That was why I felt satisfied with this report.

I do not like the terms old school and new school. We expect our medical brethren to be physicians; and if we cannot agree, we may at least agree to differ. I should not wish to have anything said in regard to difference of school. If a physician in any practice is willing to meet with me, if he is a gentleman, I am willing to consult with him. I call him a physician merely, not a homœopath or allopath. If we cannot agree, the patient must decide between us, or I will decide to relinquish the case. I do not think it is necessary to make any distinction of schools,

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., of Philadelphia: I hold in my hand a complete copy of the recent publications of the American Medical Association. While the report of your committee just read embodies all the general regulations or laws recognized by that Association, the additions which have been made to it constitute nearly a third of new matter; these are applicable to the homœopathic school only, or enjoin the duties of a physician viewed from a homœopathic point. There are a few subjects upon which the report does not touch. One of them, referred to by the two gentlemen who have just preceded me, about consultations between allopathic and homœopathic physicians.

If a physician of the old school by desire of the patient, requests a homœopathist to meet him in consultation for the sake of information, or to give a history of the case and its treatment as far as it has gone, I never have seen any difficulty in the matter of their meeting as physicians. If a homœopathist is requested by his patient to meet an allopathic physician, whom the patient wishes to see with a view to adopting the allopathic treatment, — surrendering the homœopathic treatment,— I see no reason why the homœopathist should refuse, or why an allopathist should refuse to meet his homœopathic predecessor. Of course when they meet together and the opinion is given, the patient is transferred to the new physician, the duties of the other are fulfilled. Such things have occurred in Philadelphia repeatedly, but without any professional reproach to the retiring party.

This report differs from the code of the American Medical Association. Its general principles must of course remain the same, but many alterations and additions have been made, and some portions of that code, which are not applicable to the homœopathic physician, have been omitted entirely.

S. R. KIRBY, M.D., of New York: I believe the principles contained in this report are eternal and immutable. They carry me back to the first book of medicine I ever read—old DR. PERCIVAL'S. I like to see, therefore, more credit given to him. Succeeding writers have taken a great deal from him without giving him credit. I have no objections to the principles involved in the report. I cannot have, because they were implanted in my mind in early manhood, and have grown up with me, and when I have to lecture on the subject I never have to write it or make notes. But there are rather too many words in the report; it wants a little pruning. For example: I recollect it is said, that a physician when sick, is not fit to prescribe for himself. There is a fact. Why do they go on to try to give an explanation, which is no explanation at all? We do not want it. Throw it out. There is an unnecessary number of words in connection with the subject of consultations. Physicians may refuse to meet other physicians in consultation. Well, sir; that will regulate itself with every right-minded man; but, there is no particular harm in its standing as it does, so I will not object to it. But then it comes down to the question of consultation with our old school friends, as they are called—although, I tell you, gentlemen, they are not so in justice, for our principles are the oldest, decidedly. Our principles were some of the first creations of Almighty God. My friend Williamson, undertook to describe how this thing should be managed. We want nothing about it, for the reason that the old school physicians do not want us in consultation. My experience is that, when an allopath asks me in consultation, he is like the trout that has taken my hook, and I have but to land him. He

is hooked. He will play around, to be sure, before he is landed. He does not like this, or he does not like that, but you hold on steadily, steadily; he comes nearer and nearer, by and by you basket him. I have four cases of this kind, now in this city; four whom none of you suspect. There are five in Philadelphia. The friend who told me will excuse me, if present. One is a man of powerful intellect, well educated, of fine feeling, and is my ideal of a student.

So, gentlemen, as regards consultation with old school physicians: if they ask us to come we do so; if others do not want us, there is no trouble about it. If they are requested to ask us, they will refuse. If the patient insists, they go. They obey the rules. If they cannot meet us in consultation, they very gradually, like gentlemen, for there are gentlemen among them, succumb. Now, there is no trouble on this subject. All we have to do in medical ethics is to be gentlemanly. We want but few rules, but this is an age of book-making, of making large extensive and wordy reports; and, perhaps, it is all right. I used to read books, word by word, all through. But I have given that up. I look now at the title and contents of a book, and get at its principles. If I get at them — get them clear and know they are true — then I will build up the remaining part of the book myself, no matter what the author may think about it. In that way I get along through a good many books. You call it superficial. Very well. I am merely telling you my experience. So, then, in reference to our duties in ethics towards one another, we have simply to ask the question, "What is right?" just the same as in diet. How much has been written on the subject of dietetics, and what is it good for? All you have to do in the morning is to ask your stomach, "what do you want for your breakfast," and wait for an answer, and the answer will surely come. If you hear no reply, no voice, depend upon it the stomach needs nothing, and you ought to go without your breakfast. The same with every-

thing else. It is very well to have these ethics printed in their wordiness and send them out. It will do no harm, and, therefore, Mr. President, I am not going to object to it.

J. H. P. FROST, M.D., of Philadelphia: There is one principle in this report which underlies it, which pervades it, and which makes it a new thing: a principle which makes it adaptable to the present age. It is embodied in a few words: *be just before you are generous.* This code of ethics goes on the principle of justice between man and man — justice from the physician to the patient, and justice from the patient to the physician who is conferring benefits upon society. The principle involved in this code is the simple principle of justice. It provides not only for the relation of physician and patient, but that of physicians, one to another.

P. P. WELLS, M.D., of Brooklyn: I rise, in the first place, to express the satisfaction I feel that my friend from Lowell, (Dr. Holt) has introduced the subject of consultation between members of the two schools. Embarrassment is often felt, and differences of opinion as to what is our duty are honestly entertained by members of the profession. And then I would express the hope that we may hear generally — and the more freely the better — from those present upon this point, stating their feelings, views, and practice, so that we may put what is right and just before our school in such form that we shall be ready to say "THIS IS LAW." I thank my friend for introducing the matter. I hope it will not be hastily dismissed, but that we shall hear freely from the members present, and before we are through we will send forth what we are willing to abide by as law. We have many men here of large experience, of sound judgment and clear intellect. They can say what is right, and before we are through with it, we will reach the truth.

WM. H. WATSON, M.D., of Utica: I claim that we should never apply the term "regular" to allopathic physicians; for if there is any regularity, it belongs to us. The word "regular"

is derived from the Latin *regula*. Now if it applies to any body of physicians, it applies to those who have some rule of practice. The terms "regular" and "irregular" as usually applied, are entirely wrong, and I think we should not admit their present use under any circumstances. The general attitude we now assume to the old school is the point to which I would direct attention.

G. W. SWAZEY, M.D., of Springfield, Mass.: I listened to the report and saw nothing in it to which I could not fully subscribe, though I think there are some points that will need careful discussion. I, therefore, move that the report be laid upon the table to be taken up for discussion, when it can be examined more at leisure. We can then carefully discuss the merits of particular points.

Dr. WILLIAMSON: I second the motion that the report lie on the table.

Dr. WELLS: I hope it will be understood if this report be laid on the table that it is to be again taken up. I remember distinctly when it was my fortune to preside over the Institute, that most important motions were, in the early stage of the proceedings, laid on the table for a more convenient season and again postponed in the same way, till they were never taken up. Here is an important matter; if it be laid on the table it should be with the honest understanding that it shall again be taken up and discussed.

J. F. GRAY, M.D., of New York: I offer as a substitute for Dr. Swazey's motion:

That Drs. S. R. Kirby and G. W. Swazey be a sub-committee to examine this "Code of Ethics" and to report to-morrow, Thursday, at twelve o'clock, when the whole subject shall be considered by the Institute.

The substitute was adopted.

BUREAU OF ORGANIZATION, REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

H. M. Smith, M.D., Chairman of the Bureau, presented a report.

On motion of H. D. Paine, M.D., it was laid on the table, to be discussed at some future time during the session.

On motion, adjourned to eight o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, the members, with their wives and friends, re-assembled. The President, William Tod Helmuth, M.D., called the Institute to order, and introduced N. F. Cooke, M.D., of Chicago, who delivered the annual address.

On motion of S. S. Guy, M.D., of New York, a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Cooke for his very masterly exposition of the advantages of homœopathy, and its claims for earnest support from the public, with a request for a copy for publication in the Transactions of the Institute. — (Section I., Art. 2.)

The Institute then adjourned till Thursday at ten o'clock, A.M.

[Note. — After adjournment, the Committee of Arrangements invited the members and their friends to repair to the Levee Hall, where tables were spread, loaded with all the luxuries of the season. A band in attendance furnished delightful music; and the complete success of this, as well as the subsequent entertainments must have been as gratifying to those who so generously furnished them, as were these memorable hospitalities, and the social intercourse to which they contributed, to the partakers.]

SECOND DAY.

Morning Session.

The Institute assembled on Thursday, June 6th, at ten o'clock, A.M., and was called to order by the President.

The Secretary reported, that in accordance with the instructions of the Institute, he had distributed six thousand copies of the Cholera Circular, prepared by the Bureau of Clinical Medicine. This had been copied into numerous newspapers in different parts of the country, and had been gratefully received by the profession generally.

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA.

The Chairman of the Bureau, Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D., of Harrison Square, Mass., presented a paper upon "Observations during Drug-proving."—(Section II., Art. 1.)

Dr. Wesselhoeft then read an abstract of a very thorough and careful "Proving of *Pulsatilla Nuttalliana*," the American variety of the *Anemone patens* of Linnæus.—(Section II., Art. 2.)

Walter Williamson, M.D., of Philadelphia, read an abstract of a very extensive and thorough "Proving of *Hydrastis Canadensis*."—(Section II., Art. 3.)

W. E. Payne, M.D., of Bath, Me., presented "A partial proving of *Lilium tigrinum*.—(Section II., Art. 4.)

A letter was read from E. M. Hale, M.D., of Chicago, stating that his proving of *Ptelea trifoliata* was not yet complete; but, if he should be continued upon the Bureau, he hoped to present a carefully prepared proving of this drug at the next meeting of the Institute.

The report of the Bureau was accepted, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

The various reports on Materia Medica were now taken up for consideration and discussion.

N. F. COOKE, M.D., of Chicago: I have been interested in these reports, especially that of Dr. Wesselhoeft, which, I think, bears internal evidence of the conscientious devotion of the prover to the subject. But I wish to inquire of him before the subject goes out of our minds, how he tells the difference between pleuritic pains and rheumatic pains.

DR. WESSELHOEFT: In the proving it is distinctly stated that the pains in the chest were of a kind *resembling* pleurisy; whether in the lungs or in the muscles, could not be clearly ascertained, but it is a symptom which was cured. The lady troubled with stitches, which were defined as clearly as they could be as to their seat, was cured; but it could not be ascertained to what particular tissue or organ they were to be referred.

DR. COOKE: Then I would say that the word involving any pathological idea of the case should be stricken out of the report so that we shall not be confused.

DR. WESSELHOEFT: There are no pathological ideas there which could lead to confusion. When a thing was positively known it was stated.

W. A. READ, M.D., of Philadelphia: It is not fitting for us to be the recipients of such a favor as this report, without offering our acknowledgments. I do not wish to be under such an obligation without tendering my thanks; I move, therefore, that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to the Members of the Bureau for their laborious efforts, and carefully prepared reports. The resolution was carried.

B. FINCKE, M.D., of Brooklyn, presented a detailed proving of Lachesis, made with the one hundred thousandth potency. It was referred to the Committee on Publication.

J. C. MORGAN, M.D., of Philadelphia: My attention has been directed by the remarks of Dr. Wesselhoeft to the importance of provers making a physical investigation of the con-

ditions that may exist; as, for instance, by exploration of the chest, to determine whether symptoms be rheumatic or pleuritic. Now there are a great many pathological conditions that have been developed undoubtedly in the cases of proving, and to a great extent those pathological conditions are unknown to us, not having been observed by the usual method of physical exploration. I therefore suggest, sir, that those gentlemen who are interested in the provings of materia medica should give attention to auscultation and physical diagnosis during the proving of drugs, to enable us to come to a just conclusion of the pathological conditions thereby produced.

THE PRESIDENT: We can very readily accomplish that, gentlemen, by appointing Dr. Morgan on the Bureau for next year.

P. P. WELLS, M.D., of New York: Mr. President:—The matter of the proving of drugs is one of interest to us all, and to all with whom we have to do as professional advisers. It lies at the very root of all our practical duties; so far as relates to curing diseases by drug agencies it constitutes the backbone of our strength. Therefore, it is of the very first importance to our profession; and, in order to a clear perception of what constitutes a proving, I wish to call the attention of the Institute for a few moments to the general subject.

One proof, introduced by my friend, Dr. Payne, so eminently illustrates a principle involved in the matter of drug provings, that I could not ask for a better. You all remember what became of the individual who took so large and frequent doses of the Tiger lily. The system made an endeavor to get rid of the poison as quickly as possible, and thus furnished comparatively few pathogenetic symptoms. That is the general history of such attempts at proving. You get very few symptoms; and, so far as we are able to deal with them, they are comparatively of little importance.

What is the object of proving drugs? My friend, Dr. Wil-

liamson, has explained it in part, as he could hardly fail to do, being Dr. Williamson, and an expert in this matter. The object of proving a drug is to ascertain its action upon the healthy organism, and thereby to discover such of its effects as will be of use in treating the sick. All else is of no value whatever. If you take one hundred drugs of almost any kind, you will get some general symptoms, common to all, such as increased flatulence, and, perhaps, acute pains in the abdomen, diarrhœa, and so on, while you have failed to get at those more recondite and infinitely more valuable phenomena which enable the practical physician to select the drug adapted to the morbid condition of the vital forces.

In the re-provings of Natrum muriaticum, made in Vienna, many of the provers took this course. Dr. Fohne went so far as to take several ounces of that drug at a dose, and got no symptoms at all. He then took smaller doses, and repeated them up to the point where he did realize symptoms, and then stopped. The result was one of the most important in the whole series of drug provings. And another result was additional light upon the true method of proving drugs. Now, if you wish to get the symptoms which will enable you to use any drug efficiently in the treatment of disease, you must give the vital forces of the human system an opportunity to receive its impressions before ridding itself of the poisonous substance. It must therefore be introduced gradually up to the proper point, wherever that may be; then you will obtain reliable symptoms, and be able to use it for the cure of disease.

Some of those who are most experienced in the provings of drugs, and most successful in the cure of the sick, have entertained this notion: — The slower the drug may be to produce a particular effect, the greater will be the efficacy of the remedy in that direction. The symptom which is developed immediately on the ingestion of the drug is, comparatively, of little importance. It is precisely this point to which I wish to call

attention. It is not by violent assaults upon the organism that we are to get the phenomena which give us our power as practical physicians.

Again, as to the increased value of the symptom because it has recurred in a great number of provers. That may very well be questioned. You administer a drug to an individual who furnishes a symptom which has never been observed before; and why? Because no susceptibility to this particular action of the drug has been observed in other individuals. But here is a person in whom it is found, and it is as certain a proof of the nature of that drug as though it had been repeated a thousand times! That is another point.

And now, one word to the distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia in regard to pathological conditions. I like the idea of making note of them, but I have very little expectation of practical good coming from that kind of investigation; still, it is interesting and, I hope, will be carried out. But there is another class of phenomena which experience shows to have been the work of the Almighty Creator, and which reveals the connection between the drug and the disease. In the greatest cure that I have ever known, the point on which the selection of the drug turned — and that selection was made by an able man — was *a sensation of falling in the abdomen, from the upper to the lower side, on turning in bed.* There was an ovarian tumor on one side, as large as the fist of an adult, and one on the other as large as the head of a child. Now, there is no such feeling or objective symptom as that in the record of Lycopodium. In this case, a dose was not given large enough to make any one in this room dizzy, but there never was a second dose given. To be sure, some of the physical symptoms arising from ovarian disease are in Lycopodium, but that which determined its use was not one of them. This intimate relation between drug-symptoms and disease is what we want. We do not need anything else. I could run this parallel in relation to

pathological conditions through a variety of affections, but it is unnecessary. I simply wish to call attention to the principle.

F. R. McManus, M.D., of Baltimore: May I ask whether there was any drug administered previous to the Lycopodium?

Dr. Wells: That patient had been under allopathic treatment for two years, then under homœopathic treatment one year, and had been given over as incurable. The recovery commenced about four days after the Lycopodium was given, and continued without interruption until the cure was complete.

Dr. Thayer: What potency?

Dr. Wells: I think the four hundredth.

A. S. Ball, M.D., of New York: Do you know whether the patient had taken this remedy before in lower dilution or in any proportion?

Dr. Wells: I have no record of the previous treatment of the case. I have the verbal report of my friend who treated it finally. I presume, and with great confidence, that Lycopodium had never been taken, because the homœopathic practitioner was one who would be very likely to be influenced in his selection of drugs by the pathological idea, and I think that would furnish no clue to Lycopodium.

Dr. Cooke: I rise to a personal explanation. I do not wish to be placed by my learned friend, Dr. Wells, in a false position, nor have I any desire of pitting my feeble powers against his ability, but I wish to say I do not think it possible that pathological conditions can arise from the administration of remedies for the purpose of proving them, — especially when they are diluted remedies. I think certain symptoms may be obtained in this way, but I do not believe that pathological changes can thus be wrought.

Prof. Morgan: Some years ago, a man was in a hospital sick with fever. He spoke only the Swedish language, which none there understood. He died in the water closet, on the second night after his reception, and doubtless during a par-

oxysm of fever. If physical exploration had been made in that case, pathological conditions might have been discovered which, if he had been under the homœopathic treatment, as unfortunately he was not, would have led to the suggestion of a curative remedy.

DR. WILLIAMSON: How could the veterinary physicians get along, if it were not for the pathological symptoms? What other symptoms have they open to their view? Some motion of the chest may be diagnostic of conditions of other parts of great importance; sounds within the chest may indicate conditions not to be suspected except by means of information given to the ear; other effects may be ascertained only by the use of the microscope, or by chemical analysis. All these are called the voice of nature, and it is our duty as naturalists, (for physicians after all are naturalists, or should be,) to listen to the voice of nature, and to regard her utterances. Furthermore, medicines do produce pathological conditions. In the records of the pathological effects of Kali bichromicum, that is one of the prominent results, and we might say the same of a long list of remedies. I hope, therefore, the gentleman who rose before me will complete what I have but hinted at in regard to this diagnosis. We might, by the use of physical exploration, of all kinds, — by chemical analysis, auscultation, percussion, etc., — develop more valuable knowledge of pathological conditions. At the same time I would not be understood that this is to be our main object in proving drugs. On the contrary, some of my most successful cures have been made on the basis of special indications.

DR. MCMANUS: I would beg leave to say a few words on pathological conditions. Some seven years ago a servant came to my office in the afternoon, and asked me to send something for a child about a year and a half old, who "had the colic." I had no description of the case, but that was the message. I put up a few pellets of Colocynth, directing them to be dissolved in

water, and a spoonful given every half-hour till bedtime. A half-hour afterwards the servant came to me, and said the mother of the child insisted I should come and see it; I found it screaming at the top of its voice, without a moment's intermission, but it was impossible to find out what was the matter with it, as it was not crying from common pain. I did not know what to do. I said "perhaps she has a needle in her flesh." She seemed to scream constantly. I had her stripped, to search for a needle, but could not find one. I then examined her from head to foot; I passed my hand down by the side of the spinal column, and as soon as I touched the region of the kidneys, she jumped as if I had stuck a needle into her. I told the mother I thought there was something the matter with the child's back, taking it for a case of myelitis or nephritis, or both. I directed a few pellets of camphor of the thirteenth dilution to be given in a teaspoonful of water every half-hour. About four hours afterwards the mother sent for me. The child was in reality better, but the mother was frightened, saying that the child after taking the medicine, screamed for two or three minutes, all of a sudden stopped crying, went to sleep, and had been sleeping ever since. Said I, "Madam, that dose must have cured the child." "But I am afraid she will never wake again," said the mother. "Oh, yes she will," I said. I felt the child's pulse; she was in a normal condition. I told the mother to let her sleep. Two or three hours afterwards she awoke in a state of perfect health.

Speaking of pathological investigations, it is safe to say that no man will make a physician who is not a pathologist. He must have pathological knowledge.

As has been said of the veterinary practice. so I should say of ordinary medicine, it is impossible to practise homœopathy without a knowledge of pathology.

D. D. Smith, M.D., of New York: I did not rise to throw any great additional light on the subject, but two or three things

have suggested themselves to my mind, and I submit them more for the purpose of gaining information than with the expectation of giving any. I allude particularly to the operation of remedies, and the strength of the remedy given when it is intended to produce a physiological condition; for, I suppose that the physiological effect is what is sought by the proving of medicines in a healthy condition of the body. It is not intended, I presume, so to give them that you shall perceive the effects consequent upon poisoning. Dr. Wells has said it is not unfrequently the case that a full, or what we homœopaths call an over-dose of the particular drug or remedy is administered, and no particular effect is seen. The inference is that it has been dismissed from the organ just as a healthy organism endeavors to throw off every foreign substance. In no case, except in some peculiar conditions of the body, do you get the exact and direct physiological effect from large doses; and why? Because experience and experiment have proved, beyond any reasonable doubt, that for a drug to produce its legitimate effect on the human organism it must be given in such potency or strength as will enable it to be absorbed into the system. As, for instance, doctors give very large doses of arsenic, and all they get from it is simply a change in the mucous lining of the stomach and the intestines, whereas, very small doses are exhibited, and they get pathogenesis, it having been absorbed into the circulation. The writers on toxicology have laid it down as a law that all these things, in order to produce what is called remote action, must be absorbed into the circulation; and they go further and say this much, and mark you the sentiment of truth, that the more diluted the poison, the more effectually it is absorbed. And this, I think, is the great truth that should guide us. While the system of some individuals may possibly absorb a drug, others are not affected by it; and, consequently, exhibit no symptoms. But, however diluted the remedy, so long as some of it is in the system, I care not if the portion is so small that you cannot discover it, so long

as any of it is there, it is there to be absorbed, and if absorbed, you will have its true and legitimate effect. This is a scientific fact. There can be no carping about it. It is not the mere statement of a homœopath or an allopath. It is the statement of a scientific man, one who has tested the subject, and who gives you the experiments which have been made.

We may take any prominent works on poisons—such as Taylor's, or the very valuable treatise of Orfila, and there you have the whole facts spread before you. This I regard as the very quintessence of homœopathy, so far as the dose is concerned. You will find two things clearly stated: first, the more diluted the remedy, the more effectually it is absorbed into the circulation; and, second, the more certain you are then of its remote action. For, although it may have an immediate action, it has also a remote action. They tell us that if a man takes Opium he has its first manifestation as soon as it goes into the circulation; it makes its way to the brain. If he takes any form of Nux vomica we look for its action upon the upper portion of the spinal cord. If he takes Cantharides in any manner you know its first action will be immediate; yet its remote action will be on the urinary parts. So with all our drugs. You need not say that you cannot prove a particular drug without swallowing poisonous doses of it; for even in this crude form it may be thrown off without producing any serious or important symptoms. In some places there are individuals who can take immense quantities of arsenic with no physiological or toxological effects. Humboldt says some men have swallowed twenty-three ounces of arsenic in the course of a year. But in a case in this city it was given in its attenuated form; it got into the system, its physiological effects were seen and the victim died. After the body had been buried a year the grave was opened, and portions of the body were subjected to chemical analysis. Arsenic was found in them all. So you may take the very common drug, the Iodide of potassium, give it in doses of two and a half grains to an ordinary man,

and in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes it will appear in the saliva so that it can be detected by the usual tests. But if you dilute it and give it in doses sufficiently small to enable it to be incorporated into the system, it will have a toxical effect.

The point which I would press on the attention of the Institute is simply this: that to obtain correct provings, the doses must be small, and the dilution must be very high, so that it will enter the circulation and produce a specific action.

PROF. MORGAN. I wish to add a few words in regard to the power of small doses to produce pathological conditions. I published in the North American Journal, for 1859–60, a case of simple intermittent fever, which I undertook to treat by giving fifteen drops of the second decimal dilution of Arsenious acid, in as many hours. It was followed by one of the worst cases of dropsy I ever had, involving inflammation of the liver, together with the symptoms of Bright's disease, as shown by the test of nitric acid. All this was produced by fifteen drops of the second decimal dilution of Arsenious acid.

DR. MCMANUS: The effect of drugs in an attenuated form is very often seen. We are all acquainted with the inflammation of the schneiderian membrane, and with the inflammation of the mucous membrane lower down, and, still lower, that of the bronchial tubes,—bronchitis. Those diseases are produced by a poison the most attenuated of any known: an atmospheric poison so attenuated that it defies microscopic examination. If it gains access to the nose the increase of the mucous secretion washes it out. Thus you have an inflammation of the schneiderian membrane and a violent attack of influenza from an atmospheric cause beyond the power of microscopic detection, while in the drug-proving you use the crude substance without producing any marked effect.

B. F. BOWERS, M.D., of New York: Allow me to make a remark in reference to this pathological question. It has been well said that the most fatal results come from the most attenu-

ated poisons. What is the poison which produces cholera, or yellow fever? Important as it is that we should know all about pathology, it is also important that we should understand what is disease. If we take the view that disease is an abnormal vital action and nothing else, and that these morbid changes of structure are not the disease, but the results of disease, it is still very important to become acquainted with the morbid changes, but I think we mistake the condition. We see our most attenuated remedies leading to a change of vital action. That is the strength of homœopathy, and we prescribe upon what physicians of the other school consider trivial or unimportant symptoms. In that respect we have a great advantage over them.

GEO. F. FOOTE, M.D., of New York: I desire to offer the following resolution:

Whereas: The preparations of homœopathic medicines, known as Fincke's High Potencies, have been used and are recommended by many of our profession, and *whereas*, Dr. Fincke has publicly stated his desire to publish to the profession at the proper time his mode of attenuating the same. Therefore *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Institute, the time has fully come when such exposition should be made, and in behalf of the profession we respectfully solicit from Dr. Fincke his mode of preparing the same at his earliest convenience.

B. FINCKE, M.D. of Brooklyn: Said that he thanked the Institute for their complimentary resolution. He would keep his promise at some future time. There was nothing secret about his system. He had taken some remedies of various potencies whose proportion was or was not known, and diluted them.*

---

* The above report was prepared by the stenographic reporter from notes made at the time. In justice to Dr. Fincke the following, received from him by the Secretary, is inserted:

"Upon the adoption of this resolution Dr. Fincke rose and made the following statement:

"'Gentlemen,—The sentence alluded to in your resolution has been misconstrued by half as it seems to me. I did not think of prescribing to the

The Board of Censors reported the names of several persons properly qualified for membership, and also that of Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, M.D., of Boston, Mass., who possessed all the requisite qualifications as stated in the by-laws; but yet, as no woman has ever been admitted to the membership of the Institute, the censors thought it best to state her application and attest to her proper qualifications, so that the Institute might decide the matter understandingly.

The report was accepted, and after some discussion in relation to its adoption, Dr. H. D. Paine, of New York, moved that all the persons named in the report, with the exception of Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, M.D., of Boston, be elected members of the Institute. Carried.

F. R. McManus, M.D., of Baltimore: I move that the name of Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, M.D., be laid upon the table. Seconded.

David Thayer, M.D., of Boston, arose to speak upon this question.

The President: This question is not debatable.

Dr. Williamson: I beg leave to differ from the Chair. I think the report is fairly before the house for discussion.

The President: I think not, sir. When there is a motion to lay on the table it excludes all debate, I believe.

---

profession the proper time when I should tell them, but I meant the time when I should be able to write down my experience, and when I should find a publisher to print it. As soon as these conditions are fulfilled, I promise you to tell you everything how my potencies are made. But there is no manner of secrecy about them. They are made from well-known substances, the same that you use in various potencies. They are diluted on the centesimal scale, and every one of them is actually what it says, the centesimal dilution of the remedy. So there is no secret about it at all. Now, in the course of my studies, I have arrived at the fact that the one hundred thousandth potency does not only cure, but even produce provings. It was such an accidental proving which I presented to-day to the Institute, and I thought it my duty to apprise the profession of it. In conclusion, I hope you will construe what I have to say rather in my favor than against me.'"

DR. KIRBY: I hope the gentleman who made the motion to lay on the table will withdraw it, because there are some gentlemen I have heard whispering around here, who want to debate that question, and have voted for the admission of the other members with the tacit understanding that this subject should come up for discussion. To table the matter without allowing discussion looks like a disposition towards unfairness.

D. H. BECKWITH, M.D., of Cleveland: I also hope that the gentleman will withdraw his motion. I think it is unjust in this society. The lady has a right to hear whether she is to be received into the Institute or not, and as the question came up at the last meeting, it would be unjust to again defer it.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D., of Boston: By reference to the records of last year, it will be seen that an application of this same lady for membership is already on the table, and may be called up at any time. It is quite unnecessary that this application should have taken this round of going before the Board of Censors while it is already before the Institute. I hope it will be taken up and acted upon instead of being allowed to remain on the table.

Dr. WILLIAMSON: I would wish to say that I hope this idea will prevail and I give the Institute my word that I will call it up for discussion at the first opportunity of the present session. This same lady made application to me when I was chairman of the Institute nineteen years ago, and I have received repeated letters from her as well as other ladies since, and I hope this subject will be disposed of. At the present meeting of the Institute I believe we have as much of wit and intelligence and other qualifications necessary to decide the question as we have ever had or will have. I hope we shall dispose of the question during this session.

Dr. MCMANUS: I do not see any necessity for taking a vote on this question. I can withdraw my motion. If there is to be a debate it may as well be now as at any other time. I withdraw the motion.

PROF. MORGAN: I move that the application of Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, M. D., for membership of the Institute, laid on the table at the last meeting, be now taken up and considered. Carried

Dr. THAYER: I will now proceed to say that Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson has been longer in homœopathic practice than the majority of the members of this Institute. She is well educated, and a regular graduate of a legally authorized medical college in Massachusetts. There are physicians present who know her to be a lady of good education, high moral character, and patronized by some of the best families in Boston. Last year she petitioned to become a member of the American Institute; her petition was laid on the table. She requested me to present her application this year, which I most willingly did. She has been under my care for several weeks past and is not able to be out of doors or do anything for herself. That is one consideration which makes me happy to present this application. Now the question, whether or not females shall be admitted to membership of our medical societies has to be met by the allopaths as well as the homœopaths. We shall all be reminded before long, if we are not to-day, that the world moves. We shall see that while the world is moving physically and revolving along its orbit, other things are moving also. While the earth is attending to its own business in keeping its orbit, the tides are ebbing and flowing, the solar and lunar phases succeed each other in regular rotation, as in ancient times; while the physical world is revolving, so is also the moral world with equal regularity.

In my opinion, Mr. President, it is useless for us to contend against manifest destiny, — against what is obviously a law of nature. Let me, as an illustration of what is to come, ask you how long it will be before ladies — women — will have the right of suffrage in the Empire State and in the metropolis of America? Not very long. The matter is being considered, not only in the metropolis of this continent and Empire State, but in

New England and also in Old England. The day is coming and not very distant. I believe gentlemen who take the papers are equally well-informed with me on this subject. I never have been a "woman's rights" man, but I have always advocated the largest liberty for black, white, red, gray, and blue, and everybody. I am very well satisfied, Mr. President, that the female mind is naturally well fitted for the practice of medicine, and particularly for that minute and careful investigation of symptoms which we recognize as appertaining peculiarly to the profession and practice of homœopathic medicine; and although I am not especially the champion of Mrs. Jackson, I wish the question to be taken by the American Institute of Homœopathy, whether or not it is sufficiently advanced in this year of grace 1867, to vote in favor of admitting a woman to equal privileges as a member of this institution. If it is their pleasure to have the question taken, I shall vote for it.

J. H. SHERMAN, M.D., of Massachusetts: I do not know that all the members here know about this lady as well as Dr. Thayer. I happen to be practising medicine in the county where Mrs. Jackson formerly lived and practised. I am ready to vote that she become a member of the Institute, if we are satisfied that she is a well-qualified practitioner of homœopathy. I do not know, myself. I have seen so much that is objectionable in female practitioners of homœopathy that I cannot in conscience vote for her, — not because of her sex, — but because I believe she is not qualified to practise medicine. I have had two or three cases of scabies within the past six months which Mrs. Jackson had been treating. These cases went to Boston for treatment.

A MEMBER: What was the disease?

Dr. SHERMAN: They had the *itch*. Mrs. Jackson was giving them the thirtieth dilution, I think, of sulphur. I administered some sulphur ointment and they got well. I will not vote for

any applicant for membership of the institute who will do that, whether gentleman or lady.

Dr. TALBOT: I have known Mrs. Jackson for quite a number of years, and the question before the Institute is not whether Mrs. Jackson gives high or low attenuations, nor whether she is competent as to medical knowledge, to be a member. This has been decided by the Board of Censors, and I believe, from what I know of her, that she is competent, but the question is clearly one of sex. I do not believe there is a female physician in the United States whose moral character, whose intellectual attainments, whose social position, — for she was the wife of a Judge of Massachusetts, — surpass those of this applicant; I do not believe there is one who, in all respects, is more unexceptional than this same Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, M.D. Now I wish the Institute to understand, as far as we physicians from Boston are concerned, that the question under consideration is one of sex alone, and I hope that it will be considered in that light and no other.

Dr. MCMANUS: Is Mrs. Jackson a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, or of the Society of Boston? And I would further inquire, what is the necessity of Mrs. Jackson's becoming a member of this Association? The first thing we have to decide in regard to this matter is this: are ladies or females, or such as an Irishman would call a female woman, to be associated with us as members of the American Institute of Homœopathy? That is the point to be decided. Then would follow the question. Is Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson eligible for membership?

DR. THAYER: In answer to my friend on the right (Dr. McManus), I will say Mrs. Jackson is not a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; but at its last annual meeting she was proposed, and favorably reported on by the Board of Censors; and, in my opinion, she will be elected at the semi-annual meeting in October next. The Board of

Censors, some of whom, I believe, are present, will confirm what I have said.

DR. HOLT: When the question was started, Mr. President, I proposed to govern myself mainly by the decision of the gentlemen from Boston, where Mrs. Jackson resides and is well known. The first knowledge I had of her was when the convention met at Albany, seventeen years ago. Mrs. Jackson with her husband, now deceased, was in Albany during the session. I was introduced to her, and favorably impressed. She was then residing at Plymouth, Mass.; and, as I understood from her or her friends, she took up the practice of medicine because there was no physician in that region. Being a lady of wealth at the time, she prescribed freely for friends. Since then, she has studied medicine, and received a diploma. I think there are two questions. The first relates to her character and qualifications, of which Dr. Thayer and Dr. Talbot have spoken, and which the Board of Censors has endorsed. There are some practitioners who do not live up to the ethics that we propose to adopt here. I do not believe that Mrs. Jackson is one of that kind. Dr. Thayer, gentlemen, has given you his views not only in regard to her character, but also about many general subjects which come up in Boston. But you must remember that he is a prominent member of the Massachusetts Legislature. In eloquence, we cannot compete with him. Dr. Thayer speaks his mind in Massachusetts as other men cannot. I like to see his zeal in Mrs. Jackson's behalf. But, in this matter, I think we have to meet the second question: in regard to associating with females. My friend (Dr. McManus), has a little antipathy to them. I have not. Now the Legislature of the different States incorporated the Medical Colleges in the first place, and gave them their charters. And if a Medical College, chartered by the legislature of any State grants a diploma to a competent person, male or female, we cannot go back of it.

DR. MCMANUS: That is not so. The legislature cannot compel us to receive them.

DR. HOLT: Now, then, the question comes up, of admitting or rejecting this applicant solely on the ground of her sex. If this question is put, I shall be obliged to vote in the affirmative.

DR. MCMANUS: Of course.

DR. HOLT: I will tell you why. Because I think pretty well of the sex, in the first place; in the second place, they have the qualifications that we have; and, in the third place, we have got to come to it. And, gentlemen, living so near Boston as I do, I am unwilling to be too far behind the moving of the world, especially as Dr. Thayer thinks, and has intimated to you that the motion of the orbits all start from Boston.

THE PRESIDENT: The point, if you please.

DR. HOLT: The point was this: If the legislatures, coming from the people, grant their charters to medical colleges to educate females, and they come up to the requirements, they are then legally educated. I do not believe so much in their practising. I believe the business of females is rather to marry physicians than to come into the profession in any other way. But so long as the people think they want to have them, very well.

DR. MCMANUS: Add that you prefer them to other people.

Dr. HOLT: No, sir. If Dr. McManus prefers a female practitioner I have no objection. But I think if the lady is eligible and respectable, (I shall depend on the Boston delegation,) I shall vote for her.

THE PRESIDENT: The first thing is to settle whether women shall become members of the Institute.

By consent of the Institute, Bushrod W. James, M.D., of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy admit properly educated women to its membership.

J. W. DONOVAN, M.D., of Staten Island: It occurs to me, sir, that there are two questions before us. The first is whether women shall be admitted to the profession. I believe on this subject there can be but little difference of opinion. There are many affections of women and children for which they can prescribe much more advantageously than male practitioners. One great difficulty which all of us experience in the treatment of female diseases is in getting at the symptoms. It is frequently the case that the delicacy of women induces them to conceal important symptoms. It is particularly the case in the treatment of diseases of the sexual organs, and especially where it is important to get at the sexual phenomena. Now lady practitioners have the advantage of us in those cases. Secondly, though there may be no difference of opinion as to admitting them to the profession, it occurs to me that it is a different question whether we shall admit them to the membership of the Institute. Suppose a discussion should arise concerning a disease of the sexual organs, and there were twenty or thirty ladies in the Institute, what would be the result? Would not most of us feel constrained? I should, sir. If that be the case, the question is of the propriety of admitting them to our public meetings. There is no objection to their forming a society, but I doubt whether, if you admit them here, they will choose to attend. I recollect in the old Hahnemann Academy of Medicine they accepted a membership but very seldom came to the meetings, and it strikes me in this case the motive for the application is clearly the desire to have the right — not a wish to exercise it.

VOICES: Question, question.

N. F. COOKE, M.D., of Chicago. I think this subject ought to be thoroughly debated. I do not think members should be put down without speaking. The interests of homœopathy are at stake in this question. If we get the petticoats here we shall go to ruin. There is no doubt about it. Now, sir, the question is not, as has been stated over and over again, shall

this particular female be made a member of this Institute; the question is, — shall females, (male or otherwise,) be admitted here? I will be behind no man, sir, in contending that women have the right to engage in the practice of medicine as long and as often as they choose. They may have their institutions. They may be legally qualified to practise medicine by the legislatures of the States, and I will be glad of it; I want to see them "try it on." They have up-hill business before them. The laws of nature are all against their success, and very few of them could succeed. Now and then we see a woman who, in spite of all natural difficulties, forces her way to permanent success. Then we are obliged to say: "we are very happy to recognize you." But we are not obliged to take her into this society, to embroil our proceedings and mix us all up as the petticoats always do. Let them have their own societies to which they are legally and justly entitled. We would like to see them get up a "Female Institute of Homœopathy." We should be glad to correspond with them, in a very delicate way as the "*Female* Institute of Homœopathy," but we do not want to mix them up with us yet, as it is bad enough to have them come and hear us talk once a year. I think there is a good deal of misapprehension on this question. By denying women the right of membership to the Institute, we do not in any way express disapprobation of their position as practitioners of medicine. I feel very grateful for Dr. Thayer's remarks, for he has shown us how this question of female rights can be mixed up with the question of female practitioners. The reporters have got it all, I believe, and we endorse his remarks, including the assertion that we go in for woman's rights, all the way through. I protest, therefore, against admitting females to membership, with all due respect to Mrs. Jackson, against whom I have no prejudice.

Adjourned to 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute assembled at 2, P. M.

The President being absent, the Vice-President, P. P. Wells, M.D., occupied the chair.

DR. DONOVAN offered the following resolution, as a substitute for the one offered by Dr. James:—

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy, while admitting the importance of educating women as practitioners of medicine, and the advantages that will result in many cases from their employment as physicians, cannot approve of their being associated with males in our medical societies, or as students in the classes of our medical colleges; as such association, we believe, will, in the one case, tend to fetter freedom of discussion, and, in the other, violate that sense of propriety and sentiment of delicacy, which the community deem so important to preserve the proper relation of the sexes.

H. B. CLARKE, M.D., of Massachusetts: Mr. President:—It would have been better for the harmony of this Institute if this question had not come up so early, but as women of character have applied for membership, it would seem that the question has unavoidably arisen. It will surely be decided in the affirmative a few years hence, and we may as well do it now as at any future time. If women of character like Mrs. Jackson have the courage to come here—

THE PRESIDENT: The question is on the substitution of this resolution and not the consideration of the resolution.

VOICES: Question, question.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair will state to the Institute, if this resolution is accepted as a substitute for the one offered by Dr. James, then it will only be before the Institute for the purpose of action. It is not thereby adopted.

DR. THAYER: Mr. President: I wish to ask the question whether the substitution of one resolution for another prevents

debate. According to the decision of the chair that is the interpretation.

THE PRESIDENT: No; the chair does not so decide, but debate is on the subject of substitution, which is the special subject before this body.

It was moved and seconded that the substitute be laid on the table. This was carried, 49 to 24.

THE PRESIDENT: The substitute is laid on the table, and the consideration of the original resolution is in order.

DR. CLARKE, of Mass.: I was remarking that this question had come fairly before the Institute in the natural order of things. No partisan had introduced it, no one specially appeared to favor it. Women of character had applied for membership, and we were to decide whether we should admit them or not. A gentleman says, there would be some delicacy in discussing certain questions before the Institute; but it seems to me if women of character should be willing to come here and discuss scientific questions, there is nothing that would be improper in it. If they have the courage to do it, ought we not to have the courage to let them participate in our discussions in reference to any matters that may come up before a scientific body? The question can only be deferred for a few years. We have to meet it. It seems to me, it would be more to the credit of this Institute to meet it as it comes before us on its merits; and, if there are a majority of the members of the Institute in favor of it, let them vote so. For one, I am.

PROF. MORGAN: There seem to me to be two questions involved here which are very likely to be confounded in the minds of members. One is the abstract question of the right of women to come into membership with us; and the other, that of admitting a woman who may apply for membership. The abstract right of admitting women, I believe the great majority of the members of the Institute believe in.

THE PRESIDENT: That is just the question in this resolution.

PROF. MORGAN: And that is the whole result of voting in the affirmative upon this resolution. We immediately assert the abstract right of women to meet with us; we then proceed to admit a certain lady of very mature years, whose nerves are not likely to be shocked in consequence of any discussion she may hear or participate in here, and we are not likely to be very much embarrassed in discussing them in her presence; for we would probably talk in the presence of women of her age with freedom. But it does not follow that every young girl connected with a women's college could be admitted to meet with us. Here are two separate questions which it would be well to keep distinct in our minds. When we vote on this resolution we vote on the abstract rights of women, and then, as to the qualifications of women, we may lay down any rules we see fit. I am inclined to give the members of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society the credit of being ahead of us in this matter. They have been ahead of some of the States in this, as well as other matters, and I think the tide should be turned in our direction, and we should set them an example.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is upon the passage of the resolution.

Dr. MCMANUS: Mr. President; The gentleman speaks about making a difference with regard to the ages of persons. The question of age ought to be settled in the colleges where they receive their diploma. If a lady is not too young at sixteen or twenty to become a member of a college, she will not be too young to become a member of this Institute; and if we are to give ladies the privilege of membership I do not understand how the Board of Censors are to manage when these ladies appear before them. It is not a common thing for ladies to pretend to more years than they really have, but if they were sixteen, they might say they were thirty-five or forty. So far as that is concerned, it seems like a perfect absurdity. But, Mr. President, I look upon this as one of the most important subjects that has

ever occupied the attention of this Institute. My friend, Dr. Holt, seemed to think that I had a little pique against the sex. I asked the Doctor since, in a quiet way, how many wives he has had, and he said three. I was going to tell him that he should not make charges against me of that kind as I have had only two, but may yet have a third and so be up to him. But I have no objection to women. I have often said in regard to the sex that if there was but one woman in the world and she lived in Jerusalem that I would like to live in that place too. Such is my devotion to the sex. But, sir, I have listened to the gentleman from Dr. Jackson's neighborhood. I have observed the energy of Dr. Thayer, and I have seen the earnestness of other gentlemen in her behalf, and I do not doubt her intelligence and everything of that kind.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is not on the admission of Mrs. Jackson, but of women.

DR. MCMANUS: But I am on the subject of admitting women to the Institute. I am opposing the proposition, if that is proper.

THE PRESIDENT: That is quite in order.

DR. MCMANUS: I have no objection to the proposition that ladies should be doctors. I think it is a very high and humane office. I have no objection to their practising. I would have no objection to meeting a lady physician to give her my advice if she desired it, — none in the world. So far as that is concerned, I do not like any illiberality. But, here, in an Institute of Homœopathy, composed of men! It seems that a certain set of people, in certain parts of the country, have gone wild in regard to women's rights. They have rights. But, when I see a gentleman, he may be a physician of the intelligence of Æsculapius, sitting down and using the darning needle, if he has a wife, I tell him that either he is a fool, or his wife is crazy.

But, I am talking, sir, in regard to the propriety of this resolution, of admitting females to the Institute. The first question is, is there any necessity for it?

DR. COOKE: No.

DR. MCMANUS: The second question is, is it expedient at this time? I would suppose — I do not know—(I have not had a conference with my friends, Dr. Thayer and Dr. Talbot and those who are advocating this,) I cannot presume to know what is in jeopardy if Mrs. Jackson be not elected a member of this society. We have been told that she has been on the table two years. Dr. Cooke says so. Well, suppose she remains in that position two years longer? What is the objection to it? Is it necessary to take her off? This Homœopathic Institute,— does its existence or its perpetuity depend upon the election of this lady? I say if it does, elect her. If there is any necessity for it, I say let every man in the house vote for her; if there is no necessity for it, is it expedient? If it is claimed to be expedient I ask why is it so? My friend over there, (Dr. Thayer) uttered a remark to-day that brought down the acclamations of this whole Institute. He was in favor of the resolution, he was in favor of women's rights, he was in favor of such a progress as belonged to nature — to the laws of nature — he was in favor of everything, even of white and black and blue and green. This brought forth the hearty approval of the members of this Institute. Now, sir, when I can do nothing more, I shall offer an amendment to the resolution, which I now do: that there shall be appended the words, "without regard to race or color."

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. McManus proposes to amend the resolution before this body by inserting the following words: "without regard to race or color." The question will be upon the appending of these words.

DR. MCMANUS: I beg for one moment to say that I offer that out of compliment to Dr. Thayer.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

DR. THAYER: Will the President please to read the resolution as amended.

The President read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the American Institute admit to membership properly educated women without regard to race or color.

DR. CLARKE: I hope this amendment will not be passed. It seems to me like trifling in the matter. I am sorry that Dr. McManus meets the resolution in that way. When any such question about electing persons of a different race or color comes before us, it will then be time enough to make such a motion.

DR. MCMANUS: Will the gentleman tell me any objection.

DR. CLARKE: The objection is that the original resolution is not about color.

A MEMBER: I call for the question upon the amendment.

DR. TALBOT: The question is fairly before us in this resolution as first presented. We need nothing of ridicule or obloquy to be added to it, in order to meet it properly and justly. No member of this body who has heard these words, but knows that they were added to it to multiply the objections. Now I do not think there is any doubt as to how this will be settled. I do not think our friend from Baltimore need to feel afraid of this, for there are many members who favor the principle of this resolution, but who, for the sake of harmony in the Institute, think with Dr. McManus that it is not "expedient" at this time. I do not think there is any member opposed to it that need to have any fears as to the result of a vote. But I think it would be cowardly to attach an amendment designed to throw obloquy on it and then vote it down because of the odium thus attached. Now I hope, gentlemen, that the resolution will stand plainly and unequivocally on its merits, just as it was originally presented, and that we shall decide it at least in a manner that will not make us ashamed of our action.

A MEMBER moved that the amendment lie on the table. Carried.

A MEMBER moved the previous question — that a vote be taken on the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is, Does the Institute sustain the call for the previous question.

Carried, sixty to thirty-four.

The Resolution was again read.

A MEMBER asked whether delegates who are not members can vote.

THE PRESIDENT: No, Sir.

DR. COOKE called for the yeas and nays.

After some desultory remarks from various members, the question was put as to whether the roll should be called and the vote taken by yeas and nays.

This was decided in the affirmative, more than one-fifth of the members present voting therefor.

The main question being put and the roll called, the President again read the resolution and stated that those voting "yea," vote that women shall be admitted, and those voting "nay," that women shall not be admitted to the Institute. The roll was then called, and resulted as follows:

Ayes.

T. F. Allen, Ball, Bayard, Benson, Berghans, Boyce, Bowen, T. L. Brown, E. V. Brown, H. B. Clarke, J. L. Clarke, Everitt, Fellows, Flagg, Frost, S. Gregg, E. B. Harding, Hawks, E. F. Hofman, D. Holt, H. C. Houghton, F. W. Hunt, B. W. James, A. Lippe, Lodge, M'Clatchey, J. C. Morgan, H. E. Morrill, F. Nichols, W. E. Payne, Preston, Robinson, jun., Rodman, J. C. Sanders, Sanford, Skiles, Smedley, H. M. Smith, F. F. Smith, Swazey, Swift, Thayer, J. M. Ward, J. A. Ward, J. B. Ward, Webster, P. P. Wells, C. Wesselhoeft, W. Wesselhoeft, W. Williamson, J. B. Wood, Woodhouse, Woodruff, A. Wright, W. Wright.— 55.

Nays.

Bailey, J. G. Baldwin, Baxter, D. H. Beckwith, Benedict, Bennet, Blakelock, Blakely, T. C. Bradford, Brink, Bunting, Burgher, Campbell, W. H. Cook, N. F. Cooke, Currier, DeGersdorf, H. Detwiller, Donovon, Evans, G. F. Foote, Füllgraff, Gambell, Goodwin, Guy, H. H. Hofman, Holtby, F. W. Ingalls, J. E. James, E. U. Jones, J. L. Keep, L. Keep, Kenyon, Knight, Krebs. Kuhn, W. H. Lewis, Liebold, Lowry, Macomber, Malin, Manchester, McManus, Middleton, Millard, Minton, J. J. Mitchell, Osborne, H. D. Paine, H. M. Paine, Phillips, W. A. Reed, Rush, Russell, O. S. Sanders, Seeley, Sherman, Skiff, Sparhawk, Stone, Talbot, Thomas, Thompson, Webb, J. R. White, T. C. White, L. Wilder, Youlin.—68.

The resolution was accordingly rejected.*

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND ZYMOSES.

H. D. PAINE, M.D. of New York, Chairman of the Bureau, read the report of the action of the Bureau during the past year. (Section, III. Art. I.)

He also read a paper entitled: "On the alleged Change of Type in Diseases." (Section III. Art. II.)

D. H. BECKWITH, M.D., of Cleveland, read a report on "Diphtheria." (Section III. Art. III.)

The remaining reports of this bureau were continued to the following day.

Reports were received from the delegates of State and local societies, and homœopathic institutions, and were referred to the Committee on Publications, together with any further reports which may be placed in the Secretary's hands. (Section VI. Art. III.)

Adjourned to Friday at 9, A. M.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute met on Friday morning, June 7th, at nine o'clock, the President in the chair.

The report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine was continued. A very carefully prepared paper by T. G. Comstock, M.D., of

---

* In arranging the yea and nay vote, it was found that in the hastily prepared list of the new members, one name occurred in two places and his vote had been counted twice in the affirmative, making the ayes fifty-six as declared. *The Secretary.*

St. Louis, was presented, entitled "Experience in the late Epidemic of Cholera in St. Louis." (Section III. Art. IV.)

The various reports of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine were accepted, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Bureau of Surgery.

The Chairman, J. Beakley, M.D., of New York, being absent, William Tod Helmuth, M.D., of St. Louis, read a report of "Surgical Cases." (Section V. Art. I.)

Dr. Helmuth also exhibited the entire bone of the lower jaw, which he had removed from a boy in Indianapolis. He performed this operation while attending the recent meeting of the Western Institute of Homœopathy. In two days after the operation the patient was able to talk. The bone was removed because of necrosis, and a pin was found embedded in the substance of the bone.

This difficult operation had been performed but three or four times in the United States.

Bushrod W. James, M.D., of Philadelphia, exhibited a new apparatus for treatment of the transverse fracture of the patella, and read a paper descriptive of it. (Section V. Art. II.)

William A. Reed, M.D., of Philadelphia, exhibited a remarkable bone taken from an ovarian tumor during a post-mortem examination. It resembled in shape the temporal bone, and had three molar teeth inserted in different portions of it. It was taken from a subject forty years of age, which presented unmistakable evidences that this could, in no wise, have been the result of pregnancy.

B. F. Bowers, M.D., of New York, exhibited new instruments for use in cases of ectropion, and an appliance for umbilical hernia.

George F. Foote, M.D., of Philadelphia, read a paper "On

this particular female be made a member of this Institute; the question is, — shall females, (male or otherwise,) be admitted here? I will be behind no man, sir, in contending that women have the right to engage in the practice of medicine as long and as often as they choose. They may have their institutions. They may be legally qualified to practise medicine by the legislatures of the States, and I will be glad of it; I want to see them "try it on." They have up-hill business before them. The laws of nature are all against their success, and very few of them could succeed. Now and then we see a woman who, in spite of all natural difficulties, forces her way to permanent success. Then we are obliged to say: "we are very happy to recognize you." But we are not obliged to take her into this society, to embroil our proceedings and mix us all up as the petticoats always do. Let them have their own societies to which they are legally and justly entitled. We would like to see them get up a "Female Institute of Homœopathy." We should be glad to correspond with them, in a very delicate way as the "*Female* Institute of Homœopathy," but we do not want to mix them up with us yet, as it is bad enough to have them come and hear us talk once a year. I think there is a good deal of misapprehension on this question. By denying women the right of membership to the Institute, we do not in any way express disapprobation of their position as practitioners of medicine. I feel very grateful for Dr. Thayer's remarks, for he has shown us how this question of female rights can be mixed up with the question of female practitioners. The reporters have got it all, I believe, and we endorse his remarks, including the assertion that we go in for woman's rights, all the way through. I protest, therefore, against admitting females to membership, with all due respect to Mrs. Jackson, against whom I have no prejudice.

Adjourned to 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute assembled at 2, P. M.

The President being absent, the Vice-President, P. P. Wells, M.D., occupied the chair.

DR. DONOVAN offered the following resolution, as a substitute for the one offered by Dr. James:—

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy, while admitting the importance of educating women as practitioners of medicine, and the advantages that will result in many cases from their employment as physicians, cannot approve of their being associated with males in our medical societies, or as students in the classes of our medical colleges; as such association, we believe, will, in the one case, tend to fetter freedom of discussion, and, in the other, violate that sense of propriety and sentiment of delicacy, which the community deem so important to preserve the proper relation of the sexes.

H. B. CLARKE, M.D., of Massachusetts: Mr. President:—It would have been better for the harmony of this Institute if this question had not come up so early, but as women of character have applied for membership, it would seem that the question has unavoidably arisen. It will surely be decided in the affirmative a few years hence, and we may as well do it now as at any future time. If women of character like Mrs. Jackson have the courage to come here—

THE PRESIDENT: The question is on the substitution of this resolution and not the consideration of the resolution.

VOICES: Question, question.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair will state to the Institute, if this resolution is accepted as a substitute for the one offered by Dr. James, then it will only be before the Institute for the purpose of action. It is not thereby adopted.

DR. THAYER: Mr. President: I wish to ask the question whether the substitution of one resolution for another prevents

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.: I would like to ask whether it is courteous in us to thus refer this report. The subject of a "Complete Code of Medical Ethics" was given in charge of a committee specially appointed last year. Is it not in some degree discourteous after they have made a report so carefully, to take it from their hands and refer it to any one else? If it is to be referred to any committee, I would move it be referred to the original one.

S. R. KIRBY, M.D.: I have been on committees in my day, have helped make reports and presented them, and have thought I was entitled to some credit as having done a good thing in having prepared them. But I have seen those same reports torn into tatters and afterwards found that it was doing me good.

At the present time, Mr. President, we do not agree exactly as to the precise scope of the code, or know exactly at what we should aim. I will remark, however, that every man has an individuality in regard to style, and it is unjust for any person hastily to condemn the style of the report because it does not happen to suit him. Hence I said the other day that though it seemed to me to be rather wordy, I would not object on that account.

Now, what is it we want? We want a code of ethics, say you. Very well! The title of the report gives that for its aim. What does it start with as a basis? A true one: "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them." This, in my judgment, is the basis of all ethics. The subject of ethics, we know, is a very broad one, hence we say a code of *medical* ethics. What do you mean by that? A system of rules, if you please, that shall govern the medical man, not the patient, not the public. Its design is not to tell the public how they are to regard us; what they are to say to us; how, and when they are to pay us, and at what rate. We have nothing to do with that. But how are *we* to manage? Now, my own judgment is, that to comprehend in the code of medical ethics the simple principle "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto

them," ought to be enough for us all; literary and learned men, as we profess to be. But the committee say, we will go into details. Very well; there is no harm in that. But, if we go into details, let us do it thoroughly. What will these details embrace? If we go into details, where are we to begin? We are to regard first, the instinct of the physician; and, secondly, — I do not mean it vulgarly, — his *out*stincts. And I tell you, in these there are some very important things to be taught. We should tell them how to come into the sick-room, and how to go out of it. I never saw but one man in my life, — with all respect to my other brethren in the profession, — who could come up to my ideal of coming into a sick-room, and going out of it, although that man was, in my judgment, very defective in other respects. But he studied the ethics of going into a sick-room, and coming out of one. He had a most extensive practice, and was very successful. Therefore, such an item in ethics is no small matter. But if we go into details, let us have the minutiæ.

DR. THAYER: Tell us how to do it.

DR. KIRBY: That should come into the report of the committee. I am not making the report.

A VOICE: Let us have that man appointed on the committee.

DR. KIRBY: He happens not to be present.

A VOICE: Who is he?

DR. KIRBY: Oh, never mind. I never could take a man as a model for myself; I never could mould myself after that man.

Now where is the difficulty? It is in the detail. The basis we agree upon, the principles we believe, but in the detail we might differ. We say there is too much there — in reference to the patient and the public. The whole matter should relate to the physician, and I do not think we need so much detail. Why! look at the language of the report. It is not the committee's, and therefore I am a little severe on it, perhaps. I maintain that when the patient desires to know the true state of his dis-

ease and its prognosis, it is right that he should be told. But, says the report, the physician must consider whether he is in the proper state of mind to endure — what? — that is not the language of any member of our committee, I know — to endure what? — "to endure the shock."

In the name of common-sense, did you ever hear of a person who really was going to die, who did not know it before you did? And did you ever know a patient, who was actually dying, to be shocked to be informed of it?

DR. WELLS: That is my experience.

DR. KIRBY: Well, that is not my experience.

DR. WELLS: They are shocked.

DR. KIRBY: Were they really about to die? That is what I want to get at. You may tell a dying man that he is going to die, and you expect that it will shock him. It will not be so; and I never saw an instance yet, where a dying man was shocked on being told that he was about to pass away. I generally find that the patient knows that he is going to die, a little before I do myself. I am not going to criticise the language of the report; but it wants careful revision. I know the committee will excuse me. They had a model before them, and they aimed to improve upon that model. It all originated in the combined wisdom of the allopathic school in this country. They fixed up this code of ethics, and there is much of it that is admirable, that we could adopt. But I do not believe we can take it in bodily, and swallow the whole dose. But the committee "have made changes," certainly; but how can you see where their finger came in? And what will you do with it? If it should go out just as it is, I do not believe it would do any harm. Still we do not like it. My friend (Dr. Swazey) don't like it. I think with my friend Dr. H. M. Smith, that it should be referred back to the committee, though we mean no disrespect to them. They did their best. They produced an admirable report, but we want a different one, and now after this debate they will get an idea of what we want,

and I really think, gentlemen, we can live without a written or printed code, for at least one year more. We have lived and flourished some time without any; still it is very well to have a good code. I therefore second the motion to refer the report back to the committee for revision, if that is not thought uncourteous to them. Or if the Institute desire to adopt this report without further debate, I am willing to yield these points and vote for it just as it is. If our school have the confidence of the public, as some of us think it has — which is true to a great extent — if we get a wordy report, or include things that ought not to be in it, we will really be in respectable company, and the rage is to seek respectable company. So that either way will suit me.

DR. WELLS: I have discovered one difficulty under which the sub-committee seem to have labored. It has led them into a long investigation and a rather longer discussion. It has grown out of an entire mistake. Now if any man in this room can, by any possibility, apply the term "ethics" to the coming in or going out of a room, if he will stand up I think we will see a curiosity. The science of ethics does not apply to that art. I understand ethics to mean *law*. Nothing more, nothing less. Now, sir, the difficulty has been this: a failure to discriminate between *ethics* and *esthetics*. With the esthetics of his (Dr. Kirby's) friend I have nothing to do.

Now, as to this report, it struck me when it was read as admirable in points. At the very points which have been attacked, it stands impregnable. The man is not in the room that can amend the language of that report. And I say here, that every attempt so to do has been, without exception, an injury. That is my judgment. I mean no disrespect to the sub-committee.

In my judgment, however, their revision of the report has been a damage. I have nothing more to say on that point, but have on one other. That is the application of ethics to the public. Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, what we want in a code of

ethics is a law by which we will be bound in our intercourse with each other and with the public; and with the public for this reason. There are cases sometimes where it would be well to have a code of ethics to lay down the law which should control the physician's actions and relations to his patients. "Thus and thus the patient ought to treat me." It is an exceedingly important part of this report, and should by no means be stricken out. Strike out the whole if you erase that. We want to know first, what are our rights before the public as their professional advisers; and, in the second place, what are their rights in return. It is two-sided. If you strike out one side of it you have only one-half of a code. I think, with all due deference to my friend who has just sat down, (Dr. Kirby,) that the subcommittee have damaged the esthetics of this report by their attempt at verbal criticism.

Dr. Swazey: I think my friend, Dr. Wells, is a little too fast. Your committee have laid the least possible stress, with the exception of one or two remarks by Dr. Kirby, upon the verbiage of the report. Instances of this kind have been noted as possible corrections, but they have not been obtruded upon the Institute. They were adopted at the suggestion of the chairman, and very naturally with my acquiescence. The main thing that your committee have brought forward is the proposition to strike out one-half of a certain chapter, the whole of another chapter, and the title page, and to provide another title. How the report is damaged by them remains to be seen. I made the remark that this would probably come out in the discussion of the report upon its adoption, when it would be properly before the Institute, but in the discharge of my duty I wrote the article, read the proposed amendment, and that was all I did. It remains to be seen whether the report is damaged or not.

Dr. Thayer: I did not have the happiness to hear the report read yesterday, as I was in the room below serving on a committee in session there, but I judged from the cheering which

attended it, that it was good. My attention has been called to one point in the report, and that is concerning the right of physicians to avail themselves of the benefits of a patent. Now, I do not believe in the propriety of keeping secret any discovery concerning a medicine. This I could show by my practice; I have made a very valuable discovery in medicine, which I have never kept secret. But in the matter of mechanical appliances and inventions, I am rather of opinion that if I had invented something useful in surgery, that I would be justified by members of this society in availing myself of its benefits by securing a patent. Suppose I invented a contrivance by which the cleft palate, and all the impediments to speech, were prevented; might I not apply for a patent? I do not believe there is a man in the room that would say I ought not to have the benefits of my invention. But that the discoveries in medicine should be kept secret, I believe to be entirely repugnant to the feelings of every physician. In regard to the use of patent rights, I hope they will be allowed by the code.

Dr. Talbot: Mr. President: In the matter of patent rights just referred to by my friend Dr. Thayer, I hold that anything which pertains to the medical profession,— anything which can help us as physicians or surgeons in the treatment of disease, is the common property of the profession. I think that it is entirely repugnant to the ideas of a high-minded physician that any restriction whatever should be placed upon them. I need not speak of the opinion of the profession concerning patents on medicines; but even purely surgical instruments and appliances have never been received with favor, or generally adopted, when restricted in their use by a patent. I will here speak of a single instance which has occurred in our school. One of the best inventions that has ever been made in the department of obstetrics was that of a small pair of ovum and bullet forceps, by Prof. Loomis, of Philadelphia. It was patented; and the patent alone, I believe, destroyed the usefulness of that

instrument in this country, and that it did in France I am certain from personal experience. Knowing its surgical value, and the entire neglect it had received from the profession in this country, I made efforts for its introduction to the French Academy, but when it became known that the instrument had been patented, it was dropped at once. The same feeling exists all the world over in relation to patents for purely mechanical inventions designed for the use of the profession.

DR. THAYER: By whom was it dropped?

DR. TALBOT: By Baron Dubois, the leading professor of obstetrics in Paris, to whom I had presented one of the instruments, with a full description of it. He was pleased with the instrument, and promised to bring it to the attention of the Bureau of the French Academy, but when it was afterwards known that it had been patented in America, he absolutely declined to present it to the Academy.

A MEMBER: Did he not also find out that a homœopathic physician had invented it?

DR. TALBOT: No; it was entirely on the ground of the patent. Then there is another notable instance of the impropriety of patents on medical or surgical discoveries. The greatest and the most important discovery ever made in medicine, was that of the anæsthetic properties of ether. An attempt was made to obtain a patent on that, and if it had not been for this feeling,— that patents should not be given to the medical profession for their purely professional discoveries,— there would to-day have been a patent upon the use of ether as an anæsthetic, and what would have been the consequence? The monoply of its use would be in the hands of a few men. No physician could use it unless he applied for a patent right. Do we, as physicians, want to be thus hampered? Are we willing to be thus restricted in our means of usefulness? If a man makes any discovery in the art of healing, must we go to him for permission to apply it? Were our surgical instruments covered with patents it would

'e of direct injury to every surgeon in the United States. I think the whole sentiment of the profession is decidedly opposed to patent medicines and patent surgical instruments.

In regard to this whole report, it has been prepared by a committee as carefully — I think more so — than any paper, any report, which has ever been made to the American Institute of Homœopathy. Full powers were given them to prepare a Complete Code of Medical Ethics to report at this meeting. They corresponded and consulted with each other, as no other committee has done. They have worked laboriously on it, and the chairman of that committee has spent hours, days, weeks, I might almost say months, in perfecting it, and there are few men in our school that can use the pen as clearly, as comprehensively, as well, as Carroll Dunham. This has not been done in the brief period of two days, the time which the sub-committee have spent in looking it over, and preparing verbal changes. After all this care, it is brought before us for our consideration and action. And I hope, Mr. President, that the report will be accepted as it has been prepared, rather than with such verbal changes as may be made here, or else referred back to the same committee for their revision.

Dr. Swazey: I feel diffident in occupying the floor so frequently, or the time of the Institute so much; but I rise to correct my friend, Dr. Talbot. I repeat again that your committee have not added to that report. What have they done? They have looked it over, in accordance with the duty assigned them, to see if it could be shortened; and they have shortened it. Does the gentleman accept that correction? We are charged with amending that report, and putting in things that are not as good as what we found there. This has not been done, and it was clearly so stated when the report was made. The only correction — and it will require quite an effort to make a point of it — that can be offered to this statement of mine is this: that there appeared to your committee a few small inaccuracies, and a

simple mark was put to denote them. I hope if this question is to be discussed here, that it will be borne in mind that the sub-committee have had the fullest respect for the original committee. No other feeling has entered into the matter but the disposition to make short what seemed to be a very long code. Dr. Kirby has shortened his part of the report a little more than I proposed to do. I wished to leave the whole code as it was first drawn up, only avoiding useless repetition.

And, while I am on the floor, I feel like endorsing the remark of Dr. Kirby; that the substance of the whole is on the first page, and that is: "The great end and object of the physician's efforts should be the greatest good to the patient!" Brief and explicit! The second principle is: "The rule of conduct of physician and patient, and of physicians towards each other, should be the Golden Rule, which is, that we should do unto others as we would have them do unto us."

The different articles of the code are only special applications of this great principle. There is the whole law. All that follows seems to some of us to be mere verbiage, unless we need a little more education to prepare us for the better appreciation of such compositions.

It was not my intention to make criticisms here. I have made occasional marks on the margin, and one of these will serve as an illustration of the others. Hence I will occupy a minute in explanation. "The various articles of the code are only special applications of *these* great principles." I think that article will be properly amended — perhaps your committee would not disagree with me — by saying "*this* great principle"; for there is but one principle. This was probably an oversight at the moment of writing, to which all are liable. I always considered that there was but one principle, a great cardinal principle in the Golden Rule; and certainly no addition is made to that cardinal principle in this section, and hence I consider "this principle" to be the true expression. But I did not intend to offer any such criticism.

If I go farther, as I feel I must, in another illustration, I will say after the words "Golden Rule" follow in quotation, mark the words "we should do to others as we would have others do to us." If that is the language of Scripture, I am slightly forgetful. I would put it into the plain language of Scripture, which conveys the command carrying force with it: "*As* ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise." This would give more force to the words than any more convenient phraseology of our own. These are the slightest things imaginable, and are no sign that your sub-committee were actuated by unkind feelings in criticising this report.

While I am on the floor I may be excused, Mr. President, for giving my own views touching an article copied from the book already referred to, which plainly and simply declares that it is derogatory to the character of a physician to hold a patent right. There may be some little question as to what is meant by the word "hold"; as to whether it means to permit him to *obtain* what it does not allow him to *hold*, I do not know. I leave the committee to interpret that. But the plain construction of it is that it is derogatory to the character of a doctor to have anything to do with a patent right: to own one, to buy one, to apply for one, or in any way to possess one. Now we might as well take that clause by itself, for other clauses apply to nostrums and mixed medicines, upon which special subjects all homœopathists are agreed. But the article seems to embody in the last part of it the very doctrine of the first part, while in the middle part of it, you will see it is made the duty of physicians—the words read "solemn duty"—to investigate all these discoveries and inventions after they have been made, and thereby to get all the information they can. But in the first and last parts it is made derogatory to their character to have anything to do with this matter.

In regard to this question of a physician owning or holding a patent, is the Institute ready, Mr. President, to take a stand

against patent rights? Is this Institute ready to proclaim that our characters as physicians are in jeopardy if we are ingenious enough to make an improvement in an instrument? I do not feel so, notwithstanding the remarks of my friend Dr. Talbot, and notwithstanding the polite Frenchman dropped the forceps because there was a Yankee patent on the instrument. I have nothing to do with that. We understand our own position in our own country. We understand how it is that we are protected in our inventions; and I think we all ought to see the force of the remark that, according to the popular idea, every doctor, to be a successful physician, must be an inventor. I have no patent, and am not interested in any; but there are some of us, I take it, who know what it is to be an inventor. Now what is to be done with this clause? I think the clearest and plainest way is to analyze it, and see where its fallacy is. Let me in a few words inquire how the physician injures his character by inventing, and why he is to suffer because he makes an improvement, or holds a right to an improvement made by another. The main objection is, that he owns something intended for the benefit of the sick; and it is through and through this report how much a physician should labor for the sick, how it is his solemn duty not to omit this, that, or the other. Now, when the physician feels the need of some instrument not yet invented, he sets himself to thinking. Necessity becomes the mother of invention. As soon as he thus turns his thoughts, he begins to invent, and perhaps succeeds. His invention is his property. It is the child of his own brain, and the doctor that does not take care of that child is an unnatural father. Some persons would think that the child might take care of itself. If I understand Doctor Talbot's remarks, the invention must become common property at once, and take care of itself. How would it answer if we should subject our own children to such treatment? I presume they would be lost.

DR. TALBOT: Was ether lost?

DR. SWAZEY: Ether had too many friends to take care of it.

DR. TALBOT: Every good invention, if sufficiently important, occupies the same position.

DR. SWAZEY: I may have a thought in my mind which may be worth gold to me when it takes the shape of a surgical instrument, but of no worth to any other man; what shall I do? I proceed in the usual way, and ask myself how I shall bring it out. There is nobody ready to second my action; nobody cares anything about the instrument. The manufacturer charges me an exorbitant price for making it. I must bear the expense of introducing it, and run the risk of having it gobbled up the first day it sees the light, by somebody who can make it cheaper than I can. What becomes of my invention? Of what good were my expenses? Where am I? I am a discouraged inventor, and shall not try again. And just here it seems as if we should all see the question alike. Just here steps in our benevolent Uncle Sam, and says "if that is a good thing I will protect you in its exclusive manufacture; give me fifty or sixty dollars, and you need not be afraid of *that* man's underselling you; you are protected from competition." That will give me breathing time. I can spend my sixty dollars, and rest. Now then, I go to the manufacturer; he says, "If I can make all that will be used, I will make them at so-and-so." Very well. Is it not plain and palpable to everybody who thinks upon the subject that that is the way to reduce the price of a thing instead of increasing it? The argument of Dr. Talbot was, that the price would be so increased that it would put them out of the reach of many.

DR. TALBOT: I must beg to correct Dr. Swazey in that particular. It was not that the price would be increased, but that we should be hampered in every direction if the patent was put upon all our surgical instruments.

DR. SWAZEY: I do not know where the hampering comes in. I know when a thing is in the market I want to buy it at the cheapest price. If it is put in one man's hands can we not ob-

tain it? There is no other way, in my opinion, to stimulate genius in ourselves, each to do the very thing he sees the necessity for doing, but by doing it under the protection of the laws. There is another objection to this cry against patent rights. I do not know that it is really right to oppose them. I do not know that Uncle Sam might not call me to account for not going to him with my invention and paying him for protecting me in it; just as I go to him for the stamps on any legal documents.

A MEMBER: What is the question?

THE PRESIDENT: The question is on the adoption of the report of the committee on ethics.

Adjourned to 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute assembled at 2, P. M., the President in the chair. The discussion on the Code of Ethics was continued.

DR. WILLAMSON: I am glad to see some action taken that will be likely to be followed by definite results. It occurs to me that it would be proper for your Committee on Ethics to give some explanation.

DR. SWAZEY, who had the floor previous to the adjournment, desired to continue his remarks, and did so, as follows: —

I had but one or two thoughts more to complete my remarks, and having delivered myself of them I am at rest upon the matter. One was, to call the attention of the Institute to the single fact that, to all intents and purposes, a copyright is a patent, and there is no better way of showing the good sense of this Institute than to point them to the man whom they yesterday delighted to honor (Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia), as having frequently obtained his copyright; and I hope I may see that same result from the talent and genius of many of our professors. As for myself, one word. I do not know that I have ever done anything

yet inconsistent with my character as a physician and my connection with the Institute; but I may, Mr. President, invent a lifeboat; and what if I desire to be protected by a patent, shall I be told by the Institute that it is derogatory to my character?

DR. WILLIAMSON: I did not rise for the purpose of defending that report. The gentleman who chiefly framed that document needs no defence from me. But I want to say, if you have any fault to find on the score of minuteness of detail in that report, do not blame your committee. If you will read the resolution which provided for our appointment, you will see that we were directed to frame a Complete Code of Ethics, — not the principle merely, the foundation of a code, — but "a complete code." If we have not given you enough of principles, give us back the report and we will do the best we can in that direction; if you want us to give anything less, revoke that word "complete," if you please. So much for that.

Now I want to correct an expression which I have no reason to believe — I do not believe — was intended as a slur by the gentleman who used it. It is that this report was copied from the Code of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association.

DR. SWAZEY: I only quoted the remark of Dr. Williamson before the Institute yesterday.

DR. WILLIAMSON: It was done in view of the circumstance, that in certain matters we stand upon the same platform with all other educated physicians. We do not proclaim to the world that we are homœopathic physicians, nor use any adjective in the case. We are *physicians*. And to-day I would as soon write "*quack doctor*" on my sign, as "*homœopathic physician*." I have always stood on that common platform; and, so far as I know, my professional escutcheon is clear. There is nothing, I believe, in that report, that limits us to any class of men with whom to associate, old school or new school, allopathic or homœopathic. And let me tell you here, gentlemen, so far as regards consulta-

tion, there are hundreds of men in the old school whom I would rather meet than some of the dead weights that homœopathy has been obliged to carry. If you want to lessen our privileges, — and it is our privilege to say with whom we will consult, — you had better take a little off both ends, rather than proscribe an entire school. However, I did not mean to make any remarks on that subject now.

In regard to the copying. That report in its opening says, that, for reasons given, the views of the compilers are expressed, as nearly as possible, in the language that was used by the code of medical ethics held by the American Medical Association. And as to being copied, that code was not printed for two months after our report was written.

Dr. Thayer: I believe the question is on the acceptance of the report. The gentleman from Boston, my colleague (Dr. Talbot), made so vehement an attack on my remarks in regard to the propriety or impropriety of a physician holding a patent, that I began to think he was like the Irishman who was bound to hit a head whenever he saw one. The question, in my mind, is simply this: Will it be derogatory to the character of a physician to hold letters-patent for a discovery which he has made, or an invention in aid of surgery? According to the code, the man who has invented a palate, as I said before, which enables a patient to speak distinctly, has no right to take a patent for it which shall enable him to manufacture it, or to form a company to extend its utility over the world. If he has letters-patent, they enable him to organize a company; it has value. But if he happens to be a physician he has no right to do it, though it might bring him a million of dollars, and make him and his family comfortable during life, and enable him to build a homœopathic college. But he has no right to take a patent. He would have to withdraw from this society before he could do it, or he must incur the odium of pursuing a disreputable practice and doing a dishonorable thing! I do not believe the

society is prepared to take any such course, or to adopt any such rule as that. I think the half-line in the preface, in relation to that, ought to be stricken out.

My colleague from Boston (Dr. Talbot) related what transpired between him and a French physician, to whom he presented an instrument; on informing him that it was patented in America, the Frenchman dropped it like a hot pancake, and, for that reason, Dr. Loomis' instrument is scarcely known. What do we care for the French Academy? What do we care for the Baron Dubois, or his opinion? How many know him? Every man here is better than the French Academy, and Baron Dubois in the bargain. Why did the government of the United States establish a patent office? To encourage inventions. Suppose there had been no patent laws, where would we have been now? These laws have advanced us above all other nations. There is no other nation on the revolving sphere like ours. This and our patent system is one thing that has made us what we are. Men are protected in their inventions. How many girls would be toiling with the needle but for the institution of the patent office? The sewing-machine is a labor-saving contrivance. All inventions are for saving labor. By their aid one person can, perhaps, do the work of a thousand. Is this society prepared to strike the death-blow to our prosperity? Shall it say that doctors, if they make any invention relating to their profession, cannot enjoy the benefits of it? The letters-patent for an invention may be the very means by which it is to be brought into public use. I find no fault with the committee. This provision very naturally was inserted in their report; but, in my opinion, it is very improper.

The gentleman from Boston (Dr. Talbot) referred to the discovery of ether; and because it was not patented says it therefore came into general use, just as he said of Dr. Loomis' instrument that because it was patented, it did not. I would like to know if ether would not have come into general use, if it had

been patented. I have no doubt that it would. It was not a patentable thing. I hope, Mr. President, that the question as to striking out the patent clause will be settled.

DR. DUNHAM: I have a word to say in addition to what has been said by those who, in my necessary absence, presented this report. As it has been objected that the report was very verbose, I shall endeavor to be brief. In the first place I do not sympathize with those who have seemed to charge the Institute with acting unjustly or unfairly towards the Committee on a Code of Medical Ethics in appointing a sub-committee to revise, correct and amend that report; nor do I think it at all unkind that remarks derogatory to it have been made; it is eminently proper that the Institute, before adopting any report, should subject it to the severest criticism. Of course the committee endeavored to do their work in the best manner, but without making the least claim of being above faults of omission or commission, whether in reference to the principles or the mode of expressing them.

The committee, from their understanding of the resolution by virtue of which they were appointed, thought it was their business to prepare and present a full code. In the first place, by asking themselves and seriously considering what were the duties, or as the report has it, what was the scope of a complete code of medical ethics, they considered it thus: The practitioner of medicine has, in the exercise of his profession, relations with his patients and with his colleagues. He has duties toward them: It is a sort of triangular duel which he is fighting through life. If he owes duties to them, he has claims on them; for no physician can owe duties to a colleague or a patient, without there being corresponding duties and obligations due him. If the patient has a right to demand of the practitioner the strict performance of certain duties involved in his vocation, then the physician has a right to demand of the patient the fulfilment of certain obligations. If a physician is to be instructed in what he is

to do, it comes within the "scope" to tell him what he may justly claim of the patient. Dr. Swazey has qualified the word "scope" by saying "within the scope of a complete code of ethics." Just so sure as the chapter — I do not say the chapter here reported, because I do not say that it is a complete one — but if the chapter of the relations of the public to the medical profession is stricken out of the code, questions will come up at the meetings of the Institute, which will necessitate amendment after amendment to the then incomplete code of ethics, until such a chapter shall be inserted in the code by successive amendments. The striking it out now would only necessitate future legislation.

Now with regard to the length of the report. It is long. Nobody better realizes this than those who have had the manual labor of compiling it. That the Code proposed is but an embodiment of the Golden Rule is not more distinctly stated by the sub-committee than in the code as reported. It is nothing more or less, no matter in what language you put it,— Greek or vernacular. As I was unable to be present, all the knowledge I have of the first discussion of this report is derived from the newspapers; according to these, it was maintained that the only code requisite was that the physician should be a gentleman, and behave like one; and, as long as he did that, there was no necessity for any further rules. Why, to be sure, as long as a man is a gentleman or a Christian, — and they are, some think, the same thing — and behaves accordingly, there is no necessity for any legislation at Albany or elsewhere to regulate his conduct. Such people are "a law unto themselves." But is there a man in this room who, in reviewing his past life, cannot recall some emergency in which, with the very best intentions in the world, he was perplexed to know what the requirements of gentlemanly behavior would dictate to him? It has been very well said by a profound writer on moral philosophy and ethics, that nine-tenths of the crimes committed in a community are not the result of a deliberate intent to do wrong, but of an inability to decide

what was the right thing to be done; now physicians of many years' practice have become used to acting from decisions long since made. They had their duty drilled into them by experience, or by advice in their early days, so that they have gradually come to know how to act in all the contingencies which arise. Let them not forget, that their younger brethren may not have that readiness to decide immediately what is the proper course in unusual circumstances. When you are in consultation with a colleague, an inadvertent remark may be made, with the best and purest intentions in the world on your part, which may result in unanticipated evil. Now if a code is of any value in guarding the younger physicians against mistakes, then its value is sufficient to justify the Institute, not merely in endorsing the Golden Rule, but also in saying what the Golden Rule would enjoin in this case or that.

Again, I think, we are not all quite agreed as to what constitutes a gentleman. If you start from Texas and travel north, you will find somewhat different definitions of that word. In one place it is a man who has a delicate feeling of "honor," and carries a revolver in his pocket, and a bowie-knife in his boot-leg. Go to the other extreme, and you will find wherever good men are, a gentleman is one who makes his guiding principle in life something like this: "Be kindly affectionate one to another, with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another." Now, this code of ethics was framed, in order that we may have something as a standard, not merely in gross, but in detail. Hence the committee went into the minutiæ as they did.

With regard to the corrections of style, etc., I accept them from the committee with pleasure and thankfulness. No one can be more aware than I of the verbal imperfections of the report. The committee labored under the difficulty which besets those who write for a mixed audience, composed of the experienced and inexperienced. The former have long since learned things, which others, just coming into the profession, do

not yet know. Now, the dilemma is this; we must be tedious to the elders, or we must be unintelligible to the juniors. The problem was just what Horace states: "When I labor to be brief I become obscure; when I try to do a thing well and thoroughly, I become lengthy. The endeavor to escape one fault leads into another, if ability be wanting." And the sub-committee have shown us that the ability was wanting, and we accept their emendations with great pleasure.

One thing more. No one ought to cavil, I think, with this report as not original with us. The position we hold in relation to other physicians of the country, renders it desirable to have a code of ethics in common with them. With but few exceptions it is identical in words and arrangement with the code adopted by the American Medical Association, and very properly. It is stated in the preamble of the report, as submitted to the Institute, that the committee deemed it very desirable that all the physicians of the country who have codes of ethics, should have them as nearly identical as possible in arrangement, in language, and in tenor. In what do we differ from the majority of our brethren? It is in the theory and practice of medicine; in the preparation of drugs and in the mode of ascertaining their properties, — not in our opinions as to what are the requirements of gentlemanly behavior. For whatever we can accept, of all that the men of the old school have laid before us, we render due homage. Nobody can look back on the past history of medicine, nobody can look outside of our school, on its cotemporary history, without a feeling of pride and thankfulness as he sees what has been done and is being done by physicians, in the collateral branches. In this we stand on common ground with physicians of the old school. The Code of Medical Ethics adopted by the American Medical Association is but a modification of other codes that have been made by different societies. It has been brought to its present perfection after careful consideration and the united labor, year after year, of many men

whom we highly honor for their labors in other departments of medicine. It has seemed to the committee that we could do no better than we have done. We sought to adopt whatever was good, and to throw out whatever we conceived to be illiberal or unjust either to fellow-practitioners or to patients. That was the animus which governed the committee.

H. B. CLARKE, M.D., of New Bedford, — Mr. President: I am glad for a little error which, it seemed to me, there was in the answer from the Chair when, a few minutes ago, Dr. Thayer inquired if the question was on the acceptance of this report, the answer was in the affirmative. We are taking it for granted that the report is accepted, though not adopted. The resolution which I offer, and which I suppose to be now in order, is "That the Committee be allowed to make such verbal alterations as may seem advisable, and that the report be printed in the Transactions as having been accepted from the Committee." The effect of the adoption of this resolution would be to refer the report, perfected as far as the Committee are able, after the discussion and views expressed by various members, to the next meeting of the Institute. I am very glad, as I said, it was not done at first; for that would have cut off debate, and we would not have heard the very excellent remarks which have been made. But I myself fully concur in the appreciation which seems to prevail here, of the excellence of the report, and the faithfulness and care with which it has been prepared. Yet there are some points — as we have seen — wherein there may be some difference of opinion. But the very completeness of this report, the very excellence of it, in fact, is one reason, in my judgment, why it should be referred to the meeting of next year. For we should do injustice to ourselves, and it would be unfair to this committee, after their great labor, if we should throw it overboard because there are men here who cannot agree to all of its details. And as we have but a few hours in which to discuss it, we should either be obliged to do that, or we must mutilate it

by trying to modify it in haste. Therefore, inasmuch as we all feel interested in having it as perfect as possible, I hope it will lie over, that all may see the discussion of to-day, and act upon it more intelligibly at the next meeting.

B. F. BOWERS, M.D., of New York: In seconding the motion of Dr. Clarke let me say, that, while I heartily approve of the Report, it occurs to my mind that we have the highest authority for what some call verbosity. God himself instructs man "precept upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line; here a little and there a little." Mr. President, it is the repetition in nature which lays the sole foundation for science. And I think, when we have carefully examined the Report, we shall not find any excess of detail.

The motion was carried unanimously.

BUREAU OF OBSTETRICS.

HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D., of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Bureau presented a report. — (Section IV., Art. I.)

J. C. SANDERS, M.D., of Cleveland, of the same Bureau, presented a report on "Puerperal Convulsions." A portion of it was read, and it was referred to the Committee on Publication. (Section IV., Art. II.)

BUREAU OF ORGANIZATION, REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

The report of the Bureau was then taken up, and the following recommendations and resolutions contained therein were adopted.

"That the Bureau be authorized to publish a journal of Statistics, provided it can be done without cost to the Institute."

"That the following sections should be added to Article X. of the By-Laws of the Institute.

SEC. 6. There shall be a Bureau of Physiology which shall report

to the Institute the advances made in this department of medical science.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Bureau of Anatomy which shall report the discoveries made in this department.

SEC. 8. There shall be a Bureau of Hygiene which shall collect facts and observations on all subjects pertaining thereto, and report to the Institute the advancement made in this department."

Also the following resolutions: —

"*Resolved*, That of the State Societies represented in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Presidents shall be *ex officiis* Vice-Presidents, and the Recording Secretaries shall be *ex officiis* Corresponding Secretaries of the Institute. It shall be the duty of these officers to communicate to the General Secretary any facts or information concerning the condition of these Societies and the progress of Homœopathy in their several States."

"*Resolved*, That local societies be requested to see that all institutions or associations in their vicinity under homœopathic care and direction be represented at the sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and should the officers of any such institutions neglect to appoint delegates to the Institute, that such Society be empowered to appoint delegates for them."

The report of the Bureau was referred to the Committee on Publication. — (Section VI., Art. I.)

A paper was presented through the Bureau of Statistics entitled "A Sketch of the History of Medicine," by F. H. Krebs, M. D., of Boston. It was referred to the Committee on Publication. — (Section VI., Art. II.)

H. D. PAINE, M.D., Necrologist for the year past, presented obituary notices of deceased members. They were referred to the Committee on Publication. — (Section VI., Art. IV.)

E. F. HOFMAN, M.D., of New York, exhibited a new form of pessary made of aluminium, and explained its use and method of construction.

E. B. HARDING. M.D., of Greenfield, Mass., exhibited another

kind of pessary, and illustrated its advantages over other forms of pessaries.

Some discussion ensued as to the necessity of any instrument of the kind.

D. THAYER, M.D., of Boston: I have given considerable attention to the subject of pessaries. About a year ago I gave up their use; and now I never use one, and never fail of a cure. The last pessary I introduced was in the case of a thin and feeble woman, and she was longer sick than any that I have had since. I do not believe that is the way to cure uterine displacements. And I hope the use of pessaries will be entirely abandoned. I believe uterine disease is more easily cured than almost any other chronic malady.

F. R. MCMANUS, M.D.: I have had a good deal of experience in the treatment of uterine diseases, and have cured prolapsus and procidentia uteri without the use of pessaries. I treated one woman who had worn a gold pessary eighteen months. I told her to remove it and enjoined rest for sixty or ninety days under a course of medication; at the end of that time I advised her to go about and she did so, and in nine months from that time had her second child. When I enquired about her, five years afterwards, she had never had any return of that feeling. I consider that the pessaries here exhibited are, to some extent, improvements over the old kinds; but when I meet with a homœopathic physician who says he treats his cases with the pessary, I think he does not understand his business.

A. S. BALL, M.D., of New York: I abandoned the use of pessaries for the reason that, in nine cases out of ten, the prolapsus was accompanied by disease which rendered the use of the pessary improper. I had a case of prolapsus without other disease, and introduced a pessary which was worn six months with a perfect cure, and without any medicine being given.

DR. MCMANUS: I wish to speak of a peculiar case not directly connected with the subject under discussion. It is that of a

young lady who has been under my care some four or five months. She had been in good health till one day she was taken with symptoms which I considered scrofulous, but of which she was cured. Two years after that, she was troubled with the fancy that she saw snakes. From that, she took up the idea that there were snakes in the house. She had no fever. She talked to me about these snakes. I asked her: "Why do you think there are any snakes here? Do you see any?"—"No; but I know there must be snakes here." She returned home no better than she was when I first saw her. She thinks they are in water, in her clothes and in her bed; she will not go to bed, but lies on chairs, the feet of the chairs being put in water. I thought, perhaps, some of my colleagues might have had a similar case.

A MEMBER: Does she eat opium?

DR. MCMANUS: No, Sir.

A MEMBER: Give her Opium as high as you can get it. In *mania a potu* we have similar symptoms which Opium cures.

DR. MCMANUS: I will try it, and report the result.

B. DE GERSDORFF, M.D., of Salem, Mass: I know the case of a child who had been in the habit of drinking a great deal of water, and which finally resulted in a kind of hydrophobia. She imagined that she saw toads and snakes in vessels given her to drink from. She was particularly afraid of water. She could not swallow any, and would not allow the least particle of it near her. She was under my care some four or five years. I tried Belladonna, both high and low, and it had no effect. I gave Lachesis, in the thirtieth dilution, without effect. I then administered Cantharides, third to twelfth dilutions, and she was cured.

J. C. SANDERS, M.D., of Cleveland, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare, for the consideration of the Institute at its next meeting, suggestions and plans for the general advancement of the standard of medical education."

T. S. VERDI, M.D., of Washington moved that the subject of establishing institutes in other countries similar to, and to be in correspondence with, the American Institute, which was presented at the last session, be referred to a special committee. The motion was carried, and Drs. Carroll Dunham, T. S. Verdi, I. T. Talbot, and B. DeGersdorff, were appointed as the committee.

On motion of H. M. Smith, M.D., Drs. H. D. Paine, S. B. Barlow, and E. M. Kellogg, were appointed a Finance Committee, with power to settle all claims against members of the Institute for back dues.

On motion of H. B. Clarke, M.D., the President was instructed to appoint the members of the several Bureaus and the special Committees.

On motion of H. M. Smith, M.D., the Secretary was instructed to cause the seal of the Institute to be suitably engraved for use in official publications.

H. B. Clarke, M.D., moved, that, when the Institute adjourn, it be to meet at St. Louis, on the first Wednesday of June, 1868. After considerable discussion, the motion was carried.

The following resolution, presented by I. T. Talbot, M.D., was adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That a preliminary meeting of the Institute be held on the evening preceding the commencement of the regular session, for the transaction of business necessary to organization."

On motion of Henry D. Paine, M.D., the General Secretary, Provisional Secretary, and Treasurer, were appointed the Committee on Publication.

G. W. Swazey, M.D., offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That the names of our deceased members be arranged by themselves in the Transactions, with, so far as practicable, the date of decease affixed."

Dr. Swazey also offered the following, as an amendment to the Constitution, which was laid on the table, to be acted on at the next meeting: —

"*Resolved*, That the third article be amended by inserting the words 'male or female' after the word 'others.'"

Dr. H. M. Paine offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That, in the organization of life-insurance companies which discriminate in favor of practical homœopathists, we recognize an important instrumentality, which, by showing the superiority of homœopathic treatment, will contribute to the more rapid adoption of the principles of medical science promulgated by the illustrious Hahnemann; and that, whenever practicable, the members of this Institute will give to such organizations a united and cordial support."

The President announced the following appointments: —

Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Provings.

CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D., HARRISON SQUARE, MASS.
WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M.D, BATH, ME.
E. M. HALE, M.D. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M.D., NEW YORK.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D. . NEW YORK.
S. M. CATE, M.D. . . . SALEM, MASS.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. CLEVELAND, O.
P. P. WELLS M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D. . PITTSBURG, PA.

Bureau of Obstetrics.

HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D. PHILA., PA.
J. C. SANDERS, M.D. . CLEVELAND, O.
J. H. WOODBURY, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.
REUBEN LUDLAM, M.D., CHICAGO, ILL.
TULLIO S. VERDI, M.D., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bureau of Surgery.

WM. T. HELMUTH, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
JACOB BEAKLEY, M.D., . NEW YORK.
G. D. BEERE, M.D., . . CHICAGO, ILL.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
GEORGE F. FOOTE, M.D., PHILA., PA.

Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D. . NEW YORK.
HORACE M. PAINE, M.D., ALBANY, N.Y.
BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D., PHILA., PA.
WILLIAM F. JACKSON, M.D., ROXBURY, MASS.
T. CATION DUNCAN, M.D., CHICAGO, ILL.

Bureau of Physiology.

J. H. P. FROST, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
C. VANTINE, M.D. . . TRENTON, N. J.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . CLEVELAND, O.
H. P. GATCHELL, M.D., CLEVELAND, O.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . NEW YORK.

Bureau of Hygiene.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., NEW YORK.
G. E. SHIPMAN, M.D., . CHICAGO, ILL.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . ST. LOUIS, MO.
J. H. PULTE, M.D. . . CINCINNATI, O.
C. WILLIAM BOYCE, M.D., AUBURN, N. Y.

Bureau of Anatomy.

T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M.D., PHILA., PA.
H. C. ALLEN, M.D. . . . CLEVELAND, O.
MELVILLE BRYANT, M.D., NEW YORK.
JABEZ B. HOLTBY, M.D. . NEW YORK.

Committee on Medical Education.

JOHN C. SANDERS, M.D., CLEVELAND, O.
GEORGE S. WALKER, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
STEPHEN R. KIRBY, M.D. . NEW YORK.
DANIEL HOLT, M.D. . LOWELL, MASS.
D. S. SMITH, M.D. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.

Committee of Arrangements.

T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
J. HARTMANN, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
G. S. WALKER, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
WILLIAM T. HELMUTH, M.D., ST. LOUIS.

Orator for 1868.

HENRY B. CLARKE, M.D. . . . . NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Alternate.

WILLIAM H. WATSON, M.D. . . . . UTICA, N. Y.

Necrologist.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

On motion of William E. Payne, M.D., resolutions were unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Institute to the General and Provisional Secretaries and the Treasurer, for their arduous labors in behalf of the Institute during the past year; to the presiding officers, for the impartial manner in which they have performed their duties; to the members of the various Bureaus, for their untiring and successful efforts; to the press of New York, for their careful and extended reports; and to the Committee of Arrangements, the New York Homœopathic Medical Society, and the physicians generally of New York, for the kind and hospitable manner in which they have entertained the members of the Institute during its session.

The Institute then adjourned, to meet in St. Louis on Wednesday, June 3, 1868.

I. T. TALBOT, *General Secretary.*

II.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BY N. F. COOKE, M.D., CHICAGO, ILL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND BROTHER PHYSICIANS:

IN the lecture I have the honor of reading before you this evening, I shall introduce a term by which I propose to designate our Old School brethren of the profession. I consider it peculiarly descriptive and distinctive, and I cannot let slip so good an opportunity of introducing it to so respectable an audience. Furthermore, I wish to return them good for evil, by respecting their sensitiveness in the matter of epithets. They are indignant if termed *Allopathists*, for the horrors of that system are too widely appreciated; and so the term goes begging, finding none willing to acknowledge it.

They will not consent to the term *Eclectics*, though asserting that an intelligent eclecticism is the only safe practice. They say they are not Old School, and we say they are not New School. In this dilemma, I propose the term *Veriphobist*, from *veriphobia*, fear of truth; — a word first introduced some years ago, in a valedictory address to the graduates of the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago.

The subject to which I invite your attention this evening is the duties of the people in relation to Homœopathy. A little more than three-fourths of a century ago, in Leipzig, Germany, there delved a chemist whose devotion to the art of healing led to the wonderful discovery which has revolutionized the medical

world. Honored by his government and his countrymen, his scientific efforts won the applause of the intellectual in every nation.

Viewed as a science, Physic indeed then presented a sorry aspect. Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and the kindred branches, had made rapid and certain progress in consequence of the discovery of fixed laws. But Therapeutics, the art of curing disease, from the exceedingly defective knowledge of the materia medica which then obtained, lagged sadly in the rear. Indeed the *ars medendi* had travelled in a circle for centuries. A few so-called specifics comprised the results of more than four thousand years of empirical observations in this department of medicine. Nature, with her ever lavish hand, had revealed her gems to the chemist and the botanist, but the physician, he who, above all others, had most need of her treasures, knew not how to employ them. To him, for whose use God had designed them as tools for the workman, they were, alas! mere instruments of destruction.

So true is this, that stretching away back through the centuries, we find men of culture decrying the medical arts. Juvenal contemptuously says, "The physician knows all things." Horace doubts "whether chance or the physician cured him." Butler writes:

> "For men are brought to worse distresses,
> By taking physic, than diseases,
> And therefore commonly recover
> As soon as doctors give them over.

Moliere, a jolly companion of doctors, but whose works teem with tremendous ridicule against them, when rallied by his king for employing when ill, those whom in health he despised, replied "The doctor visits me,— we chat, he leaves medicines, I don't take them, and I get well."

All remember the famous epitaph,— "I was well — I would be better — I took physic — and here I am." Men stepping

from the active practice of their profession to their graves, uttered the solemn declaration, that the whole fabric of medicine was a stupendous humbug; that the world would be more fortunate without doctors than with them.

Such was the condition of therapeutics, when Samuel Hahnemann, conceived the idea of reforming the *materia medica*, by obtaining an accurate knowledge of the effects of single drugs upon persons in health. Hitherto, all that was known of the action of drugs had been learned either from their effects upon diseased organisms, where, obviously the symptoms of the medical agents and those of the disease were undistinguishable, or from the cases of accidental poisoning in which the symptoms had been carefully noted. The information derived from the first source resulted in merely negative good: that is, it saved some from the weapons that had slain their predecessors, but did not prevent the wild genius of empiricism from seeking fresh victims with every newly discovered poison. The information from the second source,—the cases of accidental poisoning,—was necessarily very imperfect on account of its limitation to the mere observable phenomena; the sensations, both moral and physical, of the rash prover, being altogether unattainable. If a suicide, he had no interest in the subject beyond "shuffling off this mortal coil" with the greatest possible despatch. Or, if he had swallowed the poison by mistake, his terror and his desire for recovery were little calculated to impart coherency to his utterances, or accuracy to his observations. Unwilling witnesses were they both.

So rational, then, was this idea of Hahnemann, that "all the world wondered" why it had never been adopted before; and contemporaneous medical journals warmly applauded his attempt, while the result was awaited with breathless anxiety. Well was it for the fair fame of the distinguished scholar that, upon the *accidental* discovery of that law which was to make medicine indeed a science, he became suddenly reticent. He retired from

the public gaze, and pursued in secret his wonderful researches. For at this time men of prominence in the profession, the world over, committed themselves fully in their testimony to his eminent scholarship, his unsullied integrity, and his skill as a practitioner, testimony, which, when at length the secret was divulged, they vainly sought to retract. This testimony, my medical brethren, we are proud to adduce to-day in refutation of the silly charges that he was a charlatan, a lunatic or a cobbler!

In 1796, just seventy-one years ago, and six years after his discovery, — the whole of which interval was passed in the most laborious and painful investigation of this law, — he promulgated the strange truth. What wonder that the whole scientific world stood aghast! So apparently improbable, so opposite to all pre-conceived notions of the *modus operandi* of curative agents, — in short, so preposterous, wild, and visionary — seemed the dogma boldly enunciated by this intrepid innovator, that the most enlightened medical men everywhere condemned them without a hearing. They were antagonistic to commercial, corporate, and state interests. In full possession of the field, was a powerful and learned profession which Molière had satirized as having bound their novitiates, "to adhere to old opinions, be they good or bad, and never to prescribe any remedies save those of the learned faculty." The only wonder is that the truth spread with such marvellous rapidity. In spite of persecutions, ridicule, pretended trials and rejections; in spite of every means which an ingenious and powerful hatred could devise, even to the extent of outlawry, the new revelation made swift and resistless inroads upon the established mode.

In that early day, he who became a homœopathist must have been courageous indeed. He must not only brave that most terrific ordeal, social proscription, but the great discoverer and his disciples were forced to remain in their houses for weeks together to avoid the personal violence to which they were at times subjected. On sped the glad tidings of

relief to distressed humanity, despite the most relentless opposition. Driven from one place, it re-appeared in another. Put down here, it sprang up there. The people saw and wondered; they would try it. From end to end of the habitable globe, the glorious system made rapid, overwhelming progress. Medicines can cure. Suffering may be not only palliated but removed. Tortures are no longer inflicted for relief. When our Divine Lord would convince men of His incarnate presence, He said, "The blind see, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, the lame walk." With reverential parallel may we not say, the earnest of success for homœopathy was the cry everywhere, "The sick are healed!" By this sign men knew it. And as the divine truths forced their way onward by their own inherent strength, even so the progress of the truths of homœopathy was surpassed only by that of Christianity itself. Ay, their progress was alike, for all truth is His! Men stopped not to inquire the *rationale* of that which shed such palpable blessings everywhere around. As the disciples of our Blessed Lord could only say, "We know that Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God," so the followers of Hahnemann yielded implicit faith to the new dispensation in medicine, for they only knew, only cared to know that it cured.

I have termed the discovery of this law accidental. So indeed it was. For, as Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation; Galvani's, of animal electricity; Jenner's, of vaccination; Watt's, of the power of steam; and the discovery of numerous other of the most important laws and principles, arose from circumstances trivial in themselves,— so Hahnemann discovered the immutable law of cure by the coincidence between the symptoms produced by a drug he was "proving," and the symptoms of the disease for which it had long been held a specific. This was, to him, the accident which revealed a possibility.

Can you not fancy his throbbing breast, as running his mind over the medical history of the buried ages, with which he was

so familiar, there sprang to his memory many passages in which, here and there, was some far-shooting light foreshadowing the mighty truth: "*Similia similibus curantur*"? Can you not, my brethren, imagine the modest reserve with which he shrunk from giving publicity to so startling a proposition, until by patient research, proving all the known specifics, and finding always the same coincidence, proving other drugs of which little or nothing was known, and applying them in disease upon this principle, he established the wonderful discovery? Conceive his horror and dismay, when the "officinal dose" of a medicament thus chosen had nearly killed his patient; his cautious dilution of his remedies to the degree best adapted to relieve "*tute, cito et jucunde;*" his admirable expedient for obtaining uniformity and precision in these dilutions; all the well-known steps of his progress to the pinnacle of absolute certainty; and then the noble generosity with which he gave the stupendous benefits of his discovery to all Christendom!

Now that, *malgré* the predictions of the old medical cart-horses, that homœopathy, like other medical fallacies, would "die out in seven years;" now that it has endured ten such ages, without visible signs of decay; now that it counts its patrons by millions, and its practitioners by thousands; now that it absolutely and irrevocably remains, and will remain, a fixed and substantial fact; now that the old race of doctors are beneficently dying off, and new men, with prejudices less deeply rooted, are taking their places; now that it positively declines to decline, — what remains to be done for it?

What we doctors will do for it is plain enough. We can point to our past with pride and pleasure — nay, with glory — as a guarantee of our future efforts, and the efforts of our successors. But what can you, *the people*, do for homœopathy, in return for the blessings of which it has made you recipients? The more violent forms of opposition having melted away, can there remain anything serious enough to warrant all this de-

clamation? I answer, yes; the later forms of opposition are scarcely less annoying or less powerful than the earlier.

True, we doctors have more practice than we can properly manage, and we have no need to advocate the advance of homœopathy beyond the supply of competent physicians; why then do we so strenuously call upon the people as if to rush to our assistance in some extremity? Can so flourishing a science require anything at your hands more than to graciously employ it when you are sick, and to pay its legal representatives when you recover? (no sarcasm intended here.) Yes! It can and does demand from you, not only that you shall advocate it privately and among your social acquaintances, but that you shall strike for this glorious truth, boldly and openly, in public places. Do not, let me beg of you, sneakingly avail yourselves of its advantages at home and be slow to acknowledge your allegiance abroad. No! rather proclaim from the very housetops, not only that you are believers in homœopathy, but that you intend to see to it that to homœopathy shall be accorded all its rights.

What "rights" do I mean? I mean the right to stand on an equal footing with any other system in the army and navy of the United States; the right to share equally in government patronage everywhere; the right to spread its beneficent protection over God's poor, in your hospitals and eleemosynary institutions generally, now lorded over by the butchery of the dark ages, albeit paid for and sustained by you, people, homœopathists though you be! the right to protect its practitioners from injury and insult at the hands of every legalized brute who may choose to snap and snarl. I mean the right, not to proscribe other systems, but to institute a fair competition and statistical comparison with the old-school system or systems on a grand scale. Oh, how we yearn for this opportunity of convincing the world in a twelvemonth! Can you doubt concerning the triumphant issue of such a contest? Why else the unparalleled fierceness with which the veriphobists resist it?

In possession of the strongholds of municipal patronage, of public charities, this monstrous veriphobia jeers and chatters over what it terms our defeat. Medical boards, civil and military, medical colleges and the like, to which the decision is too apt to be left, vote us down. Why, of course they will decide in their own favor, if the question be left to them! Unless you, the people, see to it that the rights of homœopathy, and by consequence the rights of the poor, be respected, we shall never gain access to the grandest field for the demonstration of our claims.

Shall this malignant veriphobia be longer permitted to say to us, "The rich and the scholarly you may have (since I cannot help it), but I will tighten my grasp upon what is left me — the monopoly of God's diseased poor?" Forbid it, O Almighty Father of the poor! If every adherent of homœopathy were to do his plain and obvious duty, this sublime truth would speedily have its rights, which may all be included in a single word — the right of recognition.

It is for the purpose of crushing out, forever and forever, a system full of horrors and of mischief that we would have you insist, in your halls of legislation, in your public meetings, in your very politics, if you please, that the more beneficent, the less expensive, the only system of medicine worthy the name, shall have afforded it, by governments and corporations, the opportunity for one mighty, practical test. Why are they permitted longer to refuse it? Plainly, because the veriphobists rule them. But why should the veriphobists rule them? Obviously because you, the people, are apathetic.

The plan here advocated would, we believe, settle this contest speedily and forever; because the honest and learned among our opponents would yield ready acquiescence to clearly demonstrated facts. For it is obvious that, "should they persist in practising a system under which they know the mortality to be greater than under another method within their power to attain, they would be guilty of the death of precisely the number in

excess." As we are confident there are few, if any, among them who would willingly occupy so criminal and revolting a position, we want statistics piled upon statistics — under their very noses — to force the attention of these gentlemen. A great mass of statistics is even now accumulated, but they will not accept them. They claim that we falsify them! *We* falsify statistics! Why, of what are these gentlemen thinking? Can they suppose *all* homœopathic physicians to be either knaves or fools? Have we not received the same advantages, literary and medical, as themselves? Educated at the same universities and medical colleges, worshipping the same God, are we all Pariahs? Have we not the double advantage of knowing their system thoroughly, as well as our own? And can *they* say as much? No, gentlemen veriphobists, investigate, and above all test with candor, and you will at length discover who in reality have been the "fools."

Can the representatives of a system which boasts among its cherished dead, such names as Hahnemann, Hartman, Stapf, Bœnninghausen, Tessier, and Russell, in Europe; Gram, Wilson, Hull, Channing, Harris, Curtis, Joslin, Wesselhoeft, Hoppin, Warner, Freitag, Witherill, Tarbell, Taft, Schuè, Matthews, Gilbert and Osgood, in America, be knaves? Can they be fools? At the very least, is it not fair to credit us with about the same proportion of each kind, as plague their own system?

They also charge that we are not *true* to our principles; that we depart from them on occasion, etc., etc., etc. This arises from their own culpable ignorance of our principles. If I administer a palpable dose; especially if, as is sometimes the case, I send a prescription to an Old School druggist, I am straightway charged by these amiable veriphobists, with violation of my professed principles, — in short, with dishonesty. Do they not know, — in common honesty, ought they nôt to know, that there is as wide a latitude of opinion on the subject of dose in our school, as in theirs? indeed, that the question of dose has nothing whatever to do with the law of homœopathy?

Now my learned and venerable friend from Philadelphia shakes his head and bewails my benighted condition, while using what he thinks unnecessarily large doses, but does not deny me the honor of being a homœopathist, and quarrels with me as such.

The thousand accessories of treatment which so many ages have demonstrated to be both useful and necessary, involving the use of mechanical appliances especially; of elements in food which may influence certain diseases, etc., etc., etc., all these would be denied me by these astute gentry, because, forsooth, I am a homœopathist. In their opinion, — it is all through their culpable ignorance on this particular subject, — I must rely upon an infinitesimal pilule to reduce a strangulated hernia, to set a fractured limb, to remove a poison from the stomach, to dissolve a calculus, to extract a thorn! I administer cod liver oil to a cachectic patient, I am a knave! I claim that it possesses medicinal properties due to traces of Iodine and of Bromine, I am a fool! I give to another a brisk cathartic to remove an obstruction, I am both knave and fool! (I have the highest Old-School authority in Chicago for claiming both these attributes in a remarkable degree.) Ah! gentlemen veriphobists, is it honest to treat us thus allopathically? Doesn't it result from criminal ignorance or wilful misrepresentation? And in either case do not your chosen epithets return to plague the inventors?

Some years ago, a beautiful hospital was erected in Chicago, for the medical treatment of the poor. Built by the city and paid for by the tax-payers, of whom a large proportion are homœopathists, it was but natural that they should desire that a portion of the edifice should be devoted to that system of treatment. Accordingly a petition to that effect, numerously signed by leading citizens, was laid before the city fathers, many of whom also were homœopathists. But such was the "pressure" brought to bear upon them by the excited veriphobists, (chiefly that they, the Old-School doctors, wouldn't serve if homœopathy

had its rights,) that "for the sake of peace" the sorry expedient was resolved upon, that *the city was too poor to conduct a hospital*, and therefore the building was allowed to stand idle, until, after the excitement had blown over, a few veriphobists quietly secured a lease and operated it for a time, on private account. Next the United States hired it; and afterwards, the city suddenly recovered from its poverty, having been greatly enriched by unparalleled expenditures in other directions, and by largely increased debt, took possession and quietly delivered the institution into the hands of the veriphobists. Homœopathy was thus again cheated.

The Illinois legislature (don't laugh!) which kindly "does" our city government for us, has legislated us into a ponderous "Board of Health," one-half of whose number must be physicians. Well, the appointment of these conservators of public hygiene, was vested in certain judges of courts. Several of these judges are patrons of homœopathy. The appointments were made, and —shame on their cowardice!— there was not one homœopathist among them.

A gentleman of immense wealth, and still greater benevolence, who was formerly "our city's boast" but is now a citizen of New York, — the Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, actuated by the desire of bestowing the benefits of his bounty upon the poor of Chicago, designs the founding of a commodious hospital. Without positive knowledge upon the subject, I feel safe in asserting that he already finds himself embarrassed by this everlasting homœopathic question. For, say the veriphobists, "We will not serve as your physicians and surgeons if you allow these little-pill fellows there." By all means, then, let them stay out! This is the true ground for both governments and individuals. On our part we are clamorous for the trial of the relative efficacy of the two systems, side by side, in hospital and in camp, on sea and on land, upon the same classes of patients, with the same diseases, the same surroundings, the same conditions every way. Can

you have the folly to suppose that the veriphobists would spurn this opportunity of refuting our system, if they did not fear the result?

People disclaim their competency to judge of the doctrines of homœopathy; that the quarrel is among the doctors, and who shall settle it when they (the doctors) disagree? This, to a certain extent, is plausible, yet the investigation is simple enough. There are few intelligent laymen, patrons of homœopathy, who hear me to-night, who could not give, if called upon, a very fair exposition of the homœopathic law. But the οἱ πολλοί will never investigate beyond the enquiry, what has homœopathy effected. Experience has sufficiently demonstrated that when once the poorer classes "get a taste" of the system, they do not readily abandon it.

The subject of homœopathy being under discussion in the Baden Parliament thirty-four years ago, Rev. Councillor Herr, in the course of a long and able speech in its favor, said: —

"Ask the persons who have tried this method in their own houses and establishments, if they would exchange it for the other? They would answer you, 'Had this system no other advantages but only these, that we could, without expense of money and time, procure the medicines; that these medicines, even when not adapted to the case, do no harm, *and do not sow the seed of future diseases;* that they can be given to the most reluctant patient, to the most tender child without offence or pain; in these we find enough. *How* you learned physicians explain it does not concern us, if it only does good. That the ancient method did much good, we do not mean to deny; if only the new system brings us the same result, it arrives at it with infinitely smaller cost of strength and money, and the extrinsic advantages of the two are not to be compared.'"

Yet in the actual state of things, with insignificant exceptions, these poor beings if unable to bear the expenses of treatment at their own homes, are obliged to submit to a plan which they utterly abhor. In our armies, during the war, thousands saved

themselves and their comrades from the horrors of the hospital, by the timely administration of the appropriate remedy drawn from the little pocket-case providently furnished with the Bible or the Prayer-book, by friends at home. Nothing could exceed the abhorrence in which these men, believers in homœopathy, held the hospital. With them it was synonymous with the very jaws of death. Nor should this be a matter of surprise, when we consider that sickness destroyed a greater number than all other causes combined! Yes, *veriphobia* was the most powerful enemy with which our brave veterans contended.

It was but a very few years ago that a gorgeous company of cardinals and bishops surrounded Pope Pius IX. at a grand reception. Suddenly, with a loud crash, the floor fell, and the entire party were precipitated into the room below. Great was the consternation, as tiara and hat and mitre were mixed in undignified confusion. Doctors were hastily summoned, who impartially subjected wounded and sound alike to a plentiful bleeding, while the Holy Father, himself unhurt, was taken to a retired apartment and there bled on a scale of liberality commensurate with his exalted rank!!

In the medical history of the past seventy years, it is a fact, that all physicians who have fairly tried our system, have become firm adherents, and never deserted it. Many risked a large and lucrative practice by the change. They cannot be charged with interested motives. Listen to the following from Fewster Robert Horner, M.D., late President and Perpetual Vice-President of the British Medical and Surgical Association, late Senior Physician to the Hull General Infirmary and to the Hull Dispensary. In 1857 or '58, Dr. Horner, it seems, was Senior Physician to the Hull Infirmary, and was "relieved" on account of his becoming a homœopathist. This letter gives his reasons for making the change. After a few preliminary observations, in which he stated that he had always been rather moderate in the use of violent remedies, he proceeds thus:—

"Yet up to the very time of instituting my enquiry — and it is with humility I make the confession — blinded by prejudice and ignorance, like the most of the profession in Hull and elsewhere, I deemed homœopathy a vain and impossible thing; and even when I began to read, to investigate, to put it to the proof, I had far more expectation of unmasking and exposing it as a fallacy, than I had of finding in it that good by which the evils of the old practice of medicine might be obviated, and a more gentle but a far more efficient method of cure be substituted. As an additional motive for investigation, I felt that the time had arrived when something must be done, both by the individual and the collective efforts of the profession: the onward spread of homœopathy must be stayed. Notwithstanding the oft-repeated declaration of my professional brethren to the contrary, it was too apparent that it was not 'dying out,' but was steadily progressing, nay, rapidly extending itself; not amongst the credulous and uneducated, but the enlightened and higher classes of society were daily becoming its firmest adherents and determined supporters. Nor was this onward progress restricted to any town or district; but throughout England, Ireland and Scotland; and yet far more throughout America, Germany, and France, and throughout all the States of Europe was it adopted and cherished.

"I was convinced that this progress was not to be arrested by the raillery, abuse and misrepresentation of the medical profession; amidst it all, homœopathy had but the more and more increased — people would think for themselves. I now felt assured that the only rational and effective as well as manly and honorable way of disabusing and disinfecting the public mind, was to submit it to the touchstone of observation and experiment. I determined on its practical investigation. Therefore, honestly divesting my mind, as far as I was able to do, of all feeling and prejudice against it, I first diligently searched and studied all the best works on the subject. I thus obtained thorough insight into and knowledge of the science; of the peculiar mode of preparation and stated powers of its medicines — of their nature and properties, and of their effects and application as remedies in diseases; points, be it observed, absolutely necessary to a fair and enlightened test and examination. This being at length accomplished, I most stringently, zealously, and I may add, jealously, conducted my lengthened and practical enquiry.

"My first discovery was my own ignorance as to what homœopathy really was, and the equal ignorance of the rest of my

professional brethren with whom I had conversed on the subject. It was, I confess, with a feeling of shame that I recalled to mind how we had misjudged and misrepresented homœopathy. Strange, strange, truly, that the medical profession should persist in denying, yea, in heaping obloquy and ridicule upon a science of which they know themselves — confess themselves — to be wholly or essentially ignorant. Nay, I have often heard the most witty as well as the most serious and earnest declaimer give a scornful negative reply to the enquiry if they had ever studied and fairly tried it."

Is this the language of a man who would willingly lend himself to a delusion? Is it not rather to be presumed that he was preëminently qualified to make the decision? But let us hear a little testimony from Old-School authority, as to the honesty and capacity of homœopathic physicians. Sir John Forbes, one of the highest Old-School authorities, though an unbeliever in homœopathy, has the manliness to declare, "Hahnemann was undoubtedly a man of genius and a scholar; a man of indefatigable industry, of undaunted energy. In the history of medicine his name will appear in the same list with those of the greatest systematists and theorists, unsurpassed by few in the originality and ingenuity of his views; superior to most in having substantiated and carried out his doctrines into actual and most extensive practice."

And again: "It is but a simple act of justice to admit that there exists no ground for doubting that Hahnemann was as sincere in his belief of the truth of his doctrines, as any of the medical systematists who preceded him, and that many, at least among his followers, have been and are sincere, honest, and learned men. That there are charlatans and impostors among the practitioners of homœopathy cannot be doubted; but, alas, can it be doubted any more, that there are such, and many such, among the professors of orthodox physic?"

And referring to a homœopathist of Vienna, the same high authority says, "Dr. Fleischmann is a regular well educated phy-

sician, as capable of forming a true diagnosis as other practitioners, and he is considered by those who know him as a man of honor and respectability, and incapable of attesting a falsehood."

Place this side by side with the sworn declarations of one in Chicago, who bears about the same relation intellectually to Sir John Forbes as our doses bear to his. "It is impossible," says this blinded bigot while testifying in court, "for a homœopathic physician to be an educated man, or an educated man to be, honestly, a homœopathic physician. To say homœopathic physician is as much a solecism as to say white blackbird. I call homœopathic physicians, homœopathic doctors, just as we say . . . Old women doctors, horse doctors, cattle doctors, Indian doctors. There is not one of the homœopathists, particularly, for whom I have any esteem or respect as a doctor." (It is humiliating to confess that I have the honor of this gentleman's personal acquaintance!!)

Another says, "I heard the doctor's testimony and agree with him wholly." Here we have the sworn testimony of two gentlemen of high social and professional standing, rendered in the course of a judicial investigation held some two years ago in Chicago!

Now we need the results of such a competition as I have advocated, to be brought home to such gentlemen in every city of the land; for evidently they will never seek enlightenment from distant sources. With such, seeing is not believing, they must be forced to believe. Undoubtedly, and we readily admit it, "men thrust themselves into the practice of homœopathy upon the strength of its fame"; but this is unavoidable, except by creating a legal standard of education. None can more ardently desire this than we.

As an amusing illustration of the tricks to which we homœopathists are subjected, I may mention, that some years ago, in professed eagerness to have such a standard fixed, a bill was introduced into the Illinois legislature, creating certain malignant

veriphobists, a Medical Board, before whom all candidates for the degree of *Medicinæ Doctor*, were to be examined. The point of this joke is, had the bill passed, not another homœopathist could have graduated! What would our Catholic friends say to a proposition that their theological students should be examined only by a Board of Protestant clergymen?

It is consoling to observe that we poor "doctors" do not monopolize wholly the abuse heaped upon homœopathy. Patrons of the system are also beginning to receive a share. For, says the anonymous author of a publication scattered broadcast through Chicago, and "served" particularly upon all the known patrons of the system; "Chicago, it may be mentioned to country readers," (this fellow is getting wider publication than he thought,) "is a peculiar city. It has been the rendezvous of men of desperate fortunes, and uncertain morals, as well as of men of enterprise, and far-seeing sagacity. The Ishmaels, whose hands are against every man, are abundant. In the lottery of chances incident to the growth of a great city, many men of limited capacity, and even gross ignorance, have been thrown into notice because of their accidental wealth. *Men of this caste, — and especially their wives — are addicted to the wildest, the absurdest follies. Among their pet absurdities, Homœopathy is one of the most prominent!*"

But perhaps, after all, the most convincing argument is that which reaches beyond the head, and descends to the pocket. Let us then, for a brief moment, glance at the question of dollars and cents. Carefully compiled statistics, on a very large scale and drawn from *all sources*, — European especially — have demonstrated that, in hospitals, the mean proportion of deaths from all diseases, under Old-School treatment, was from 9 to 10 in 100 patients. Under homœopathic treatment, from 4 to 5. The mean duration of allopathic treatment was from 28 to 29 days; of homœopathic, from 20 to 21 days. The expenses of board and medicine under Old-School treatment were 19⅓ cents

per diem; under homœopathic treatment, 11 cents. The homœopathic being less than one-half as expensive as to medicines, and as to maintenance, the expense is greatly diminished by the shortening of time in hospital, amounting in all to a saving of more than forty per cent of actual outlay; besides saving the State large sums in the maintenance of paupers; for if these patients have families, (and you know the fashion of large families prevails among the poor,) every day subtracted from their detention in hospital increases their ability to maintain their families, which would otherwise be longer dependent upon charity for support. Every laboring person dying in hospital exposes those dependent on him to possible pauperism, and may thus vastly enhance the public cost. The fifty per cent of mortality saved, therefore, involves an incalculable economy in this direction; while the earlier vacancies for the reception of new patients, still further diminish the cost and multiply the facilities for relief. For "in this country" as in England, "want of funds and want of room, not the want of patients, fix the limits to the relief of the sick poor."

Another highly important fact: by the timely use of appropriate remedies, attacks of illness are often effectually warded off, that in camps and on shipboard, men could be frequently relieved in their quarters, and the poor of cities at their homes, by means of dispensary departments, and so kept out of hospitals altogether.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, do we demand too much? We have shown that not satisfied with abusing us, our opponents have commenced an outrageous attack upon you. Pardon us for saying that we rejoice at this. For more than seventy years we have patiently awaited recognition. We have so far succeeded in demonstrating our truths, that the refined and the learned everywhere embrace them. We have been patient because ready and willing that the tests of time and experience should be rigidly applied to our system. But, when we behold you selfishly monopolizing the blessings of nature's most beneficient

law, and refusing through apathy, or even worse, through cowardice, to raise hand or voice in demanding it for the poor, the chosen people of God, you must permit us to say that we feel somewhat ashamed of you!

But why should we complain? Most of my medical brethren in this Institute, can well remember when that mighty index of public sentiment, the press, ignored our cherished science, or mentioned it only with jibes and sneers; when no reporters were sent to our meetings, and a public notice of them involved the antecedent production of the pocket-book. I well remember the sneers which used to greet me, even in progressive Chicago, when I tendered such notices, and was referred "to the Cashier's desk," where the more intelligible sneer "twenty-five cents a line, sir," indicated the amount of "damages."

Now, how changed! The public journals discuss our proceedings, and spread the detailed workings of our conventions before the people; because the popular sentiment requires it.

Fathers are interested for their families, and mothers who, "while they rock the cradle, rule the world," are champions for the physical welfare of their children, and crave information concerning the deeds of all who devote themselves to the public good. Yes; from the penny paper to the ponderous magazine, from the novelist to the historian, from the banker to the missionary, all recognize and record, criticise and compliment, practise and preach our erst-while hated system.

Gentlemen of the press, the total daily circulation of your New York city papers alone, exceeds three hundred thousand! You reach the eye, the heart, the brain, of more than a million people every day! We ask of you — the very power of the land — to advocate our claims to a fair and rigid test. Depend upon it, gentlemen, we shall win; but if not, what greater service could you render humanity than to secure the rapid exposition of our fallacies? In neither case, can you be losers. In either case you will have best subserved the ends of your mighty mission — you will have conferred imperishable blessings upon the human race!

III.

REPORT ON A COMPLETE CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

THE undersigned, appointed by the American Institute of Homœopathy a Committee to "prepare a complete code of medical ethics," respectfully present the following as the result of their labors.

Considering it to be very desirable that the codes of ethics adopted by the various associations of the physicians of our country should be uniform in scope and arrangement. and as nearly identical in language as possible, the Committee have used the arrangement, and, to a great extent, the language of the code adopted by the American Medical Association, and published in volume xvi. of their Transactions (for 1865), modifying it where changes seemed to be demanded by a proper regard for liberality and for justice, both to patient and to physician, or by a due concern for the freedom of medical education, opinion and action.

Respectfully submitted.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.,
WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D.,
A. S. BALL, M.D.,
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.,
G. W. BARNES, M.D.,
Committee on Medical Ethics.

CODE

OF

MEDICAL ETHICS.

SCOPE.

THE scope of a Code of Medical Ethics comprises the reciprocal duties and obligations of physicians and patients; the duties and obligations of physicians to each other; and the reciprocal duties and obligations of physicians and the public.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

The great principles upon which Medical Ethics are based are these:

1. The great end and object of the physician's efforts should be: 'the greatest good to the patient.'
2. The rule of conduct of physician and patient, and of physicians towards each other, should be the GOLDEN RULE: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

The various articles of the code are only special applications of these great principles.

PART I.

RECIPROCAL DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

Article I. DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO PATIENTS.
Article II. DUTIES OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

PART II.

DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER.

Article I. DUTIES AS MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
Article II. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO EACH OTHER.
Article III. VICARIOUS SERVICES.
Article IV. IN REGARD TO CONSULTATIONS.
Article V. IN CASES OF INTERFERENCE.
Article VI. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PHYSICIANS.
Article VII. CONCERNING PECUNIARY OBLIGATIONS.

PART III.

RECIPROCAL DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

Article I. DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC.
Article II. OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO PHYSICIANS.

PART I.

OF THE RECIPROCAL DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF PHYSICIANS AND THEIR PATIENTS.

Article I. — Duties of the Physician to the Patient.

SECTION 1. The physician should hold himself in constant readiness to obey the calls of the sick. He should ever bear in mind the sacred character of his calling and the great responsibility which it involves, and should remember that the comfort, the health and the lives of his patients depend upon the skill, attention and faithfulness with which he performs his professional duties.

SECT. 2. The physician, in order that he may be able to exercise his vocation to the best advantage of the patient, should possess his respect and confidence. These must be acquired and retained by faithful attention to his malady, by indulgent tenderness towards the weaknesses incident to his condition, and by the exercise of a firm but kindly authority. The physician is bound to keep secret whatever he may either hear or observe, while in the discharge of his professional duties, respecting the private affairs of the patient or his family. And this obligation is not limited to the period during which the physician is in attendance on the patient. The patient should be made to feel that he has, in his physician, a friend who will guard his secrets with scrupulous honor and fidelity.

SECT. 3. The physician should visit his patient as often as may be necessary to enable him to acquire and keep a full knowledge of the nature, progress, changes, and complications of the disease, and to do for the patient the utmost of good that

he is able. But he should carefully avoid making unnecessary visits, lest he render the patient needlessly anxious about his case, or expose himself to the charge of being actuated by mercenary motives.

SECT. 4. The physician should not give expression to gloomy forebodings respecting the patient's disease, nor magnify the gravity of the case. Bearing in mind the almost infinite resources of nature, he should be cheerful and hopeful, both in mind and manner. This will enable him the better to exercise his faculties and apply his knowledge for the patient's benefit, and will inspire the patient with confidence, courage and fortitude, which are the physician's best moral adjuvants.

But it is the physician's duty to state the true nature and prospects of the case, from time to time, to some judicious friend or relative of the patient, and to keep this person fully informed of its changes and probable issue; and if the patient himself request the physician to disclose to him the nature and prognosis of his disease, it is his duty to state tenderly, but frankly the whole truth, — provided the patient be of sound mind, and strong enough to receive the disclosure without serious injury. The patient has a right to know the truth. If, moreover, facts within the physician's knowledge lead him to believe that it is of great importance, in relation to the patient's affairs, that he should be warned of the approach of death, it is the physician's duty to reveal to the patient's nearest friend, or to the patient himself, the true state of the case, and the importance of timely action.

SECT. 5. Whether the case proceed favorably, or become manifestly incurable, it is the physician's duty to continue his attendance faithfully and conscientiously so long as the patient may desire it. He is not justified in abandoning a case merely because he supposes it incurable.

SECT. 6. As the patient has an undoubted right to dismiss his physician for reasons satisfactory to himself; so, likewise, the

physician may, with equal propriety, decline to attend patients, when his self-respect or dignity seem to him to require this step; as, for example, when they persistently refuse to comply with his directions.

SECT. 7. In difficult or protracted cases, consultations are advisable. They tend to increase the knowledge, energy, and confidence of the physician, and to maintain the courage of the patient. The physician should be ready to act upon any desire which the patient may express for a consultation, even though he may not himself feel the need of it. Nothing is so likely to maintain the patient's confidence as alacrity in this respect. Moreover, such a course is but just to him, for he has an indisputable right to whatever aid or counsel he may think likely to be of service to him.

SECT. 8. The intimate relations into which the physician is brought with his patient give him opportunity to exercise a powerful moral influence over him. This should always be exerted to turn him from dangerous or vicious courses towards a temperate and virtuous life. The physician is sometimes called to assist in practices of questionable propriety, and even of a criminal character. Among these may be mentioned the pretence of disease, in order to evade services demanded by law, as jury or military duty; the concealment of organic disease or of morbid tendencies, in order to secure favorable rates of life-insurance, or for deception of other kinds; and especially the procurement of abortion when not necessary to save the life of the mother. To all such propositions, the physician should present an inflexible opposition. It is his duty, in an authoritative, but friendly manner, to explain and urge the nature, illegality and guilt of the proposed action, and to use every effort to dissuade from it, and to strengthen the patient's virtue and sense of right. The physician should be aware of the frequency of criminal abortion, and of the different methods employed for it, and should take every occasion to warn those who may be tempted to resort

to it. In no case should the physician induce abortion, or premature labor, without a previous consultation with the most experienced practitioners attainable, nor without the most clear and imperative reasons.

Article II.—Duties and Obligations of Patients to their Physician.

SECT. 1. Physicians are required, by the nature of their profession, to sacrifice comfort, ease, and even health, for the sake of their patients. Patients should reflect upon this, and should understand and remember that they have corresponding duties and obligations towards their physicians.

SECT. 2. The patient should select a physician in whose knowledge, skill, and fidelity he can place implicit confidence; whose habits of life are regular and temperate, and whose character and demeanor are such that he can regard him as a personal friend. He must be able to confide in him freely. And the physician should not be changed for light reasons. A physician thoroughly acquainted with the constitutions, temperaments, and tendencies of a family can the more successfully treat them.

SECT. 3. The patient should always consult his physician as early as possible after he has discovered that he is ill. A disease which is trifling at its onset may grow formidable through neglect. The physician should be regarded as a confidential adviser, who, on being early consulted, may prevent a sickness.

SECT. 4. The patient should faithfully and unreservedly state to his physician the supposed cause of his malady, and tell him everything that may have a bearing upon its nature. Since the physician is under the strongest obligations to secrecy, the patient should not allow considerations of delicacy, modesty, or pride to prevent an entirely frank statement of his case, and candid and full replies to interrogatories.

SECT. 5. The patient should implicitly obey his physician's

injunctions as regards diet, regimen and medical treatment. If he deviate from these directions, he cannot hold the physician to a full responsibility in the case; and, further, by a partial obedience he incurs some personal risk, since, in the treatment of diseases, all parts of the physician's advice are made to harmonize, and each is dependent on the others and may be unsafe without the coincidence of the others. Moreover, he does the physician an undeserved, and often a serious, wrong. If the patient have not sufficient confidence in his physician, and respect for him, to follow his directions, it were better for him frankly to say so, and to employ another in whom he can confide.

The patient should never allow himself, while under a physician's treatment, to take other medicines than those prescribed by him. He would, by so doing, incur a serious risk of taking medicines that are incompatible with each other. If desirous of trying any other mode of treatment, it would be much better frankly to state the fact to his physician, and ask his advice.

SECT. 6. The patient should, if possible, avoid receiving the friendly visits of a physician other than the one under whose charge he is. When he receives such visits, he should avoid conversation on the subject of his disease; for an accidental observation might give him false impressions respecting his disease, or destroy his confidence in the treatment he is pursuing. He should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant; for physicians can act together for the advantage of their patient, only when they act harmoniously. Nor should he, by a secret appointment, constrain his medical attendant to meet another physician with whom he might not be willing to consult; but the patient has an undoubted right to have the opinion of any physician whom he may desire, upon his case. His proper course is, to request his medical attendant to arrange a consultation, and frankly state his desire for the physician whom he may prefer. If his medical attendant decline the consultation, it is then for

the patient to determine whether he will insist, and thus dismiss his medical attendant, or whether he will defer to the judgment of his own physician. And the patient has a right thus to choose.

SECT. 7. If the patient wishes to dismiss his physician, he should, in justice and in common courtesy, state his reasons, and, if possible, in a friendly manner. To dispense with the services of a physician need not, of necessity, change the social relations of the parties.

SECT. 8. The patient should, when practicable, send for the physician in the morning, before his usual hour for leaving home. He will, by so doing, secure his earlier attendance, and will enable him the better to apportion his time so as to do justice to all his calls and engagements. He should call on his physician during his office hours only, and should avoid disturbing him in hours devoted to meals, rest and sleep. And in receiving his physician's visits, he should avoid compelling him to wait, even a few minutes. The aggregate of petty detentions, while the patient is making some needless preparation to receive the physician, amounts to a serious waste of valuable time.

PART II.

OF THE DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF PHYSICIANS TO THE PROFESSION AND TO EACH OTHER.

Article 1. — *Duties to the Profession.*

SECT. 1. Inasmuch as every member of the medical profession partakes of the honor in which it is held, is entitled to its privileges and immunities, and profits by the scientific labors of his predecessors and associates, it is his duty faithfully to endeavor, in his turn, to elevate the position of the profession and, by every honorable exertion, to enrich the science of medicine.

SECT. 2. In no other profession should a higher standard of morality and greater purity of personal character be required. Physicians ought to come up to this standard, and do what they may to exalt it. As the practice of medicine requires the constant exercise of a vigorous and clear understanding, and as the practitioner should be, at all times, ready for emergencies in which the welfare and even the life of a fellow creature may depend upon his steady hand, acute eye, and unclouded brain, it is incumbent upon the physician to be temperate in all things.

SECT. 3. The physician should not resort to public advertisements or private cards or handbills, inviting the attention of persons affected by particular diseases or publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor, *gratis*, or promising radical cures. Neither should he publish cases or operations in the daily prints; nor invite laymen to be present at operations, nor solicit or exhibit certificates of skill and success; nor perform any similar act.

SECT. 4. It is equally derogatory to professional character for a physician to hold a patent for any nostrum or any surgical

instrument or appliance; or to keep secret the nature and composition of any medicine used by him. Such restriction or concealment is inconsistent with the beneficence and liberality which should characterize the medical profession. But it is the duty of the physician to avail himself of every opportunity to observe the action and study the properties of new or secret remedies and new processes of preparing medicines as well as new modes of treating diseases, and to subject them to the analysis of scientific investigation. For the physician should always bear in mind that the great object of his profession is to cure the sick, and that it is not only admissible, but is his solemn duty to investigate, thoroughly and without prejudice, whatever offers any probability of adding to his knowledge of the art and means of curing, and of thus enriching the science of medicine.

Article II. Professional Services of Physicians to each other.

SECT. 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them. Physicians, when ill, are incompetent to prescribe for themselves. The natural anxiety and solicitude which they feel for members of their own family when ill, tend to obscure their professional judgment and make it difficult to treat them. Under these circumstances, physicians are peculiarly dependent on each other; and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. But visits should not be obtruded, officiously or unasked, upon a sick physician.

If, however, a physician, in affluent circumstances, request the attendance of a distant professional brother, and offer an *honorarium*, it is not proper to decline it; for one should not, even from a kindly motive, impose upon another a pecuniary obligation, which the recipient would not wish to incur.

If a physician is called from any considerable distance, the expense of travel, etc., thereby incurred, should always be paid by the physician receiving the visit; and an *honorarium* may be tendered if much time is consumed in making the visit.

Article III. Duties of Physicians as regards Vicarious Offices.

SECT. 1. Attention to his personal affairs, the pursuit of health, and the various contingencies to which the physician is peculiarly exposed, sometimes compel him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to discharge them for him. Compliance with such a request is an act of courtesy which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interests and character of the physician relieved. And, when this is done for a short period only, all the pecuniary obligations for such services should belong to him. But if a physician neglect his business in quest of amusement and pleasure, he is not entitled to the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy without conceding to the physician who acts for him the fees accruing from the duties discharged by the latter.

SECT. 2. Obstetrical and surgical cases involve unusual fatigue and responsibility; and it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should belong to the physician who attends them.

Article IV. Duties of Physicians in regard to Consultations.

SECT. 1. A complete medical education, of which the diploma of a medical college is the formal voucher, furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional acquirements and abilities. But the annals of the profession contain the names of some who, not having the advantage of a complete medical education, became, nevertheless, through their own exertions and abilities, brilliant scholars and successful practitioners. A practitioner,

therefore, whatever his credentials may be, who enjoys a good moral and professional standing in the community, should not be excluded from fellowship, nor his aid rejected, when it is desired by the patient in consultation. No difference in views on subjects of medical principles or practice should be allowed to influence a physician against consenting to a consultation with a fellow practitioner. The very object of a consultation is to bring together those who may, perhaps, differ in their views of the disease and its appropriate treatment, in the hope that, from a comparison of different views, may be derived a just estimate of the disease and a successful course of treatment.

No tests of orthodoxy in medical practice should be applied to limit the freedom of consultations. Medicine is a progressive science. Its history shows that what is heresy in one century may, and probably will be orthodoxy in the next. No greater misfortune can befall the medical profession than the action of an influential association or academy establishing a creed or standard of orthodoxy or "regularity." It will be fatal to freedom and progress in opinion and practice. On the other hand, nothing will so stimulate the healthy growth of the profession, both in scientific strength and in the honorable estimation of the public, as the universal and sincere adoption of a platform which shall recognize and guarantee: —

1. A truly fraternal good-will and fellowship among all who devote themselves to the care of the sick.

2. A thorough and complete knowledge, however obtained, of all the direct and collateral branches of medical science, — as it exists in all sects and schools of medicine, — as the essential qualification of a physician.

3. Perfect freedom of opinion and practice, as the unquestionable prerogative of the practitioner, who is the sole judge of what is the best mode of treatment in each case of sickness entrusted to his care.

The physician may, with propriety, decline to meet a practi-

tioner of whose inimical feelings towards himself or of whose general unfairness in consultations he is satisfied. But, in such a case, he should explain to the patient his reasons; and if the patient desire the opinion of the practitioner objected to, the family physician may withdraw from the case and allow the other to be sent for. But, in justice to the latter, the state of affairs should be explained to him at the time he is requested to visit the patient.

SECT. 2. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultations together; and this is generally practicable, for society allows the plea of professional engagements to excuse the neglect of all others, and to be a valid reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period of time, after which the consultation should be considered postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will, of course, see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting physician, he should retire without seeing the patient, except in cases of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in writing and under seal, to be delivered to the attending physician.

SECT. 3. In consultations, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged in. Candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician in charge of the case. If the consulting physician cannot agree with him respecting the nature and proper treatment of the case, the physicians should state this fact to the patient, or his nearest friend, both physicians being present at the time, and should request him to select the one in whom he has most confidence. But, if they agree sufficiently to take joint charge of the case, then the consulting physician must justify and uphold, so far as he can conscientiously

do so, the practice of his associate, and must abstain from any hints, insinuations or actions, which might, in any way, impair the confidence which the patient reposes in him, or affect his reputation. He must refrain from any extraordinary attentions or assiduities, calculated to ingratiate himself in the patient's favor and to supplant his associate.

SECT. 4. In consultations, the attending physician should first put the necessary questions to the patient. After this, the consulting physician should make such additional inquiries and examinations as may be needed to satisfy him of the true nature of the case. But he should avoid making a parade of examining the patient more thoroughly than had been done before; rather suggesting to the attending physician, where this is possible, to make whatever examinations he desires, than making them himself. Both physicians should then retire to a private room for deliberation.

SECT. 5. In consultations the attending physician should deliver his opinion first; and, when there are several consulting physicians, they should express their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur, when more than two physicians meet in consultation, the opinion of the majority should be regarded as decisive; but, if the number be equal on each side, the decision should rest with the attending physician. If two physicians, in consultation, cannot agree, they should call in a third to act as umpire. If this be not practicable, the patient must be requested to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. The physician who is left in the minority should, without any ill feeling, retire from the consultation and from any farther participation in the management of the case; and, in justice to the physician thus retiring, the fact of his difference from his associates should, in the presence of all the physicians attending, be explained to the patient, as his reason for withdrawing from the case.

SECT. 6. The attending physician should communicate to the patient or his friends the directions agreed upon in the consultation, as well as any opinion which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the physicians attending, and by their common consent. And no opinions or prognostications should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence. No decision arrived at in a consultation is to be regarded as restraining the attending physician from making such variations in the treatment as any subsequent change in the case may demand. But such variation and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully noted at the time, and detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician, if he is sent for in an emergency when the attending physician is out of the way; and similar explanations must be made by him at the next meeting.

SECT. 7. Sometimes a special consultation is desirable in cases in which the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient. The consulting physician, in such a case, should sedulously avoid all further unsolicited attendance. Such consultations require an extraordinary outlay of time and attention, and, at least a *double honorarium* may be reasonably expected.

SECT. 8. The consulting physician cannot, with propriety, take exclusive charge, at any time, of the patient in whose case he has been called in consultation, without the consent of the attending physician, except in cases provided for by the third sentence of section 3, and by the fourth sentence of section 5, of this article.

Article V. Duties of Physicians in cases of Interference.

SECT. 1. Medicine is a liberal profession and those admitted into its ranks should base their expectations of success upon

the extent of their qualifications, not upon intrigue or artifice. A physician should not allow himself to feel envious or jealous of a brother-practitioner. The distinction which one successful physician wins is shared by the whole profession. Nor should a physician suffer himself to feel ill-will towards another who may come into his neighborhood and appears likely to take a share of the business which he has hitherto enjoyed. Such feelings are inconsistent with the beneficent and liberal nature of the profession. Liberality, and true generous fraternity in thought, word and deed, will unite the interests of all the members of the profession, and will so exalt the estimation in which it is held in the community that, confidence being increased, business will likewise increase; and to physicians will be accorded the position which, of right, should be theirs: that of confidential family advisers in all matters pertaining to the care of the body in health, no less than in sickness.

SECT. 2. The physician, in his intercourse with a patient who is under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling questions should be asked in any interview for business or friendship, no disingenuous hints thrown out relating to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor should the patient be allowed to converse upon these topics. No course of conduct should be pursued which might, directly or indirectly, tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

SECT. 3. A physician should not take charge of a patient who is, or has recently been, under the charge of another practitioner in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or has been regularly notified that his services are no longer required. Under such circumstances no unjust or illiberal remarks should be made or insinuations thrown out in relation to the treatment pursued by the previous physician. Nor should the physician permit the

patient unreasonably to find fault with his predecessor. For patients often become dissatisfied with their attendant on account of the mere duration of a case which no degree of professional knowledge or skill could have shortened.

SECT. 4. In cases of accident or sudden emergency, one or more physicians are often sent for by alarmed friends. Courtesy should assign the patient to the first of these that arrives; and he should select from those present such additional assistance as he may deem necessary. But he should also request the family physician (if there be one) to be sent for, and, on his arrival, resign the case into his hands. The practitioner of the patient, when he arrives, should take the place of any one called in his absence. "The practitioner of any patient" is the man whom he has in any way given to understand that he regards him as his medical adviser, or who would now be in charge of the case were it not for his absence, sickness or other disability.

SECT. 5. In a sparse population, a physician when visiting a sick person, may be desired to see, in an emergency, a neighboring patient, who is under the regular charge of another physician. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is: to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere as little as possible with the general plan of treatment; to assume no farther direction of the case unless it be expressly desired; and, in the latter case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

SECT. 6. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his so doing is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of the physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common fund, when fees are dispensed with, which might justly be claimed.

SECT. 7. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished in the absence of the former, the latter is

entitled to the fee, but he should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

Article VI. Of differences between Physicians.

SECT. 1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interests may, in the medical, as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. When such cases occur and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians or a *court-medical.*

Article VII. Of Pecuniary Acknowledgments.

SECT. 1. Some general rules should be adopted by the physicians in every town or district, relative to pecuniary acknowledgments from patients. These should be adhered to by physicians as uniformly as circumstances will permit. They serve, likewise, as a standard to which appeal may be taken in cases of doubt or dispute.

SECT. 2. Members of the medical profession have been so uniformly in the habit of attending, gratuitously, the indigent sick and, in general, of answering every call promptly, and without a question as to whether they are to receive remuneration therefor, that many persons seem to think they have a right to demand the services of physicians; and do, in fact, call upon them freely, and neglect or refuse to render any pecuniary equivalent, although abundantly able to do so. They impose upon one physician, in this way, until they have exhausted his patience, and then call upon another; and thus, in the course of a few years, make the circuit of the profession in their neighborhood. It is proper for the physicians of a community to make a list of the names of such individuals, and to demand, before visiting those whose names are on it, adequate security that their *honorarium* will be paid.

PART III.

THE RECIPROCAL DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

Article I. — Duties of Physicians to the Public.

SECT. 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of Physicians to be vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens. They should be always ready to give counsel to the public, in relation to matters appertaining to their profession; as, for example, on subjects of medical police, public hygiene and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations, the location, arrangement and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons and similar institutions; in relation to the medical police of towns, drainage, ventilation, etc., and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases. And, when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of suffering, and the saving of life, even at the risk of their own lives.

SECT. 2. Physicians should always be ready, when called on by the proper authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice on matters strictly medical, such as involve questions relating to insanity, legitimacy, or sudden and violent deaths, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of medical jurisprudence. But, in these cases, and especially where they are required to make *post mortem* examinations, it is just and right, in consequence of the time, labor and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them more than a mere consulting fee.

SECT. 3. There is no profession, by the members of which eleemosynary services are more freely dispensed than they are

by physicians; but justice demands that some limits should be placed to the claims upon such offices at their hands. Poverty, professional brotherhood, the benevolent and scantily remunerated occupation of the individual patient, and certain of the public duties referred to in Sect. 1 of this Article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services. But neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, or perform military duty, or to certify to the state of health of parties wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to indigent persons, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

Article II. Obligations of the Public to Physicians.

SECT. 1. The benefit accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and constant labors and beneficence of the medical profession are so numerous and important that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration from the community. The public ought, likewise, to entertain a just appreciation of the proper qualifications of a practitioner of medicine; to make a due discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism; to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education, and not to allow the provisions of their statute books or of the prospectus of their chartered institutions to interpose any obstacles to the attainment of the fullest knowledge of every branch of medical science, or, in any way, to restrain the most entire freedom of thought, investigation, and action in matters appertaining to the practice of medicine.

IV.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. E. M. Kellogg, Treasurer, in Account with the American Institute of Homœopathy. Cr.

1867			1866		
Feb. 12.	To sale of old pamphlets,	$10 50	June 7.	By Balance due D. S. Smith, late Treasurer,	$47 49
June 4.	" collection from members,	882 00	" "	By Bill of G. D. Beebe, late Secretary,	38 00
		$892 50	Aug. 16.	By Bills of J. T. S. Smith & Sons for envelopes, printing. etc.,	20 70
	To Balance due Treasurer,	145 68	" 26.	By Bill of A. S. Macdonald for printing	10 50
		$1,038 18	Sept. 1.	By postage, stationery, etc.,	18 38
			1867		
			Jan. 3.	By Baltimore advertising,	8 25
			May 28.	By Bills for 4000 circulars and notices, and postage thereon	160 13
			June 3.	By Bill of A. S. Lee for printing 500 Bill heads,	3 50
			June 5.	By cash on acc't to Rand & Avery for printing proceedings (1000); Cholera instructions (5000), and notices (1000).	600 00
			June 5.	By Bill of Bureau of Mat. Med.	27 50
			" "	" " " Secretary,	103 73
					$1,038 18

The Auditing Committee would report that they have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer and find them correct.

WALTER WILLIAMSON,
SAMUEL GREGG,
E. B. THOMAS,
R. J. McCLATCHY,
GEORGE E. BELCHER.

V.

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND RULES OF ORDER.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

THIS Association shall be styled the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Institute shall be the improvement of the science of medicine.

ARTICLE III.

The Institute shall be composed of those physicians who are already members, and of such others as may be hereafter duly chosen in conformity with its by-laws.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Institute shall be a President, a Vice-President, a General Secretary, a Provisional Secretary, and a Treasurer, with such other officers as shall be designated by the by-laws, to be chosen at such time, in such a manner, for such a period, and with such duties as those by-laws shall ordain.

ARTICLE V.

The Institute shall have and use one common seal, with a suitable device and inscription.

ARTICLE VI.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present at the regular annual meeting, provided that notice of such alteration or amendment shall have been given in writing at a previous annual meeting of the Institute.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The Institute shall hold at least one session in each year, at such time and place as may be determined upon from time to time.

ARTICLE II.

The officers shall be elected at each session by ballot, and shall remain in office until others are chosen.

ARTICLE III.

The President shall preside at the meetings of the Institute, preserve order therein, put all questions, announce the decisions, and appoint the committees not otherwise ordered.

ARTICLE IV.

The Vice-President shall assist the President, and in his absence perform his duties.

ARTICLE V.

The General Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings; answer all letters addressed to the Institute; open and maintain such correspondence as may tend to advance its interests; give proper notice of the meetings of the Institute; notify candidates of their election; and sign certificates of membership.

8 76

[illegible] shall constitute
[illegible] shall arrange the business

ARTICLE VI.

The Provisional Secretary shall assist the General Secretary, and in his absence perform his duties.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys belonging to the Institute; make all necessary disbursements; and report annually in writing.

ARTICLE VIII.

At each session of the Institute there shall be elected, by ballot, a board of five censors, who shall receive and examine the credentials of candidates, and report to the Institute, for election, such as may be found properly qualified.

ARTICLE IX.

1868 Any person who shall have pursued a regular course of medical studies, according to the requirements of the existing medical institutions of our country, and shall have obtained a certificate of three members of this Institute, — that he has thus complied with the above requirements, and sustains *a good moral character* and general standing, — addressed to the Board of Censors; and by them satisfactorily found qualified in the theory and practice of homœopathy, and so reported to the Institute, may be elected a member thereof; and upon the payment of two dollars, shall receive a certificate of such election.

ARTICLE X.

SECT. 1. There shall be a Bureau of Homœopathic Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings, which shall obtain facts relating to the materia medica and pharmacy; and institute, collect, and arrange provings of drugs.

SECT. 2. There shall be a Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses, which shall collect facts relating to clinical medicine

devolve upon it,

generally, and especially to any endemic or epidemic diseases which may exist in the country.

SECT. 3. There shall be a Bureau of Obstetrics, which shall collect facts and observations on subjects pertaining thereto.

SECT. 4. There shall be a Bureau of Surgery, which shall collect all improvements in surgery and surgical means, especially in its connection with homœopathic treatment.

SECT. 5. There shall be a Bureau of Homœopathic Organization, Registration, and Statistics, which shall keep a register of all homœopathic physicians, or those who claim to be such, in the United States, distinguishing those who are members of the Institute, and also members of State societies, prepare a list of all State and local societies, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, and journals, with their organization; and collect any statistics regarding homœopathy, its status, and progress.

SECT. 6. There shall be a Bureau of Physiology which shall report to the Institute the advances made in this department of medical science.

SECT. 7. There shall be a Bureau of Anatomy which shall report the discoveries made in this department.

SECT. 8. There shall be a Bureau of Hygiene which shall collect facts and observations on all subjects pertaining thereto, and report to the Institute the advancement made in this department.

Each of these bureaus shall consist of five members, appointed by the President; and, if any member of either bureau shall resign, or decline to serve, the President shall fill the vacancy, and notify the General Secretary of the fact.

Each bureau shall report progress to the General Secretary every six months, and make a full report to the Institute at its sessions.

of these Bureaus.

ARTICLE XI.

Diplomas shall be granted to such as are already members of the Institute, on the payment of one dollar, and to new members on the payment of two dollars.

ARTICLE XII.

These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of a majority of members present, at any annual meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The meeting shall be called to order by the General Secretary; or, in his absence, the Provisional Secretary; or, in the absence of both Secretaries, the Treasurer; or such person as shall be chosen by the members present shall preside until a President is chosen.

2. Calling the roll of members.

3. Choice of President and such other officers as are elected by ballot.

4. Election by ballot, of standing committee on the election and reception of members.

5. Reading of such portion of the minutes of the last meeting as may relate to unfinished business, or matters referred to the next meeting.

6. Appointment of standing committee of five on the Treasurer's account and vouchers.

7. Report of Treasurer, with vouchers of expenditures.

8. Reports of committees appointed at the last meeting.

9. Reports and communications from auxiliary and corresponding bodies.

10. Annual address.

1868 Each Bureau consist of 5 men, [illegible] with the advice of the [illegible]

11. Time and place of the next annual meeting, and committee of arrangements.

12. Choice of a member to deliver the annual address at the next meeting, and an alternate.

13. Reading of minutes, for correction and approval.

14. Adjournment.

The rules relating to the order of business may be varied, for the time being, by common consent, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The general rules of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be observed in debate, and manner of transacting business, where there are no rules of the society applicable to the subject.

VI.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted May 14, 1846.

Resolved, That this Institute recommends the formation of local homœopathic societies, on the basis of the Institute.

Resolved, That each local society be recommended to appoint a bureau for the augmentation and improvement of the materia medica, whose duty it shall be to send to the central bureau information in relation to the following topics:—

1. The effect which may be observed from the trial of new remedies, whether in health or disease; stating the precise localities of the symptoms, the time of day at which they occur, with all the attending circumstances and conditions.

2. New symptoms, either pathogenetic or curative, of medicines already or not fully tried, which are clearly ascribable to those drugs; with particulars of such cases.

3. Symptoms of remedies which have been most frequently confirmed in practice; also any remarkable coincidence in popular practice,—especially in cases of poisoning.

Resolved, That each local society is expected to report itself annually to the Institute.

Resolved, That each member of the Institute be earnestly desired to make trials of drugs upon himself.

Adopted June 13, 1850.

Resolved, That candidates hereafter admitted to membership in the Institute, who may have received a diploma from some regularly established medical college, or institution legally authorized to confer such degree, shall have the title M.D. affixed to their names in all the publications of the Institute; and all who have not such degree of Doctor of Medicine, but are eligible

to membership according to the seventh article of the by-laws, shall have prefixed the title of Dr.; and the Board of Censors are hereby instructed so to report their names to the Institute.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Institute, all methods of arriving at the curative properties of a drug, except by means of its pathogenetic effects, are uncertain.

ADOPTED JUNE 12, 1851.

Resolved, That this Institute consider it the duty of every member to make some written communication at every annual meeting, upon some matter pertaining to the general interests of homœopathy.

Resolved, That members of the Institute who may change their place of residence are hereby requested to give notice of such change to the General Secretary.

Resolved, That individuals proposing to become members of the Institute shall subscribe their names, if present, or, if absent, the Secretary to be authorized to add such names and place of residence, to the Constitution and by-laws, previous to receiving the certificate of membership.

ADOPTED JUNE 8, 1853.

Resolved, That the members of the Institute who shall sign the certificate of an applicant for membership, shall state upon the certificate the name of the medical college at which such applicant shall have graduated.

ADOPTED JUNE 8, 1854.

Resolved, That all committees appointed to report on scientific subjects, failing to report within one year after their appointment, shall be discontinued, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Resolved, That we regard the homœopathic law as co-extensive with disease, and that a resort to any other medicinal means

than those pointed out by the law, *similia, similibus*, is the result, in part, of the incompleteness of our materia medica, but mainly the result of a want of sufficient knowledge on the part of the physician of those remedies already possessed by our school; and not an insufficiency of the homœopathic law.

Resolved, That the pharmaceutists of the homœopathic school be recommended to use, in the preparation of drugs by trituration, the proportion of ten grains of the drug to ninety grains of sugar of milk; and, for the sake of uniformity, to retain the numerical designation adopted by Hahnemann, and continued by the majority of homœopathic physicians.

ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1855.

Resolved, That the Institute cannot view the advertising of remedies as *nostrums*, or the combining of several medicines in one prescription, in any other light than as irregular practice, and subversive of the best interests of homœopathy; and that we will not tolerate in our membership one guilty of such practice.

ADOPTED JUNE 5, 1856.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Institute, published by the General Secretary, be withheld from all members of the Institute whose arrearages or dues shall amount to more than two dollars at the next meeting.

Resolved, That in accordance with the usage and dignity of scientific bodies, which very properly discountenance all extraordinary efforts on the part of the members of such bodies to enhance individual interests, we, as an associated scientific body, will discountenance all like extraordinary efforts on the part of the members of this Institute; and whenever such cases come to our knowledge, well authenticated, we will sever such members from our connection, as no longer worthy of our sympathy and fellowship.

Adopted June 4, 1867.

Resolved, That members in good standing, who, from advanced age, or from other causes of honorable mention, shall retire from the practice of medicine, may retain membership, and be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Institute of Homœopathy to extend a fostering care to the homœopathic medical colleges of the United States, and exert its influence in directing students of medicine, who are seeking admission to the honors of the profession, to their halls for instruction.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy does not necessarily indorse the doctrines contained in the reports of committees by accepting and publishing such reports with the proceedings.

Adopted June 3, 1858.

Resolved, That all papers received by the Institute, which are ordered to be placed on file, be referred to the General Secretary, to be used as he may think proper in making up his report of the proceedings of our annual meetings.

Adopted June 2, 1859.

Resolved, That in all publications of the Institute, whenever attenuations, dilutions or potencies are mentioned, the centesimal scale is implied, unless a different scale is expressed.

Resolved, That in the case of such papers ordered for publication as are objectionable on account of their length, the Publishing Committee may, with the consent of the authors, abbreviate the same, or suspend the publication thereof until otherwise instructed.

Resolved, That a collection of well digested clinical facts being of importance to the interests of homœopathy, the mem-

bers of this Institute are requested to furnish the committees appointed to report on medical subjects with an abstract of such cases of importance, occurring in their experience, as relate to any of those designated subjects; and that the publication of the same is authorized, provided it can be effected without subjecting the Institute to pecuniary responsibility.

ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1866.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy invites all bodies of homœopathic physicians to send delegates to its meetings; and, for the sake of uniformity, would recommend the following proportion: —

First, From every association composed of more than fifty members, from different States, two delegates.

Second, From every State society, two delegates, with one additional delegate for every twenty members.

Third, From every county or local society, one delegate.

Fourth, From every college, hospital, or dispensary actually established, each one delegate.

Fifth, For every medical journal published, one delegate.

It shall be the duty of these delegates to present to this Institute, through its proper Bureaus, a clear synopsis of the doings of their respective associations or societies.

Resolved, That the permanent and delegate members shall ~~of the Institute~~ be required to pay the annual sum of three dollars towards defraying the expenses of the Institute.

Resolved, That members who are three years in arrears, and who do not pay within one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership, and their names shall be stricken from the list.

Resolved, That, while we approve the establishment of Life Insurance Companies which make a distinction in favor of the

patrons of homœopathy, and while we desire to encourage such organizations, nevertheless, with a view to impartiality, we hereby forbid the use of the name of the American Institute of Homœopathy in any manner calculated to advertise or promote the interests of one such company in preference to another.

ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1867.

Resolved, That, in the organization of life-insurance companies which discriminate in favor of practical homœopathists, we recognize an important instrumentality, which, by showing the superiority of homœopathic treatment, will contribute to the more rapid adoption of the principles of medical science promulgated by the illustrious Hahnemann; and that, whenever practicable, the members of this Institute will give to such organizations a united and cordial support.

Resolved, That of the State Societies represented in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Presidents shall be *ex officiis* Vice-Presidents, and the Recording Secretaries shall be *ex officiis* Corresponding Secretaries of the Institute. It shall be the duty of these officers to communicate to the General Secretary any facts or information concerning the condition of these Societies and the progress of Homœopathy in their several states.

Resolved, That local societies be requested to see that all institutions or associations in their vicinity under homœopathic care and direction be represented at the sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and should the officers of any such institutions neglect to appoint delegates to the Institute, that such Society be empowered to appoint delegates for them.

Resolved, That a preliminary meeting of the Institute be held on the evening preceding the commencement of the regular session, for the transaction of business necessary to organization.

VII.

MEMBERS.

The ? denotes that the residence is doubtful; the figures show the date of membership.

Members are requested to inform the General Secretary of any change in the address of any of the members.

The following resolution, passed June, 1866, went into effect June, 1867:

Resolved, That members who are three years in arrears, and who do not pay within one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership, and their names shall be stricken from the list.

1851. Abbott, Jehiel, M.D.....Westfield, Mass.
1860. Ahlborn, Henry, M.D..... Lynn, Mass.
1867. Albertson, J. A., M.D.....San Francisco, Cal.
1866. Allen, Timothy F., M. D...105 Fourth Avenue, New York.
1860. Alley, James T., M. D.....St. Paul, Minnesota.
1867. Andrews, J. R., M.D..103 W. Twenty-ninth St., New York.
1853. Angell, Henry C., M.D....16 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
1846. Annin, J. D., M.D.....Newark, N. J.
1858. Ashton, A. H., M.D.....730 S. Tenth Street, Philadelphia.
1867. Avery, Henry N., M.D.,..... ...Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

1867. Baer, O. P., M.D.....Richmond, Ind.
1867. Bailey, George W., M.D.....Elizabeth, N. J.
1867. Bailey, J. B., M.D.....Charlestown, Mass.
1857. Baldwin, Jared G., M.D...22 E. Twenty-fourth St., N. Y.
1846. Ball, Alonzo S., M.D.....43 W. Eleventh St., New York.
1866. Baner, Wm. J., M.D..Fourth Av. and Nineteenth St., N. Y.
1867. Barker, William C., M.D.....Waukegan, Ill.
1846. Barlow, Samuel B., M.D.....55 E. Twenty-first St., N. Y.
1866. Barnaby, J. E., M.D.....Allegheny City, Pa.
1853. Barnes, George W., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1848. Barrows, George, M.D.....Taunton, Mass.
1846. Barrows, Ira, M.D., cor. Wash. & Mathewson Sts., Prov., R. I.

1857. Bartlett, A. R., M.D.....Aurora, Ill.
1867. Bartlett, Edward G., M.D..80 W. Eleventh St., New York.
1847. Baxter, William, M.D.....Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.
1846. Bayard, Edward, M.D.....6 W. Fourteenth St., New York.
1867. Bayliss, B. L. B., M.D.....Astoria, N. Y.
1848. Beakley, Jacob, M.D...Grammercy Park House, New York.
1859. Beakley, Henry, M.D. .....Peekskill, N. Y.
1857. Beckwith, Seth R., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1865. Beckwith, D. H., M.D..... .Cleveland, Ohio.
1857. Beebe, Gaylord D., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1846. Belcher, George E., M.D..43 E. Twenty-first St., New York.
1857. Bell, William C., M.D. .....Middletown, Conn.
1847. Bell, H. W., M.D.....Peekskill, N. Y.
1867. Bell, James S., M.D.....Joliet, Ill.
1859. Bellows, Albert J., M.D..90 Springfield St., Boston, Mass.
1846. Belt, R. G., M.D. ... .Philadelphia.
1867. Benedict, Harris S., M.D. ....Corning, N. Y.
1846. Bennet, Hilem, M.D.....Rochester, N. Y.
1865. Benson, P. Oscar C., M.D.....Skeneateles, N. Y.
1846. Berens, Bernard, M.D.. ....909 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
1846. Berens, Joseph, M.D. ...513 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.
1858. Berghaus, Julius M., M.D.....49 West 24th St. New York.
1854. Bigelow, Franklin, M.D.....Toledo, Ohio.
1854. Bigelow, J. G., M.D. .....Syracuse, N.Y.
1850. Bigler, G. W., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1866. Billings, G. H., M.D. .....7 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.
1854. Bishop, D. F., M.D. ....Lockport, N. Y.
1853. Bissell, A. F., M.D. .....157 Maiden Lane, New York.
1865. Blakely, William J., M.D.....Benzinger, Elk Co., Pa.
1867. Blakelock, Ralph, M.D...410 W. Twenty-fourth St., N. Y.
1854. Blanchard, Henry C., M.D.....Buffalo, N. Y.
1854. Blanchard, J. A., M.D., ...Rochester, N. Y.
1846. Boardman, J. C., M.D.....436 Eighth Av., New York.
1865. Boericke, F. E., M.D. .....635 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
1866. Borland, W. C., M.D. .....Pittsburg, Pa.
1867. Bowen, Eleazer, M.D.....Jersey City, N. J.
1867. Bowen, Horace, M.D. .....Jersey City, N. J.
1866. Boyce, C. William, M.D. .....Auburn, N. Y.
1844. Bowers, Benjamin F., M.D. .23 E. Twentieth St., New York.
1860. Bradford, F. Standish, M.D....108 Fourth Av., New York.

1846. Bradford, Richmond, M.D. ..... Auburn, Me.
1865. Bradford, T. C., M.D., 170 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1853. Brainerd, Jehu, M.D. ..... Washington, D. C.
1867. Brey, Julius C., M.D. ..... New York.
1867. Brink, William, M.D. ..... 55 E. Twenty-first St., New York.
1865. Bronson, Charles C., M.D. ..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
1859. Brooks, Charles A., M.D. ..... Clinton, Mass.
1867. Brooks, John B., M.D. ..... Geneseo, Ill.
1866. Brooks, Silas S., M.D. ..... 120 N. Twelfth St., Philadelphia.
1867. Brown, E. V., M.D. ..... Tarrytown, N. Y.
1867. Brown, Henry P , M.D. ..... Waterbury, Conn.
1860. Brown, Josiah, M.D. ..... Lynn, Mass.
1860. Brown, Samuel, M.D. ..... 651 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia.
1867. Brown, Titus L., M.D. ..... Binghamton, N. Y.
1860. Brown, William, M.D. ..... 663 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia.
1846. ? Brown, William R., M.D. ..... Galveston, Texas.
1867. Browne, Gardner S., M.D. ..... Hartford, Conn.
1855. Bryant, Joel, M.D. ..... 31 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Bryant, Melville, M.D. ..... 31 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1860. Buckner, Charles S., M.D. ... 12 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
1859. Bulkley, Dr. William E. ..... Danbury, Conn.
1856. Bull, A. T., M.D. ..... Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Bumstead, S. J., M.D. ..... Pekin, Ill.
1867. Bunting, Thomas C., M.D. ..... Mauch Chunk, Penn.
1867. Burdick, Stephen P., M.D. ..... 303 W. 34th St., New York.
1854. Burgher, J. C., M.D. ..... 332 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1848. Burke, A. C., M.D. ..... 142 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Burnett, Benajah J., jun., M.D. ..... Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1859. Burpee, John A., M.D. ..... Malden, Mass.
1846. Burritt, A. H., M.D. ..... New Orleans, La.

1865. Caldwell, S. N., M.D. ..... Piqua, Ohio.
1867. Campbell, C. E., M.D. ..... 19 Second Ave., New York.
1858. Campbell, Melancthon W., M.D ..... Troy, N. Y.
1854. Cate, Shadrack M., M.D. ..... Salem, Mass.
1846. Cator, H. Hull, M.D. ..... Kingston, N. Y.
1867. Cetlinski, Beloit, M.D. ..... 101 E. Twelfth St., New York.
1859. Chamberlain, William B., M.D. ..... Worcester, Mass.
1847. Chase, Hiram L., M.D. ..... Cambridge, Mass.
1865. Childs, W. R., M.D. ..... 208 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.

1857. Chittenden, G. W., M.D. ....Janesville, Wis.
1846. Clark, Eliphalet, M.D. .....Portland, Me.
1850. Clark, J. K., M.D.....Sacramento, Cal.
1848. Clark, Luther, M.D... ....43 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.
1854. Clarke, Henry B., M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1859. Clarke, John L., M.D. .....Fall River, Mass.
1846. Clarke, Peleg, M.D.....21 Sutton St., Providence, R. I.
1845. Clary, Lyman, M.D. .....Syracuse, N. Y.
1860. Clay, G. B. L., M.D. .....Moorestown, N. J.
1867. Cleaveland, William L., M.D.....Atlanta, Ga.
1852. Clements, Zina, M.D. .....Saratoga, N. Y.
1865. Coffeen, J. Q. A., M.D. .....Springdale, Ohio.
1866. Coggswell, C. H., M.D. .....Moline, Ill.
1851. Collins, H. A., M D. ....Springfield, Mass.
1857. Colton, D. A., M.D. ....Chicago, Ill.
1867. Comstock, Albert L., M.D... .....Mount Kisco, N. Y.
1866. Comstock,T. G., M.D. Cor. 14th St. and W. Av.,St.Louis,Mo.
1848. Cook, Abijah P., M.D..... Hudson, N. Y.
1867. Cook, E. G., M.D. .....Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Cook, Elliot L., M.D.. ....Buffalo, N. Y.
1850. Cook, Simeon A., M.D.....Troy, N. Y.
1866. Cook, William H., M.D. .....Carlisle, Pa.
1854. Cooke, N. F., M.D. .....182 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
1866. Cooper, Frank B., M.D..... .....Allegheny City, Pa.
1866. Cooper, J. F., M.D. ....Allegheny City, Pa.
1856. Côtè, Marcellin, M.D. .....284 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1865. Cowley, David, M.D.....298 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1867. Craig, J. D., M.D.....Niles, Mich.
1865. Cropper, Charles, M.D.. .....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1859. Cullis, Charles, M.D.....21 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.
1848. Cummings, J. M., M.D.....Portland, Me.
1867. Currier, C. B., M.D. .....Middlebury, Vt.
1867. Cushing, Alvin M., M.D. .....Lynn, Mass.
1860. Cushing, J. F., M.D. .....Covington, Ky.

1866. Dake, B. F., M.D. .....300 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1855. Dake, C. A., M.D.....Albion, N. Y.
1847. Dake, C. M., M.D.....253 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1847. Dake, D. M., M.D. .....Oil City, Pa.
1852. Dake, Jabez P., M.D.....Salem, Ohio.

1860. Dake, Jabez W., M.D. .....Albion, N. Y.
1859. De Gersdorff, B., M.D. .....Salem, Mass.
1859. Dennett, George Wm., M.D. ....South Framingham, Mass.
1851. Dennison, Jeremiah T., M.D.....Fairfield, Conn.
1844. Detwiller, H., M.D.....Easton, Pa.
1858. Detwiller, J. J., M.D.....Easton, Pa.
1847. De Wolfe, John J., M.D.....Providence, R. I.
1858. Dinsmore, J. Pitman, M.D....8 O'Farrell St., San Fran., Cal.
1852. Dodge, Lewis, M.D.....Chicago.
1847. Dodge, Moses, M.D. ....Portland, Me.
1848. Donovan, Thomas W., M.D...Quarantine, Staten Island, N.Y.
1847. Douglas, J. S., M.D.....Milwaukie, Wis.
1867. Dowling, J. W., M.D....58 W. Twenty-fifth St., New York.
1867. Drake, E. H., M.D. ....Detroit, Mich.
1855. Driggs, Hiram C., M.D.....East Saginaw, Mich.
1866. Duncan, T. Cation, M.D.....59 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
1860. Dunham, Carroll, M.D....68 E. Twelfth Street, New York.

1866. Earheart, J. R., M.D. 125 N. Seventeenth St., Philadelphia.
1859. Eaton, Hosea B., M.D.....Rockport, Me.
1846. Ehrman, Benjamin, M.D., 46 W. Seventh St., Cincinnati, O.
1865. Ehrman, A. H., M.D., 46 W. Seventh Street, Cincinnati, O.
1849. Ehrman, C., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1846. Ehrman, F., M. D..87 W. Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1867. Ermantraut, John P., M.D.....194 Seventh St., New York.
1 57. Ellis, John, M.D...263 W. Fifty-fourth Street, New York.
1867. Evans, Jos. T., M.D.....27 E. Thirty-first St., New York.
1867. Everitt, Daniel L., M.D.....29 Madison St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

1867. Fairbanks, John N., M.D.....Hightstown, N.J.
1867. Fanning, Thomas C., M.D.....Tarrytown, N.Y.
1859. Farnsworth, Charles H., M.D.....E. Cambridge, Mass.
1866. Faulkner, R., M.D..... ... .Erie, Pa.
1867. Fellows, H. Barton., M.D..... Aurora, N.Y.
1855. Fincke, Bern., M.D.....92 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1867. Fish, Chas. F., M.D..... Newark, N.J.
1867. Fiske, W. M. L., M.D..... .....Rochester, N.Y.
1867. Flagg, Levi W., M.D.... .....Yonkers, N.Y.
1859. Floto, Henry, M.D., Cor. Kearney & Pine Sts, San Fran. Cal.
1851. Foote, Charles C., M.D.....New Haven, Conn.

1850. Foote, Elial T., M.D.....New Haven, Conn.
1850. Foote, George F., M.D.. ...8 E. Thirtieth St., New York.
1866. Foster, G. S., M.D..... .....Allegheny City, Pa.
1867. Foster, Wm. D., M.D.....Hannibal, Mo.
1860. Fox, John W., M.D.....San Francisco, Cal.
1867. Franklin, Edward C., M.D..... .....St. Louis, Mo.
1858. Freeman, W., M.D. ..43 W. Twenty-fourth St., New York.
1860. Freeman, Wm. E., M.D.....Wilmington, N. C.
1858. Freligh, Martin, M.D.....128 Ninth Street, New York.
1866. Friese, M., M.D.....Harrisburg, Pa.
1865. Frost, James H. P., M.D.....911 Race St., Philadelphia.
1865. Fuller, James M., M.D...253 Richmond St., Cincinnati, O.
1844. Fuller, Milton, M.D.....35 Essex St., Boston, Mass.
1858. Füllgraff, Otto, M.D..... ..41 E. Fifteenth St., New York.

1859. Gale, Stephen M., M.D... ....Newburyport, Mass.
1848. Gallupe, William, M,D.....Bangor, Me.
1851. Gambell, W. P., M D. ... ..2 Rutland St., Boston, Mass.
1849. Gardiner, Daniel R., M.D.....Woodbury, N. J.
1857. Gardiner, F. B., M.D.....Cloverdale, Sonora Co., Cal.
1846. Gardiner, Richard, M.D... 526 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
1865. Garside, W. B., M.D.....40 E. Fourth St., New York.
1860. Gause, O. B., M.D., N. W. cor. Twelfth and Arch Sts., Phila.
1859. Geary, John F., M.D.....San Francisco, Cal.
1847. Geist C. F., M.D.....Egg Harbor City, N.J.
1867. Goodwin, Thomas S., M.D., Port Richmond, Staten Island.
1866. Graham, Wm. G., M.D.....Canton, Ohio.
1855. Gray, A. W., M.D.....Milwaukie, Wis.
1844. Gray, John F., M.D.....38 E. Twentieth St., New York.
1854. Green, Geo. S., M.D.....Hartford, Conn.
1855. Gregg, Rollin R., M.D., 237 Washington St., Buffalo, N.Y.
1844. Gregg, Samuel, M.D.....35 Howard St., Boston, Mass.
1848. Guernsey, Egbert, M.D.,18 W. Twenty-third St., New York.
1846. Guernsey, Henry N., M.D., 1423 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
1852. Guernsey, Wm. F., M.D., 4430 Frankford Ave. Philadelphia.
1857. Guilbert, Edward A., M.D.....Dubuque, Iowa.
1867. Gumpert, B. B., M.D., Cor. Frankl. & Parrish Sts. Phila. Pa.
1865. Gunkle, Henry, M.D..... ....Newport, Ky.
1847. Guy, Samuel S., M.D., 20 E. Twenty-first St., New York.

1865. Hale, Edwin M., M.D.....124 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
1867. Hale, Wm., M.D.....213 Penn. Ave., Washington, D.C.
1859. Hall, Geo. A., M.D.....Westfield, N.Y.
1846. Hallock, Lewis, M.D.....92 Madison Ave., New York.
1860. ? Hamilton, J. R., M.D .....Skowhegan, Me.
1847. Hamilton, O. D., M.D. . ..... Mount Morris, N.Y.
1852. Hammond, Milton, M.D...57 N. Paca St., Baltimore, Md.
1853. Hanford, Wm. H., M.D. 90 Fourth St., Brooklyn, E. D., N.Y.
1860. Harbison, Wm. C., M.D., 228 N. Twelfth St., Philadelphia.
1867. Harding, Evan B., M.D..... Northampton, Mass.
1859. Harding, Wm. F., M.D.....Greenfield, Mass.
1865. Harpell, J., M.D.....426 John St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1857. Harris, Charles Taylor, M.D.... ..... Delavan, Wis.
1847. Harris, Chas. W., M.D.....E. Bridgewater, Mass.
1859. Harris, John T., M.D..... .....Roxbury, Mass.
1866. Hartmann. J., M.D....413 N. Eleventh St., St. Louis, Mo.
1857. Hatch, Philo L., M.D .....Minneapolis, Minn.
1865. Hartshorn, D. W., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1867. Hawks, John, M.D.....20 Jefferson St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1858. Hawley, L. B., M.D..... Waverly, N.Y.
1865. Haynes, J. Russ, M.D.....Newport, Ky.
1867. Hedenberg, James, M.D.....Medford, Mass.
1846. Helmuth, Wm. S., M.D.....312 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia.
1853. Helmuth, Wm. T., M.D....1418 Wash. Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Hemenway, Horace P., M.D.....E. Somerville, Mass.
1846. Hempel, Chas. J., M.D.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
1844. Hering, Constantine, M.D., 112 N. Twelfth St., Philadelphia.
1856. Herron, James A., M.D....12 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1867. Heurtley, Walter R., M.D.....Newburgh, N.Y.
1865. Hewitt, Thomas, M.D..... .....Allegheny City, Pa.
1867. Hill, Robert L., M.D.....Albany, Ill.
1867. Hinds, W. H. H., M.D.....Milford, N.H.
1867. Hinks, E. F., M.D.....Thomaston, Me.
1859. ? Hobson, Joseph V., M.D.....Richmond, Va.
1867. Hitchcock, H. M., M.D., 22 E. Twenty-fourth St., New York.
1867. Hocking, Wm. F., M.D.....Washington Heights, N.Y.
1854. Hofmann, H. H., M.D.....216 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1858. Hofmann, Ernst F., M.D....40 E. Thirtieth St., New York.
1867. Holcomb, Webster N., M.D.....Farmer's Village, Conn.
1860. Holcombe, Wm. H., M.D... .....New Orleans, La.

1857. Holt, Aaron P., M.D.....Lyndon. Ill.
1846. Holt, Daniel, M.D.....Lowell, Mass.
1867. Holtby, Jabez B., M.D.....151 Twentieth St., New York.
1866. Homer, H., M.D..... ... .Plainfield, N.J.
1865. Holland, H. N., M.D.....Jeffersonville, Ind.
1867. Hornby, John, M.D.....Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
1866. Horwitz, William, M.D.....New York.
1858. Hotchkiss, J. T., M.D..... Monroe, N.Y.
1854. Houard, John G., M.D.....402 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.
1859. Houghton, H. A., M.D.... .....Keeseville, N.Y.
1867. Houghton, Henry C., M.D.....New York.
1859. Houghton, Milo G., M.D.....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
1867. Hoyne, Temple S., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1867. Hund, H. B., M.D..... ..23 Hester St., New York.
1846. Hull, A. Cooke, M.D...105 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1867. Hunt, Franklin W., M.D...107 W. Thirty-Sixth St., N. Y.
1867. Hunt, Henry F., M.D..... .....Camden, N.J.
1865. Hunt, James G., M.D., 100 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1865. Hunt, W. H., M.D. .....Covington, Ky.
1853. Hutchinson, J. B., M.D.....Madison, Ind.

1867. Ingalls, F. W , M.D..... .....Kingston, N.Y.

1867. Jackson, Wm. F., M.D..... ...Roxbury, Mass.
1857. Jaeger, Chas. A., M.D .. ..Elgin, Ill.
1859. James, Bushrod W., M.D....609 N. 18th St., Philadelphia.
1846. James, D., M.D.....1013 Green Street, Philadelphia.
1846. James, Isaac, M.D.....Bustleton, Pa.
1866. James, J. E., M.D.....1013 Greene Street, Philadelphia.
1867. Jayne, DeWitt C., M.D.....Florida, N.Y
1846. Jeanes, Jacob, M.D.. .....519 Vine Street, Philadelphia.
1859. Jefferds, George P., M.D.....Bangor, Me.
1854. Jones, Elijah U., M.D.....Taunton, Mass.
1867. Jones, Henry C., M.D.....Mount Vernon, N.Y.
1858. Jones, Joseph E., M.D.....West Chester, Pa.
1859. Johnson, Daniel A., M.D... ....Chelsea, Mass.
1860. Johnson, Isaac D., M.D.....Kennet Square, Pa.
1853. Johnson, J. M., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1853. Joslin, Benj. F., M.D., 52 W. Twenty-Ninth St., New York.

1867. Keep, J. Lester, M.D....cor. G's & V't avs., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1848. Keep, L., M.D., cor. Gates & Vand'b'lt Avs., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1858. Kellogg, Edwin M., M.D..21 E. Twentieth St., New York.
1857. Kellogg, John L., M.D..... Chicago, Ill.
1853. Kenyon, L. M., M.D.....45 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N.Y.
1866. Keyes, A. E., M.D.....Ravenna, Ohio.
1844. Kimball, David S., M.D.....Sackett's Harbor, N.Y.
1867. Kirkpatrick, Alexander, M.D..... ...Burlington, N.J.
1865. Kneipcke, E., M.D..... ..... Chicago, Ill.
1867. Knight, Elam C., M.D.....Waterbury, Conn.
1848. Koch, A. W., M.D.....118 N. Twelfth St., Philadelphia.
1865. Krebs, Francis H., M.D.....63 Chauncy St.. Boston, Mass.
1867. Kuhn, Carl W., M.D.....59 Bond St., New York.

1860. Lee, J. K., M.D....S. W. cor. 38th & Chestnut Sts., Phila.
1866. Lee, C. H., M.D. .. ..Tarentum, Pa.
1856. Lentz, Henry S., M.D.....Chestnut Hill, Phila. Co., Pa.
1867. Lewis, William H., M.D.....Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1867. Liebold, C. Theo., M.D. .....61 Madison Av., New York.
1867. Lilienthal, S., M.D. ..230 W. Twenty-fifth St., New York.
1844. Lingen, George, M.D. .....Mobile, Ala.
1846. Lippe, Adolph, M.D.....1204 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
1866. Lodge, Edwin A., M.D.....51 Wayne St., Detroit, Mich.
1866. Logee, H. M., M.D.....Linesville, Pa.
1858. Lougee, Wm. H., M.D. ..... Lawrence, Mass.
1846. Lovejoy, Ezekiel, M.D.....Owego, N. Y.
1867. Lowry, Charles, M.D.....Greenwich, N. Y.
1857. Ludlam, Reuben, M.D. . ..... .Chicago, Ill.
1865. Lynde, Robert R., M.D.....Cincinnati, O.

1858. Macfarland, Lafayette, M.D., 1492 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Macomber, Addison P., M.D.....Hackensack, N. J.
1844. Mairs, James, M.D...43 W. Twenty-fourth St., New York.
1860. Malin, John, M.D.. .....4847 Main St., Germantown, Pa.
1844. Manchester, Charles F., M.D., 29 Mills St., Pawtucket, R. I.
1867. Mandeville, F. B., M.D.....Newark, N. J.
1848. Marcy, Erastus E., M.D ...26 E. Twenty-second St., N. Y.
1866. Marsden, J. H., M.D... .....York Springs, Pa.
1857. Martin, Jos. Lloyd, M.D., Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.
1867. Mason, S. R., M.D..... .....Sheffield, Ill.

1859. Matthes, G. Felix, M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1867. Mathews, M. M., M.D. .....Rochester, N. Y.
1860. McClatchey, Robert J., M.D.....916 N. Tenth St., Phila.
1867. McClelland, J. H., M.D.....Pittsburg, Pa.
1860. McLeod, G, J., M.D., Locust, above Thirty-ninth St., Phila.
1844. McManus, F. R., M D.....27 Sharpe St., Baltimore, Md.
1866. McMurray, Robert, M.D. ..192 Second Avenue, New York.
1867. McNeil, Daniel, M.D. .....Hudson City, N. J.
1848. Middleton, J. D., M.D., 102 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.
1867. Millard, Henry B., M.D. : ..7 E. Twenty-seventh St., N. Y.
1848 Miller, Adam, M.D. .....Chicago, Ill.
1867. Miller, R. E., M.D.. .....Oxford, N. Y.
1852. Miller, Thomas, M.D. ....Steubenville, O.
1858. Minton, Henry, M.D.....138 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1866. Mitchell, John J., M.D.....955 Second Avenue, New York.
1866. Mitchell, J. S., M.D..... ....Chicago, Ill.
1867. Mitchell, J. W., M.D.....19 W. Twenty-first St., N. Y.
1867. Moffat, Reuben C., M.D.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Montanye, William D. S., M.D.....Rondout, N. Y.
1848. Moore, John D. .... Burlington, N.J.
1860. Moore, Joseph, M.D.....Bridgeton, N. J.
1860. Moore, Thomas, M.D.....Germantown, Pa.
1855. Morgan, A. R., M.D.....Syracuse, N. Y.
1867. Morgan, John C., M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.
1846. Morrill, Alpheus, M.D.....Concord, N. H.
1867. Morrill, Henry B., M.D.....58 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
1858. Morrill, Henry E., M.D....88 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1858. Morrill, Ezekiel, M.D. .....Salem, Mass.
1866. Morrill, Shadrach C., M.D.....Concord, N. H.
1867. Morse, Nathan R., M.D.....Salem, Mass.
1848. Munger, Erastus A., M.D.....Waterville, N. Y.
1867. Munsey, Barton, M.D.....Verden, Ill.
1859. Munde, Charles, M.D.. .....Würzburg, Germany.

1867. Negendank, Aug., M.D.....Wilmington, Del.
1844. Neidhard, Charles, M.D.....1020 Arch St., Philadelphia.
1859. Neilson, James C., M.D.....Charlestown, Mass.
1867. Nichols, Frank, M.D.....Hoboken, N. J.
1859. Nichols, Lemuel B., M.D...102 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
1848. Norton, Lucian H., M.D. .....Bridgeport, Conn.

1867. Nute, T. Riker, M.D. ..... Chicago, Ill.
1857. Ober, L. E., M.D. ..... La Crosse, Wis.
1856. Ormes, Cornelius, M.D. ..... Jamestown, N. Y.
1859. Orme, F. H., M.D. ..... Savannah, Ga.
1867. Osborne, James H., M.D. ..... Bridgeport, Conn.
1865. Owens, William, M.D. ..... Cincinnati, O.

1844. Paine, Henry D., M.D. ... 16 W. Fourteenth St., New York.
1850. Paine, Horace M., M.D. ..... 104 State St., Albany, N. Y.
1844. Paine, John A., M.D. ..... Newark, N. J.
1853. Paine, Joseph P., M.D. ..... Roxbury, Mass.
1856. Palmer, Frederick N., M.D. ..... Newton Corner, Mass.
1848. Palmer, Miles W., M.D. . 235 E. Eighteenth St., New York.
1853. Parks, Jesse M., M.D. ..... Hamilton, O.
1867. Payne, Frederick W., M.D. ..... Bath, Me.
1860. Payne, James H., M.D., 1262 Washington St., Boston, Ms.
1844. Payne, William E., M.D. ..... Bath, Me.
1867. Pearsall, S. I., M.D. ..... Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1867. Pearson, Clement, M.D. ..... Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
1851. Pearson, William, M.D. ..... S. Hadley Falls, Mass.
1858. Perrine, W. L. R., M.D., 83 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1847. Peterson, James, M.D. ..... Weare, N. H.
1867. Phillips, Albert William, M.D. ..... Birmingham, Conn.
1859. Pierce, Levi, M.D. ..... Charlestown, Mass.
1867. Pike, Joseph G. W., M.D. . . 103 Camden St., Boston, Mass.
1846. Piper, J. R., M.D. ..... 382 H. St., Washington, D. C.
1854. Pomeroy, Thomas F., M.D. . . . Congress St., Detroit, Mich.
1847. Poole, A., Dr. ..... Oswego, N. Y.
1867. Poulson, Peter William, M.D. ..... San Francisco, Cal.
1867. Pratt, Leonard, M.D. ..... Wheaton, Ill.
1867. Pratt, William M., M.D. ..... 218 E. Broadway, New York.
1866. Preston, Coates, M.D. ..... Chester, Pa.
1867. Price, Elias C., M.D. ..... Baltimore, Md.
1858. Pulsifer, M. R., M.D. ..... Ellsworth, Me.
1846. Pulte, J. H., M.D. ..... Cincinnati, O.

1844. Quin, James M., M.D. ..... Everett House, New York.

1854. Randel, William H., M.D. ..... Albany, N. Y.
1865. Rankin, J. S., M.D. ..... 105 Fifth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

1848. Raymond, Jonas C., M.D....252 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
1860. Reading, Edward, M.D.....Hatborough, Pa.
1848. Reading, J. R., M.D. .....Somerton, Pa.
1860. Record, Edward J., M.D....1505 Girard Av., Philadelphia.
1860. Reed, Jacob, jun., M.D.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
1857. Reed, William A., M.D., 123 N. Eleventh St., Philadelphia.
1846. Rhees, Morgan J., M.D.....Mount Holly, N. J.
1859. Richards, D. S., M.D.. .....Richmond, Me.
1866. Richards, J. C., M.D.....Lock Haven, Pa.
1847. Richardson, E. T., M.D..87 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1846. Robinson, Horatio, M.D.. .....Auburn, N. Y.
1866. Robinson, S. A., M.D.....Conneaut, O.
1849. Rodman, William W., M.D.....New Haven, Conn.
1858. Rosman, John G., M.D...60 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1866. Rousseau, L. M., M.D.....294 Penn. St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1865. Rush, R. B., M.D.....Salem, O.
1848. Russell, George, M.D.....14 Lynde St., Boston, Mass.

1854. Sanborn, B., M.D..... .....St. Johnsbury, Vt.
1860. Sanders, John C., M.D.....Cleveland, O.
1859. Sanders, Orren S., M.D.....11 Bowdoin St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Sawin, Isaac W., M.D.....Centredale, R. I.
1847. Sawyer, B. E., M.D.....Haverhill, Mass.
1867. Scales, Edward P., M.D.....Newton Corner, Mass.
1859. Scales, Thomas S.. M.D.....Woburn, Mass.
1844. Schmidt, J., M.D.....96 Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
1860. Scott, James L., M.D.....Hoboken, N. J.
1867. Seeley, N. R., M.D. .....Elmira, N. Y.
1847. Shackford, Rufus, M.D.....Portland, Me.
1867. Shaffer, Levi, M.D.....Kingston, N. Y.
1859. Shattuck, Alvin, M.D. ...41 S. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Shattuck, Henry P., M.D., 645 Washington St., Boston, Ms
1867. Shearer, Thomas, M.D. .....Baltimore, Md.
1866. Sheffield, H., M.D.....139 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.
1846. Shepard, A., M.D. .....Glendale, Ohio.
1859. Sherman, John H., M.D.....Middleborough, Mass.
1857. Shipman, Geo. E., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1854. Sisson, Edward R., M.D. ....New Bedford, Mass.
1867. Sisson, William H. H., M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1848. Skiff, Charles H., M.D. .....New Haven, Conn.

1853. Skiles, F. W., M.D. . .... 86 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Sloan, Henry N., M.D. ..... Binghamton, N. Y.
1846. Small, Alvan E., M.D. ..... Chicago, Ill.
1866. Smedley, Robert C., M.D. ..... West Chester, Pa.
1866. Smith, Daniel D., M.D..... 71 Irving Place, New York.
1848. Smith, D. S., M.D. .... Chicago, Ill.
1846. Smith, Edward M., M.D. ..... West Chester, Pa.
1860. Smith, Henry M., M.D. ..... 105 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.
1860. ? Smith, J. W., jun., M.D. ..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
1860. Smith, Thomas Franklin, M.D...128th St., near 4th Av. N.Y.
1867. Smith, William H., M.D..... 815 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
1867. Sommer, Gustave Justus Moritz, M.D. .... East New York.
1867. Sonnenschmidt, C. W., M.D. ..... Washington, D. C.
1859. Sparhawk, George E. E., M.D..... Gaysville, Vt.
1859. Spencer, Charles L., M.D..... New Bedford, Mass.
1850. Springsteed, David, M.D..... ..... Albany, N.Y.
1860. Starkey, George R., M.D..... 1713 Arch St., Philadelphia.
1846. Stevens, C. A., M.D..... Scranton, Pa.
1856. Stevens, Grenville S., M.D..... Providence, R. I.
1852. Stevenson, T. Collins, M.D.. ..... Carlisle, Pa.
1866. Stewart, Jacob, M.D..... .... Sharpsburg, Pa.
1860. Stiles, William, M.D. . . Cor. Eight and Wallace Sts., Phila.
1858. Stone, Henry E., M.D. ..... Fairhaven, Conn.
1865. Sumner, Charles, M.D. ..... Rochester, N. Y.
1867. Swan, Samuel, M.D. . . 13 W. Thirty-eighth St., New York.
1844. Swazey, George W., M.D. ..... Springfield, Mass.
1867. Swift, Solomon E., M.D. ..... Colchester, Conn.

1848. Taft, Charles A., M.D. ..... Hartford, Conn.
1853. Talbot, I. Tisdale, M.D. . . 31 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
1847. Thayer, David, M.D..... 58 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
1860. Thomas, E. B., M.D. . . . 119 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1867. Thompson, J. H., M.D. ..... 46 Union Square, New York.
1867. Thompson, Virgil, M.D..... 41 Barrow St., New York.
1859. Thompson, W. L., M.D..... ..... Augusta, Me.
1860. Tindall, Daniel, M.D..... 205 Catharine St. Philadelphia.
1867. Tinker, M. A., M.D..... Livingston St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1867. Tompkins, Silas B., M.D. ..... Newark, N. J.
1860. Toothaker, Charles E., M.D. .... 603 N. 17th Street, Phila.
1866. Townsend, E. W., M.D..... Greensburg, Pa.

1860. Trites, David T., M.D.....Manayunk, Pa.
1853. Turrill, M. Y., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.

1867. Ure, Walter, M.D. .....Allegheny City, Penn.

1866. Verdi, Ciro S., M.D.....Georgetown, D. C.
1858. Verdi, Tullio S., M.D. .....268 G St., Washington, D. C.
1848. Vinal, L. G., M.D.....958 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia.

1858. Wackerbarth, Thos. von, M.D.....Germany.
1853. Walker, A., M.D.....Pontiac, Mich.
1854. Walker, Charles H., M.D. .....Chelsea, Mass.
1865. Wallace, M. W., M.D.....Allegheny City, Pa.
1844. Ward, Isaac M., M.D.....Newark, N. J.
1856. Ward, John A., M.D. .....20 East 21st St., New York.
1857. Ward, Jos. B.,M.D.,Cor. Bedf'd Av. & B'way,Brooklyn,N.Y.
1844. Ward, Walter, M.D.....Mount Holly, N. J.
1848. Warner, Lewis T., M.D...39 E. Nineteenth St., New York.
1858. ?Watson, James L., M.D.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
1854. Watson, William H., M.D. ..270 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
1867. Webb, E. Cook, M.D.....Orange, N. J.
1865. Webster, W., M.D.....127 Main St., Dayton, Ohio.
1844. Weld, C. M., M.D. .....Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1848. Wells, Lucien B., M.D.....225 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
1844. Wells, P. P., M.D..... 84 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1866. Werder, Max, M.D.....Johnstown, Pa.
1859. Wesselhoeft, Conrad, M.D...Harrison Sq., Dorchester, Mass.
1867. Wesselhoeft, Walter, M.D. .....Halifax, N. S.
1859. Wesselhoeft, Wm. P., M.D...42 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
1858. West, Edwin, M.D. ..42 W. Washington Place, New York.
1866. Wetmore, John Mc E., M.D.....43 E. 21st St., New York.
1867. Wheeler, Alexander W., M.D. .....Cleveland, Ohio.
1867. White, J. Ralsey, M.D..... 1915 Third Av., New York.
1860. White, Theodore C., M.D. .....Rochester, N. Y.
1867. White, W. Hanford, M.D...26 E. Twenty-second St., N. Y.
1847. Whittle, J. F., M.D.....Nashua, N. H.
1867. Whittle, James Peterson, M.D. .....Weare, N. H.
1859. Wild, Edward A., M.D. .....Austin, Nevada Territory.
1867. Wilder, Alexander, M.D.....New York.
1854. Wilder, Daniel, M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.

1855. Wilder, Louis de V., M.D. .....82 W. 29th St., New York.
1853. Wilkinson, Ross M., M.D...97 E. State St., Trenton, N. J.
1867. Willard, L. H., M.D. .....Allegheny City, Penn.
1844. Williamson, Walter, M.D...Cor. 11th and Filbert Sts., Phila.
1857. Williamson, Walter M., M.D..Cor. 11th & Filbert Sts., Phila.
1859. Wilson, G. H., M.D. .....West Meriden, Conn.
1865. Wilson, Pusey, M.D. .....Moorestown, N. J.
1865. Wilson, T. P., M.D. .....Cleveland, Ohio.
1867. Wood, Henry C., M.D. .....West Chester, Penn.
1854. Wood, J. B., M.D. .....West Chester, Penn.
1860. Wood, O. S., M.D. .....Cor. Fifteenth and Arch Sts., Phila.
1859. Woodbury, John Harvey, M.D. ....58 Temple St., Boston.
1865. Woodhouse, Charles, M.D. .....Rutland, Vt.
1857. Woodruff, Francis, M.D. .....Ann Arbor, Mich.
1858. Wright, Albert, M.D., Cor. Bedf'd Av. & B'way, Brooklyn, N.Y.
1853. Wright, A. S., M.D. .....Omaha, Neb.
1867. Wright, Wm., M.D...34 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, E. D., N.Y.

1858. Youlin, John J., M.D...130 Grove Street, Jersey City, N.J.

1867. Zantzinger, Alfred, M.D..300 South Tenth St., Phila., Penn.

VIII.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Members are requested to send to the General Secretary information which will enable him to fill the blank spaces; also the age and date of decease of any members who have died during the past year.

Adm'd.	Names.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
1846.	Adams, Henry, M.D.	Cohoes, N.Y.		
1846.	Anderson, Moses, M.D.	Philadelphia.	1855.	
1853.	Anderson, Moses, M.D.	New York.	1852.	
1846.	Andrews, J. R., M.D.	Camden, N. J.	Feb. 19, 1864.	46
1846.	Atwood, M., M.D.	Francistown, N.H.	April 28, 1850.	49
1847.	Baker, George, M.D.	Chelsea, Mass.	Dec. 25, 1852.	56
1858.	Baker, Joseph C., M.D.	Middleboro' Mass.	Feb. 23, 1865.	50
1848.	Beard, D. H., M.D.	Troy, N. Y.		
1847.	Bell, H. W., M.D.	Peekskill, N. Y.		
1846.	Belt, R. G., M.D.	Woonsocket, R. I.		
1865.	Birnstill, Joseph, M.D.	Newton Cor. Mass.	Feb. 16, 1867.	56
1865.	Blackburn, G. S., M.D.	Cincinnati, Ohio.		
1845.	Bloss, Richard, M.D.	Troy, N. Y.	Sept. 3, 1863.	65
1846.	Bolles, Rich'd M., M.D.	New York.	Aug. 9, 1865.	
1848.	Brown, Joseph R., M.D.	Galveston, Texas.		
1844.	Bryan, Rich'd S., M.D.	Troy, N. Y.	Mar. 5, 1860.	64
1854.	Bryant, Chas. G., M.D.	San Fran., Cal.		
1846.	Channing, Wm., M..D.	New York,	1854.	
1859.	Church, Wm. I., M.D.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 29, 1862.	35
1847.	Colby, Isaac, M.D.	Concord, N. H.	June 29, 1866.	73
1844.	Cook, George W., M.D.	New York.	Oct. 1, 1849.	
1847.	Cox, George, M.D.	Williamsb'g, N.Y.	Nov. 11, 1853.	58
1852.	Coxe, J. R., jun., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 11, 1863.	65
1852.	Coxe, L. Lewis, M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 28, 1866.	29

1846.	Crittenden, Dr. J.,	Morristown, N. J.		
1852.	Crocker, Isaac S., M.D.	Providence, R. I.	Oct. 26, 1866.	38
1846.	Crosby, Dr.	Akron, Ohio.		
1854.	Darling, Chas. B., M.D.	Lyndon, Vt.	June 10, 1860.	41
1852.	Duffield, Henry, M.D.	Oxford, Pa.	Dec. 5, 1865.	65
1845.	Esrey, W. P., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 28, 1854.	39
1844.	Flagg, Josiah F., M. D.	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 20, 1853.	64
1846.	Freeman, Alfred, M.D.	New York.	March 8, 1861.	67
1844.	Freytag, Eberhard, M.D.	Bethlehem, Pa.	Mar. 14, 1846.	82
1846.	Gardiner, Wm. A., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 29, 1863.	39
1846.	Gilbert, James B., M.D.	Savannah, Ga.		
1857.	Giles, Albert, M.D.	Racine, Wis.,	June 7, 1862.	53
1846.	Gosewisch, J. C., M.D.	Wilmington, Del.	May 11, 1854.	46
1847.	Graves, S. W., M.D.	Chicago, Ill.	July 6, 1854.	35
1844.	Hale, Eben, M.D.	Boston, Mass.	Aug. 2, 1847.	38
1846.	Harris, Dr. Zina H.	New York.		
1865.	Harvey, J. R., M.D.	Allegheny City, Pa.	July 7, 1866.	34
1847.	Herrick, Israel, M.D.	Lyndboro', N.H.	Feb. 18, 1866.	71
1850.	Hoppin, Wash., M.D.	Providence, R. I.	April 1, 1867.	40
1856.	Horton, Freeman, M.D.	Weare, N. H.	March 3, 1861.	45
1844.	Hull, A. Gerald, M.D.	New York.	April 25, 1859.	49
1844.	Humphreys, Dr. E.	Utica, N. Y.		
1844.	Ingalls, William, M.D.	Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 8, 1857.	82
1844.	Janney, D., M.D.	Purcells' Store, Va.		
1844.	Joslin, Benj. F., M.D.	New York.	Dec. 31, 1861.	65
1846.	Kern, B. F., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.		
1858.	Kirk, Isaac E., M.D.	Hudson, N. Y.	Aug. 17, 1859.	27
1846.	Léon, Alexis, M.D.	New York.	Sept. 2, 1866.	49
1848.	Loomis, J. G., M.D.	Philadelphia.	Oct. 25, 1853.	42
1853.	Macy, Benj. C.. M.D.	Dobbs' Ferry, N.Y.	Sept. 16, 1864.	55

1846.	Matthews, C. B., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 27, 1851.	
1856.	McAllester, J.M., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.		
1856.	McManus, F. S., M.D.	Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 20, 1857.	25
1848.	Merrill, J., M.D.	Portland, Me.	June 7, 1855.	73
1851.	Metcalf, Jas. W., M.D.	New York.	April 14, 1856.	
1847.	Middleton, R. S., M.D.	Philadelphia.		
1859.	Nichols, John S., M.D.	Woonsocket, R.I.	Jan. 15, 1862.	36
1850.	Ober, Benjamin, M.D.	San Fran., Cal.	May 14, 1867.	67
1847.	Osgood, David, M.D.	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 23, 1863.	69
1847.	Parker, H. C., M.D.	Manchester, N.H.		
1844.	Payne, John, M.D.	Belfast, Me.	Oct., 1857.	
1847.	Payne, L. V., M.D.	Belfast, Me.	July 8, 1853.	29
1845.	Peak, Dr. Jesse M.	Cooperstown, N.Y.		
1850.	Peck, William, M.D.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 3, 1857.	
1858.	Perkins, Roger G., M.D.	Charleston, S. C.		
1857.	Pitney, Aaron, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.	April 7, 1865.	
1852.	Randel, John M., M.D.	Chesapeake, M.D.	July 13, 1858.	27
1844.	Rea, Albus, M.D.	Portland, Maine.	Oct. 14, 1848.	50
1848.	Reichelm, G., M.D.	Philadelphia.	Nov. 22, 1861.	60
1856.	Roberts, E. W., M.D.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Nov. 10, 1865.	58
1847.	Roberts, Dr. J.	Auburn, N. Y.		
1848.	Roche, M. B., M.D.	New Bedford, Ms.	July 2, 1862.	73
1852.	Rosa, Lemuel K., M.D.	Painesville, Ohio.	Feb. 29, 1853.	27
1845.	Rosa, Storm, M.D.	Painesville, Ohio.	May 3, 1864.	
1845.	Rosman, Robert, M.D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec. 25, 1859.	54
1848.	Royston, T. P., M.D.	Lockport, N. Y.	1852.	
1860.	Samson, C. M., M.D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1862.	
1859.	Saunders, C. T., M.D.	Waltham, Mass.	Jan. 4, 1862.	29
1846.	Schuè, John, M.D.	Hartford, Conn.		
1846.	Schwartz, Dr. G.	Philadelphia.	Apr. 28, 1863.	67
1854.	Sheek, Jacob F., M.D.	Philadelphia.	Jan. 31, 1858.	
1849.	Shephard, Dr. David.	Bainbridge, Ohio.		
1845.	Sherril, Hunting, M.D.	New York.	Jan. 16, 1866.	8
1845.	Snow, Robert A., M.D.	New York.	Oct. 4, 1849.	
1846.	Stansbury, R.M., M.D.	Sacramento, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1850.	43

1848.	Stebbins, N., M.D.	Medina, N. Y.		
1860.	Stehman, J. G., M.D.	Lancaster, Pa.		
1854.	Stone, Alfred B., M.D.	Medford, Mass.	June 3, 1855.	26
1853.	Stretch, J. B., M.D.	Salem, N. J.	Mar. 7, 1865.	40
1845.	Sullivan, J. L., M.D.	New York.		79
1848.	Swan, Daniel, M.D.	Medford, Mass.	Dec. 5, 1864.	83
1846.	Taft, G. M., M.D.	New Orleans, La.	Aug. 9, 1847.	
1847.	Tarbell, J. A., M.D.	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 21, 1864.	53
1848.	Taylor, John, M.D.	New York.	April 5, 1850.	45
1851.	Vastine, P. E., M.D.	Trenton, N. J.		
1848.	Walker, Chas., M.D.	Northampton, Mass.		
1858.	Warner, N. H. M.D.	Buffalo, N. Y.	June 24, 1860.	52
1844.	Wesselhoeft, W., M.D.	Boston, Mass.	Sept 1, 1858.	64
1844.	Whitehead, C., M.D.	Philadelphia.		
1844.	Wild, Charles, M.D.	Brookline, Mass.	May 3, 1864.	69
1844.	Wilsey, F. L., M.D.	New York.	May 11, 1860.	63
1844.	Wilson, A. D., M.D.	New York.	Jan. 20, 1864.	63
1846.	Witherill, E. C., M.D.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Oct. 30, 1866.	
1846.	Withey, S. J., M.D.	Philadelphia.		
1848.	Wolcott, W. G., M.D.	Whitehall, N. Y.		
1854.	Wood, J. G., M.D.	Salem, Mass.	Apr. 29, 1859.	29
1844.	Wright, Clark, M.D.	New York.		59

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,

HELD IN ST. LOUIS, JUNE 2, 3, 4, AND 5, 1868.

NEW SERIES.

BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE AND SON, PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET,
1869.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1869,
By I. T. Talbot,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

Proceedings and Miscellaneous Papers.

	Officers of the Institute for 1868–9	163
ART. IX.	Proceedings of the Twenty-first Session	167
	Address by T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D.	168
	Election of officers	170
	President's Address. H. D. PAINE, M.D.	170
	Discussion on Delinquent Members	171
	Remarks of DR. JOHN MOORE	173
	Committee on Finance	175
	Report of Committee on Delegates	176
	Members elected	183
	Bureau of Materia Medica	186
	" " Organization	188, 217
	Discussion on Michigan University	189
	Evening Session	193
	Resolutions on Michigan University	194
	Homœopathic Physicians on Boards of Health	201
	Case of Bailey *vs.* Neilson	202, 231
	Bureau of Clinical Medicine	204
	Discussion on Pathological Anatomy	205
	Bureau of Surgery	208
	Bureau of Obstetrics	210, 217
	Bureau of Anatomy and Physiology	211
	Discussion on Annual Addresses	212
	Excursion Festival	216
	Bureau of Hygiene	216
	Homœopathic Dispensatory	232
	Admission of Female Members	233
	Appointment of Committees	235
X.	Annual Address. HENRY B. CLARKE, M.D.	237
XI.	Report of the Treasurer. E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.	255
XII.	Constitution and By-Laws.	256
XIII.	Resolutions.	262
XIV.	List of Members, June 1868.	267
XV.	List of Deceased Members, June 1868.	284

SECTION II.

Report of the Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Provings.

ART. V.	Lilium tigrinum. WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M.D.	101
VI.	Iris versicolor. CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D.	118
VII.	Ptelea trifoliata. EDWIN M. HALE, M.D.	157
VIII.	History of the Homœopathic Materia Medica. S. B. BARLOW, M.D.	240
IX.	Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy. W. WILLIAMSON, M.D.	253

SECTION III.

Report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Zymoses.

ART. VI. Therapeutics as related to Pathological Anatomy. P. P. WELLS, M.D. . 53
VII. Suggestions upon Hydrothorax. S. M. CATE, M.D. 71
VIII. The Epidemic of Yellow Fever at New Orleans in 1867. WM. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D. 101
IX. Case of Obstruction of the Bowels. GEO. E. BELCHER, M.D. . . . 121
X. Tuberculosis with Sound Lungs. DAVID COWLEY, M.D. 125
XI. Thermometrical Phenomena in Disease. JOHN J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . 132

SECTION IV.

Report of the Bureau of Obstetrics.

ART. IV. Report on Obstetrics. HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D. 33
V. Obstetric Notes. J. H. WOODBURY, M.D. 38
VI. Spasm and Rigidity of the Os Uteri. REUBEN LUDLAM, M.D. . . . 45
VII. Rupture of the Thoracic Aorta in an Infant. H. H. HOFMANN, M.D. . 63

SECTION V.

Report of the Bureau of Surgery.

ART. IX. Strangulated Femoral Hernia. J. BEAKLEY, M.D. 43
X. Ligature of the External Iliac Artery. J. BEAKLEY, M.D. 47
XI. Surgical Operations. G. D. BEEBE, M.D. 51
XII. Imperforate Anus. E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D. 55
XIII. Cases from Practice. J. C. MORGAN, M.D. 64
XIV. Pittsburg Hospital Cases. L. H. WILLARD, M.D. 71
XV. Surgical Experiences. T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. 74
XVI. Caries of the Ankle-Joint. J. H. MCCLELLAND, M.D. 78

SECTION VI.

Report of the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics.

ART. V. General Report of the Bureau 69
VI. Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence 74
VII. Report of B. W. James, M.D., Delegate to Paris 81
VIII. Reports of Homœopathic Institutions: —
1. State Societies 83
2. County and Local Societies 96
3. Hospitals, Infirmaries, etc. 102
4. Dispensaries 110
5. Colleges 119
6. Medical Journals 122

SECTION VII.

Reports of the Bureaus of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

ART. I. Report on Anatomy. T. F. ALLEN, M.D. 3
II. Report on Physiology. J. H. P. FROST, M.D. 8
III. The Province and Medical Application of Hygiene. CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D. 23
IV. Atmosphere and Water. N. D. TIRRELL, M.D. 50
V. Alcohol as a Hygienic Agent. C. W. BOYCE, M.D. 65
VI. Formation of Sound Teeth. HENRY S. CHASE, M.D. 71
VII. Shedding of Deciduous Teeth. HENRY S. CHASE, M.D. 76

SECTION I.

PROCEEDINGS

AND

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

OF THE

American Institute of Homœopathy.

VOLUME I. NUMBER 2.

CONTENTS.

IX. Proceedings of the Twenty-first Session.
X. Annual Address. - - - - - - - H. B. CLARKE, M.D.
XI. Report of the Treasurer. - - - - - E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.
XII. Constitution and By-Laws.
XIII. Resolutions.
XIV. List of Members, June, 1868.
XV. List of Deceased Members, June, 1868.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

OFFICERS FOR 1868-9.

President.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Vice-President.

T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . . . ST. LOUIS.

Vice-Presidents, ex officio.

C. H. BURR, M.D. . . . PORTLAND, ME.
A. MORRILL, M.D. . . CONCORD, N.H.
C. B. CURRIER, M.D. MIDDLEBURY, VT.
H. L. CHASE, M.D. . CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
J. H. AUSTIN, M.D. . . BRISTOL, CONN.
W. H. WATSON, M.D. . . UTICA, N.Y.
J. J. YOULIN, M.D. . JERSEY CITY, N.J.
COATES PRESTON, M.D. CHESTER, PENN.
W. WEBSTER, M.D. . DAYTON, OHIO.
C. A. JEFFERIES, M.D. ANN ARBOR, MICH.
O. P. BAER, M.D. . . . RICHMOND, IND.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.

Corresponding Secretaries, ex officio.

C. A. COCHRAN, M.D. . WINTHROP, ME.
J. H. GALLINGER, M.D. CONCORD, N.H.
H. M. HUNTER, M.D. ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.
L. MACFARLAND, M.D. BOSTON, MASS.
E. C. KNIGHT, M.D. WATERBURY, CONN.
H. M. PAINE, M.D. . . ALBANY, N.Y.
S. B. TOMPKINS, M.D. . NEWARK, N.J.
B. W. JAMES, M.D. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. CLEVELAND, OHIO.
J. D. CRAIG, M.D. . . . . NILES, MICH.
C. P. JENNINGS, M.D. SHELBYVILLE, IND.
J. S. MITCHELL, M.D. . CHICAGO, ILL.

General Secretary.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON, MASS.

Provisional Secretary.

H. L. CHASE, M.D. . . . . CAMBRIDGE MASS.

Treasurer.

EDWIN M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Censors.

J. P. DAKE, M.D. . . . SALEM, OHIO.
G. W. SWAZEY, M.D. SPRINGFIED, MASS.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN HARTMANN, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.

Committee on Credentials.

L. DE V. WILDER, M.D. . . NEW YORK.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D. . PITTSBURG, PA.
D. THAYER, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
F. WOODRUFF, M.D. ANN ARBOR, MICH.
T. S. VERDI, M.D. . WASHINGTON, D.C.

Auditing Committee.

A. E. SMALL, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
G. E. BELCHER, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
S. GREGG, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
R. MCMURRAY, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.

Executive and Publication Committee.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D. . . NEW YORK.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
H. L. CHASE, M.D. . CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . NEW YORK.

Committee of Arrangements.

D. THAYER, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
L. MACFARLAND, M.D. . . . BOSTON.
S. GREGG, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
M. FULLER, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.

Orator for 1869.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Alternate Orator.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Necrologist.

S. B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings.

C. WESSELHOEFT, M.D. DORCHESTER, MASS.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.
W. E. PAYNE, M.D. . . BATH, MAINE.
H. L. CHASE, M.D. . CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
S. B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
E. M. HALE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
J. P. DAKE, M.D. . . . SALEM, OHIO.
G. E. BELCHER, M.D. . . NEW YORK.
J. L. KEEP, M.D. . . . . BROOKLYN.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

H. D. PAINE, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
S. M. CATE, M.D. . . . SALEM, MASS.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. . . CLEVELAND.
S. GREGG, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
P. P. WELLS, M.D. . . . . BROOKLYN.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D. . . . PITTSBURG.
N. F. COOKE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D. NEW ORLEANS.
J. HARTMANN, M.D. . . . . ST. LOUIS.

Bureau of Obstetrics.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.
J. H. WOODBURY, M.D. . . . BOSTON.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
J. C. SANDERS, M.D. . . CLEVELAND.
T. F. POMEROY, M.D. . . . . DETROIT.

Bureau of Surgery.

J. BEAKLEY, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
W. T. HELMUTH, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
B. W. JAMES, M.D. . . PHILADELPHIA.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
J. C. MORGAN, M.D. . PHILADELPHIA.
M. MACFARLAN, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.

Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics.

H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
H. M. PAINE, M.D. . . . . ALBANY.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . . CINCINNATI.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . CHICAGO.
F. WOODRUFF, M.D. ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. H. P. FROST, M.D. . PHILADELPHIA.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . CLEVELAND.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
C. W. BOYCE, M.D. . . . AUBURN, N.Y
C. R. MORGAN, M.D. . SYRACUSE, N.Y.
L. M. KENYON, M.D. . BUFFALO, N.Y.

Committee on Medical Education.

C. J. HEMPEL, M.D. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
D. S. SMITH, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
H. B. CLARKE, M.D. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Committee on Finance.

H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . NEW YORK.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . . . CINCINNATI.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
T. S. VERDI, M.D. . . . WASHINGTON.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
B. DE GERSDORFF, M.D. SALEM, MASS.
J. H. PULTE, M.D. . . . . CINCINNATI.

Committee on the Publication of a Journal.

T. S. VERDI, M.D. . . . WASHINGTON.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
G. E. BELCHER, M.D. . . NEW YORK.
H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
C. J. HEMPEL, M.D. . GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D. NEW YORK.
C. HERING, M.D. . . PHILADELPHIA.
A. LIPPE, M.D. . . . . PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. BARNES, M.D. . . CLEVELAND.
A. E. SMALL, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
J. T. TEMPLE, M.D. . . . . ST. LOUIS.

Committee on Nomenclature, and Pharmacy.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.
C. HERING, M.D. . . PHILADELPHIA.
C. NEIDHARD, M.D. . PHILADELPHIA.
JACOB JEANES, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.

IX.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,

HELD IN ST. LOUIS ON JUNE 2, 3, 4, AND 5, 1868.

FROM A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT BY CHARLES E. WELLER.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

THE meetings of the Institute were held in Philharmonic Hall, corner of Washington Avenue and Fourth Street.

The preliminary meeting was at the house of T. G. Comstock, M.D., on Tuesday, June 2, at eight o'clock, P.M. About fifty members were present. After some time spent in social intercourse, Dr. Comstock called the meeting to order, and Charles J. Hempel, M.D., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was elected Chairman, and I. T. Talbot, M.D., of Boston, Secretary of the meeting.

A committee of one from each State represented was appointed to nominate a list of officers, and report the same to the Institute, on the following morning at ten o'clock. After considerable discussion as to the manner in which this committee should perform its duties, a motion to discharge the committee prevailed, and it was voted that the

officers should be elected upon open nomination. After some further discussion of subjects upon which no action was taken, the meeting adjourned, and the members were invited by Dr. Comstock to a bountiful collation. The remainder of the evening was spent in a social manner.

FIRST DAY.

Morning Session.

The Institute assembled on Wednesday morning, June 3, at ten o'clock, and was called to order by the President, William Tod Helmuth, M.D., of St. Louis.

T. G. Comstock, M.D., of St. Louis, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then welcomed the members of the Institute in the following remarks:

Gentlemen, Fellow-Colleagues of the American Institute of Homœopathy, — As Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, I welcome you in the city of St. Louis. Since the founding of this national medical association, twenty-four years ago, our great city has more than quadrupled her population. At that date St. Louis was considered as an outpost upon the western frontier of civilization, and the journey hither from New York was far more tedious and perilous than a journey at the present time from here to Europe. Corresponding with our rapid increase in population, much has been accomplished in medical science; and not a few changes and improvements in the noble art of healing are due to the followers of that renowned philosopher in medicine, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. Our labors have been pursued amidst the most violent opposition; nevertheless our cause flourishes, and from a small beginning we have grown to be a numerous band.

In this city you will find in successful operation a homœopathic college, empowered to confer the degree of Doctor of

Medicine, and with a charter quite as liberal as those of the allopathic colleges of St. Louis. Here we have also the Good Samaritan Hospital, a charitable institution (as its name indicates), which has been the means of doing a great deal of good, and of demonstrating by statistics the advantageous results of our system. For more than ten years past, this charity has been successfully carried on mainly by the efforts of the director of the hospital, Rev. L. E. Nollau. Under these circumstances it gives us great pleasure that you have selected this oldest city west of the Mississippi for your twenty-first session. Meeting you so far West, we greet you for your disinterested efforts and endeavors to advance the science of therapeutics and improve the materia medica.

Although the homœopathic physicians of St. Louis are fewer in number than our brethren of the old school, yet our influence is recognized by them; and, as a consequence, they have been forced to materially modify their old-time practice of giving nauseous drugs in large and oft-repeated doses: for now we see them beginning to give medicines in sugar-coated pills and granules not unlike our own. This improvment on their part notwithstanding their open and undisguised hostility, is to us a matter of satisfaction, for which we should not fail to give due acknowledgment.

In your deliberations you will have matters of great importance before you; and I trust these discussions may be conducted in such a temper as will bind us together in a spirit of truth, unity and concord, and tend to cement our fraternal relations, so that the influence of the American Institute of Homœopathy may continue to be felt throughout our whole country.

Gentlemen, I hope your stay in our city will be most agreeable to you; and once more I will say, we give you a most cordial and sincere welcome.

On motion, the calling of the roll was omitted.

The Institute then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. In accordance with the vote at the preliminary meeting, several gentlemen were nominated as candidates for the various offices, and, by ballot, the following were elected, and their election subsequently declared unanimous:

President.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D.	New York.

Vice-President.

T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D.	St. Louis.

General Secretary.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D.	Boston.

Provisional Secretary.

H. L. CHASE, M.D.	Cambridge, Mass.

Treasurer.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.	New York.

Censors.

J. P. DAKE, M. D.	Salem, O.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D.	Chicago.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M.D.	Philadelphia.
J. HARTMANN, M.D.	St. Louis.
GEO. W. SWAZEY, M.D.	Springfield, Mass.

The President elect was conducted to the chair, and addressed the Institute as follows:

Gentlemen of the Institute, —

I can at this time only return my heartfelt and sincere thanks for the unexpected and unsolicited honor which you have conferred upon me with so much unanimity. I think privately that you might have made a much better choice. I am not accustomed to presiding in public meetings. I have had very little experience in business of this kind; but, without further expressing myself publicly as to my private views, whatever they may be, of the fitness of your choice, I will address myself to the duties of the position in which I am placed, and endeavor to fulfil, as far as is in my power, your expectations.

I shall need your co-operation, and, probably many times, your forbearance. I trust that you will make allowance for my inexperience, and put my efforts down to the best account.

On motion of T. S. VERDI, M.D., of Washington, D.C., a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the Institute for the past year, for the efficient and acceptable manner in which they had performed their official duties.

The President announced the following Committee on Credentials:

L. DE V. WILDER, M.D., New York.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D., Pittsburg, Pa.
DAVID THAYER, M.D., Boston.
FRANCIS WOODRUFF, M.D., Ann Arbor, Mich.
T. S. VERDI, M.D., Washington, D.C.

The following were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts: —

A. E. SMALL, M.D., Chicago.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D., St. Louis.
G. E. BELCHER, M.D., New York.
SAMUEL GREGG, M.D., Boston.
ROBT. MCMURRAY, M.D., New York.

On motion of A. E. SMALL, M.D., of Chicago, JOHN MOORE, M.D., of Liverpool, Eng., was invited to a seat with the Institute.

The Secretary then read the articles of unfinished business of last year.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

N. F. COOKE, M.D., of Chicago: In connection with the Secretary's report, I wish to inquire whether there is any method by which a great many members who have ceased their relations of membership with the Institute — men highly respected and estimable, but who have left us on some misunderstanding, or by reason of inefficiency of some long-ago Secretary — can be reinstated as members of the Institute. I could mention, if

necessary, several men whom we have always felt glad to have with us, who have now gone out of membership simply, I am satisfied, on a technicality. I move that the Secretary be requested to correspond with such, and ascertain their wishes in regard to membership.

THE SECRETARY: I would state that resolutions have been passed at various sessions for the last ten years dismissing members who do not, by a certain time, comply with the regulations of the Institute. Each Secretary has felt a delicacy in enforcing these resolutions, so that some persons have gone ten or fifteen years without paying anything to support the Institute.

At the last session the subject of delinquent members was referred to a special committee, and they have corresponded with all of these delinquent members, and the Secretary has acted under their instructions in omitting certain names from the list of members.

DR. COOKE: If this has been done already, I withdraw my motion.

THE PRESIDENT: I will state, as one of the members of that committee, that a vast amount of correspondence has been conducted during the past year relating to delinquencies and financial discrepancies. So far as possible, these matters have been arranged. But, notwithstanding all that, many, probably from inadvertence, have neglected to comply with the requirements of the Institute, and it is still possible that some very valuable and honored names have been allowed to lapse from our catalogue; but, I am certain, it has been by no fault of the Institute or its officers. Every possible pains has been taken to consult with them, and secure their interest.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

DR. COOKE: The members are doubtless aware that our friend, Dr. J. F. Gray, of New York, one of the oldest members of the Institute, has met with an affliction in the loss of his wife;

and, as Mrs. Gray was also related to several of the oldest members of the profession, — a sister of the late Dr. A. Gerald Hull, and of our associate, Dr. A. Cooke Hull, — I desire to present the following resolutions:

Whereas The Institute has learned of the affliction which has befallen our eminent and venerated associate, DR. JOHN F. GRAY, of New York, in the death of his estimable wife; and,

Whereas The late Mrs. Gray was intimately connected by consanguinity and marriage with several of the oldest and ablest members of our profession: therefore,

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy deeply regrets the death of this excellent lady, and sympathizes with their bereaved friend in his affliction.

Resolved, That the General Secretary be instructed to prepare and transmit a copy of these resolutions to Dr. Gray.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

NECROLOGICAL REPORT.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D.: Perhaps this is the proper place for me to report as necrologist. I have made considerable effort to obtain biographical notices of a large number of deceased members not heretofore properly commemorated in our Transactions; but, so far, have obtained little more than mere promises of future information. Of such as were received and reduced to form, a considerable number were lost in transmission. It seems very desirable that some brief minute should be made upon our records of those deceased members who have taken an active and zealous part in the interests of the Institute.

REMARKS OF DR. MOORE.

JOHN MOORE, M.D., of Liverpool, Eng., was invited to address the Institute, and spoke as follows:

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the honor which you have conferred upon me in electing me a temporary member of your

Institute. It was with great delight that I learned, on my arrival in New York, that you were about to have an annual meeting of this Institute. I have no doubt but that I shall receive very much profit and pleasure from my attendance here. I have simply to inform you that I am a homœopathist of twenty years' standing. I take a very great interest in the cause in this country as well as in my native land. I am sorry to say we cannot report any great things; but we are taught by very high authority not to despise the day of small things. Suffice it to say, we have an excellent dispensary in our town, with, at least, four stipendiary physicians. All the doctors of our faith in the town take an interest in it.

For the last four years we have held meetings, presided over by the Mayor. This is considered a great honor with us, and puts us on a level with the allopaths. Homœopathy is growing decidedly in popular favor. The only drawback is that the profession do not come over in proportion to the people. We have places of 10,000, 15,000, or 20,000 inhabitants over the kingdom without any homœopathic practitioners at all. As I say, our great fault is the want of doctors, and not the want of patients. But I will not take up your time while you have such an important docket of business as I see in the papers. I shall take great pleasure in being a listener; and, if anything has occurred in the old slow world of mine that will be worth the hearing, I shall be very happy to tell it. When I was crossing your river last night — that wonderful river of which I have heard so often, and had dreams of in my youth, and since my youth — there was a terrific flash of lightning, and I hope this was only a type of those scintillations that will come forth from the various members gathered from all parts of this vast, mighty, and free country.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

A. E. Small, M.D., Chairman, reported that the committee had examined the Treasurer's account, and found it correct.

They would further report that, from the Treasurer's account, it appears there is a considerable debt, the expenses having been greater than the amount received, by a sum of between three and four hundred dollars; and that the question of raising the annual dues to a sum sufficient to meet this deficiency might be worth considering in the Institute. It is not right or proper

that a national body so important as the American Institute of Homœopathy should be in debt. Measures should be taken to so replenish the treasury that our proceedings can be printed, if they are worth printing, and the debts of the Institute liquidated. (Section I., Art. 11.)

H. M. SMITH, M.D., of New York: In rising to move the adoption of the report of the Auditing Committee, I would state, a little in advance of the report of the Bureau of Organization, that they purpose to suggest a by-law regulating the annual dues of the Institute. We have none as yet, and raise money only by resolutions. It may be a proper time, when this report has been adopted, to broach the subject of the appointment of a Committee on Finance.

The report was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

H. M. SMITH, M.D., moved the appointment of a Committee on Finance. He said: In the early years of the Institute, when we numbered a hundred and fifty or two hundred members, when we had committees consisting of a single member appointed to report on scientific subjects, our expenses were very much less than at present. Instead of a volume of Transactions of the size and value of the present one, we had a small one of one or two hundred pages. It was then well enough that we should get along with as simple an organization as possible.

We are now increasing rapidly in numbers, and are becoming, if we have not already become, the largest medical organization in the country, as we were the first of a national character. We are also getting to be (thanks to our Committee on Correspondence) a universal medical organization, and it is proper that we should duly consider the subject of finances. As our Bureaus are appointed, they have power to draw on the treasury for their expenses, such as stationery, printing, postage, etc. Our Committee on Correspondence have expenses which the

individual members should not bear. And, as the Institute becomes more extensive and active, its expenses will be increased. I may, in advance, state that the Bureau of Organization will submit a by-law assessing each member the annual sum of five dollars. My object at present is to move that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the finances of the Institute, and devise some plan whereby it may obtain funds with which to carry on its labors in the most efficient manner.

F. R. McManus, M.D., of Baltimore, asked how many paying members we have now.

The Treasurer: There are 543 members on the list, 100 of whom are delinquent, some for one, two, and three years.

The motion for a Committee on Finance was agreed to, and the chair appointed the Committee, as follows:

H. M. Smith, M.D., New York.
E. B. Thomas, M.D., Cincinnati.
E. M. Kellogg, M.D., New York.
I. T. Talbot, M.D., Boston.
W. Williamson, M.D., Philadelphia.

T. S. Verdi, M.D., of Washington, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented a report, which was accepted and referred. (Section VI., Art. 6.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

David Thayer, M.D., of the Committee, reported that *thirteen* State societies, *twenty-two* local or county societies, *fifteen* hospitals, *eighteen* dispensaries, *nine* colleges, and *ten* medical journals, — in all, *eighty-seven* homœopathic institutions, — were represented by *one hundred and twenty-three* delegates, as follows:

STATE SOCIETIES.

Western Institute of Homœopathy.

J. P. DAKE, M.D. G. D. BEEBE, M.D.

Maine Homœopathic Medical Society.

W. E. PAYNE, M.D. G. H. MORRILL, M.D.

New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society.

JOSHUA F. WHITTLE, M.D. E. CUSTER, M.D.

Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society.

G. E. E. SPARHAWK, M.D. C. B. CURRIER, M.D.
J. H. JONES, M.D.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

SAMUEL GREGG, M.D. M. FULLER, M.D.
GEO. RUSSELL, M.D. DAVID THAYER, M.D.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. H. L. CHASE, M.D.
C. WESSELHOEFT, M.D. H. B. CLARKE, M.D.
G. W. SWAZEY, M.D.

Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society.

C. H. SKIFF, M.D. C. C. FOOTE, M.D.
C. E. SANFORD, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

J. BEAKLEY, M.D. G. E. BELCHER, M.D.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. H. M. SMITH, M.D.
H. D. PAINE, M.D. T. F. ALLEN, M.D.
R. MCMURRAY, M.D. A. S. BALL, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New Jersey.

J. J. YOULIN, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

M. CÔTÈ, M.D. J. C. BURGHER, M.D.
J. C. MORGAN, M.D. R. C. SMEDLEY, M.D.
J. E. JAMES, M.D.

Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society.

E. B. THOMAS, M.D.

Michigan Homœopathic Institute.

E. H. DRAKE, M.D. E. A. LODGE, M.D.
W. J. CALVERT, M.D. P. H. HALE, M.D.

Homœopathic Institute of the State of Indiana.

O. P. BAER, M.D. WM. EGGERT, M.D.

J. T. BOYD, M.D.

Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D. G. S. BARROW, M.D.

D. S. SMITH, M.D. F. L. VINCENT, M.D.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. L. E. OBER, M.D.

J. S. MITCHELL, M.D.

LOCAL OR COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Central Homœopathic Medical Association of Maine.

JAMES B. BELL, M.D.

Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine.

L. D. PACKARD, M.D.

Bristol County (Mass.) Homœopathic Medical Society.

H. B. CLARKE, M.D.

Worcester County (Mass.) Homœopathic Medical Society.

L. B. NICHOLS, M.D.

Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society.

C. W. BOYCE, M.D.

Dutchess County (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.

H. N. AVERY, M.D.

Dutchess Co. (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society's Mutual Improvement Association.

HENRY N. AVERY, M.D.

Erie County (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.

L. M. KENYON, M.D.

King's County (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.

J. L. KEEP, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York.

G. E. BELCHER, M.D.

Ulster County (N.Y.) Homœopathic Medical Society.

F. W. INGALLS, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Association for the Eastern District of New Jersey.

S. B. TOMPKINS, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pa.
R. C. SMEDLEY, M.D.

Cumberland Valley (Pa.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
J. H. MARSDEN, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia County, Pa.
J. E. JAMES, M.D.

Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Society.
J. H. PULTE, M.D.

Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Homœopathic Medical Association.
J. P. DAKE, M.D.

Hahnemannian Society of Cleveland Homœopathic College.
H. H. BAXTER, M.D.

Homœopathic Society of the 17th Congressional District of the State of Ohio.
R. B. RUSH, M.D.

Cook County (Ill.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
R. LUDLAM, M.D.

St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society.
J. T. TEMPLE, M.D.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, ETC.

Consumptives' Home, Boston.
C. CULLIS, M.D.

House of the Angel Guardian, Boston.
H. P. SHATTUCK, M.D.

Little Wanderers' Home, Boston.
O. S. SANDERS, M.D.

Five Points House of Industry, New York.
B. F. JOSLIN, M.D.

Home for Friendless, New York.
C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D.

New York Homœopathic Hospital.
H. M. SMITH, M.D.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D.

Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, New York.
B. F. BOWERS, M.D.

Orphan Asylum, Newark, N. J.
S. B. TOMPKINS, M.D.

Little Wanderers' Home, Philadelphia.
H. N. MARTIN, M.D.

Hospital of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D.

Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa.
M. CÔTÈ, M.D.

Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital.
T. P. WILSON, M.D.

Chicago Nursery.
S. P. HEDGES, M.D.

Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D.

DISPENSARIES.

Consumptives' Home Dispensary, Boston.
G. M. PEASE, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, Boston.
G. RUSSELL, M.D.

Bond Street (N. Y.) Homœopathic Dispensary.
OTTO FÜLLGRAFF, M.D.

New York Homœopathic Dispensary.
R. MCMURRAY, M.D.

Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary.
J. L. KEEP, M.D.

Gates Avenue (Brooklyn) Homœopathic Dispensary.
J. L. KEEP, M.D.

Buffalo Homœopathic Dispensary.
L. M. KENYON, M.D.

Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary.
H. N. AVERY, M.D.

Newark (N. J.) Homœopathic Dispensary.
J. J. YOULIN, M.D.

Dispensary of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D.

Eye and Ear Infirmary of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania.
M. MACFARLAN, M.D.

Hahnemann Medical College (Pa.) Dispensary.
J. C. MORGAN, M.D.

South West Homœopathic Dispensary of Philadelphia.
C. J. WILTBANK, M.D.

Washington Homœopathic Dispensary.
T. S. VERDI M.D.

Hahnemann Medical College Dispensary, Chicago.
R. LUDLAM, M.D.

West Division Homœopathic Dispensary, Chicago.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D.

St. Louis Homœopathic Dispensary.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D.

Homœopathic Free Dispensary of Leavenworth.
MARTIN MAYER, M.D.

COLLEGES.

New England Homœopathic Medical College.
DAVID THAYER, M.D.

New York Homœopathic Medical College.
J. BEAKLEY, M.D.

Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
R. A. PHELAN, M.D.

Medical Department of the Michigan University.
C. J. HEMPEL, M.D.

Cleveland Homœopathic College.
T. P. WILSON, M.D.

Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.
A. E. SMALL, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D.

Dix Homœopathic Medical College.
S. B. PARSONS, M.D.

JOURNALS.

New England Medical Gazette.
H. C. ANGELL, M.D.

North-American Journal of Homœopathy.
F. W. HUNT, M.D.

American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica.
J. C. MORGAN, M.D.

Hahnemannian Monthly.
T. MOORE, M.D.

American Homœopathist.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D.

Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter.
T. P. WILSON, M.D.

American Homœopathic Observer.
E. A. LODGE, M.D.

U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal.
G. E. SHIPMAN, M.D.

Medical Investigator.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D.

Western Homœopathic Observer
W. T. HELMUTH, M.D.

J. P. DAKE, M.D., Chairman of the Board of Censors, reported the following persons as eligible for membership, and they were accordingly elected:

SAMUEL ALVORD, M.D.,	Chicopee Falls, Mass.
EDWIN P. ANGELL, M.D.,	Galveston, Texas.
THEODORE BACMEISTER, M.D.,	Toulon, Ill.
WILLIAM P. BAIRD, M.D.,	Boston, Mass.
WALTON BANCROFT, M.D.,	La Salle, Ill.
GEORGE S. BARROWS, M.D.,	Rockford, Ill.
H. H. BAXTER, M.D.,	Newark, Ohio.
JAMES B. BELL, M.D.,	Augusta, Maine.
HAMILTON F. BIGGAR, M.D.,	Cleveland, Ohio.
BENNETT J. BRISTOL, M.D.,	Webster Groves, Mo.
JOHN C. BUDLONG, M.D.,	Centre Dale, R.I.
J. GREGG BURCHARD, M.D.,	Peekskill, N.Y.
GEORGE F. BUTMAN, M.D.,	Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM J. CALVERT, M.D.,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
HENRY S. CHASE, M.D.,	St. Louis, Mo.
F. A. W. DAVIS, M.D.,	Natchez, Miss.
HERBERT M. DAYFOOT, M.D.,	Mount Morris, N. Y.
CHARLES R. DORAN, M.D.,	Hagerstown, Md.
WILLIAM EGGERT, M.D.,	Indianapolis, Ind.
EDWIN W. FINCH, M.D.,	New Rochelle, N. Y.
JACOB H. GALLINGER, M.D.,	Concord, N. H.
J. PAUL GARVIN, M.D.,	Alton, Ill.
CHARLES H. GUNDERLACH, M.D.,	St. Louis.
STEPHEN HASBROUCK, M.D.,	New York.
S. P. HEDGES, M.D.,	Chicago, Ill.
W. C. F. HEMPSTEAD, M.D.,	Virden, Ill.
DAVID HUNT, JR., M.D.,	Worcester, Mass.
SAMUEL P. HUNT, M.D.,	Augusta, Ga.
A. O. HUNTER, M.D.,	Alliance, Ohio.
WALTER M. JACKSON, M.D.,	Chicago, Ill.
P. E. JOHNSON, M.D.,	Alton, Ill.
S. A. JONES, M.D.,	Englewood, N. J.
RICHARD KOCH, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
GEORGE LOELKES, M.D.,	Belleville, Ill.
FREDERIC A. LORD, M.D.,	Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD M. P. LUDLAM, M.D.,	Chicago, Ill.
D. R. LUYTIES, M.D.,	St. Louis.
MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M.D.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
O. H. MANN, M.D.,	Evanston, Ill.

HENRY N. MARTIN, M.D., . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
MARTIN MAYER, M.D., . . .	Leavenworth, Kan.
GEORGE B. I. MITCHELL, M.D., .	New York.
G. H. MORRILL, M.D., . . .	Augusta, Maine.
CHARLES H. NIBELUNG, M.D., . .	St. Louis, Mo.
LIBERTY D. PACKARD, M.D., . .	South Boston, Mass.
SCOTT B. PARSONS, M.D., . . .	St. Louis, Mo.
G. M. PEASE, M.D., ...	Boston, Mass.
EDWIN H. PECK, M.D., . . .	Vincennes, Ind.
R. A. PHELAN, M.D., ...	St. Louis, Mo.
N. SCHNEIDER, M.D., ...	Cleveland, Ohio.
GEORGE N. SEIDLITZ, M.D., . .	Keokuk, Iowa.
ALVIN E. SMALL, JR., M.D., . .	Chicago, Ill.
HENRY N. SMALL, M.D., . . .	Chicago, Ill.
D. E. SOUTHWICK, M.D., . . .	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
A. F. SQUIER, M.D., ...	Boston, Mass.
JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D. . . .	St. Louis, Mo.
GEORGE N. TIBBLES, M.D., . .	Hudson City, N. J.
N. D. TIRRELL, M.D., . . .	St. Louis, Mo.
CHARLES VASTINE, M.D., . . .	St. Louis, Mo.
THOMAS J. VASTINE, M.D., . .	St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL C. WHITING, M.D. . .	Vincennes, Ind.
JARVIS U. WOODS, M.D. . . .	Nashua, N. H.
D. G. WOODVINE, M.D., . . .	Boston. Mass.

The report of the Committee on Medical Education being called for, D. S. SMITH. M.D., of Chicago, said that, though he was a member of the committee, he was not aware that any report had been prepared. Another member of the committee, Dr. Walker, was in the city, and perhaps would furnish a report during the session.

After some desultory discussion upon the importance of the subject, it was voted that the report of this committee should be made the first business of the afternoon session.

On motion, adjourned to two o'clock, P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met at two o'clock, P.M.

THE PRESIDENT called for the report of the Committee on Medical Education.

DR. D. S. SMITH said he had not had an opportunity of seeing Dr. Walker, and was without any report. He moved that the committee be discharged.

The motion was agreed to.

D. THAYER, M.D., of Boston, moved that another committee of five be appointed to report on the subject of education at the next annual meeting.

P. P. WELLS, M.D., of New York: I would like to inquire of the gentleman what particular object he has in offering this resolution? What special matter does he propose to bring before the Institute as a result? I see no great good likely to result from a report of a committee on that subject. For years and years, it has amounted simply to a reiteration of platitudes in regard to the importance of more full and complete education, — which we all knew at the start. If there are any new ideas to be brought forward, it would be well worth the while; otherwise, what is the use? There will be so much time occupied by-and-by with no result.

F. R. MCMANUS, M.D., of Baltimore: If this is to be made a matter of further consideration, would it not be well to continue the old committee? I offer as amendment that the old committee be continued.

E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D., of St. Louis: I am not prepared to make any report myself, but I intended to make some remarks in reference to the subject of education. I wished to have new names substituted for those of absentees, in hopes that Dr. Walker would arrange some report, his being the second name on the committee. I have no doubt he has prepared some report or synop-

sis of a report that will be presented to the Institute before the session closes.

Dr. McManus withdrew his amendment.

Dr. Thayer's motion for the appointment of a new committee was agreed to. The chair appointed on the committee the following persons:

C. J. HEMPEL, M.D., of Grand Rapids, Mich.
D. S. SMITH, M.D., of Chicago.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D., of St. Louis.
H. B. CLARKE, M.D., of New Bedford.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D., of Chicago.

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY, AND PROVINGS.

The Secretary presented the report of this Bureau, accompanied by the following papers:

Lilium Tigrinum, by William E. Payne, M.D. — (Section II. Art. 5.)

Iris Versicolor, by C. Wesselhoeft, M.D. — (Section II., Art. 6.)

Ptelea Trifoliata, by E. M. Hale, M.D. — (Section II., Art. 7.)

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by W. Williamson, M.D. — (Section II., Art. 8.)

History of the Materia Medica, by S. B. Barlow, M.D. — (Section II., Art. 9.)

The report, with accompanying papers, was accepted, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

On motion of Dr. McManus, the Chair appointed the following persons a Committee on Nomenclature of Drugs, as requested by Dr. Williamson:

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., Philadelphia.
C. HERING, M.D., Philadelphia.
C. NEIDHARD, M.D., Philadelphia.
JACOB JEANES, M.D., Philadelphia.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D., Philadelphia.

J. C. MORGAN, M.D., of Philadelphia: I am not a member of this Bureau, but I have been for some time engaged on a scientific classification of the materia medica. I have here a paper,

accompanied with diagrams illustrating my views of the classification of medicines. I shall be happy to explain it to the Institute, and I leave it to the judgment of others whether to have it embodied with the report on the materia medica.

DR. THAYER moved that Dr. Morgan be requested to exhibit his diagrams, and read his paper. The motion was agreed to, and the paper was read.

C. J. HEMPEL, M.D : I would like very much to have a chance to study this a little better. These ideas are so novel, and the classifications presented in this paper so entirely different from anything we have had heretofore, that I am very anxious to see this a little more clearly; and I should like, therefore, to have it in print. Though I have studied materia medica considerably, I confess this paper has completely surprised me. I should not like to have anything done, however, which would hold the Institute responsible for any views that this paper expresses.

THE PRESIDENT: That, I believe, is generally understood.

DR. THAYER: I have been so much pleased with what has been read, and with the explanations given, that I also would like to see it in print; and I move that it be accepted, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

R. MCMURRAY, M.D.: I wish to ask what would be the effect of the motion to accept this paper?

THE PRESIDENT: It simply puts it into the possession of the Institute.

DR. MCMURRAY: Does Dr. Morgan propose to leave it there? He may want to use it for his own purposes. It may be proper to pass a vote of thanks for the favor of hearing it, but whether it is to belong to the Institute is another question.

DR. MORGAN: I wish to say that I have presented it here with a good deal of hesitation and diffidence. I know that I am presenting views which must undoubtedly conflict with those of many gentlemen whose opinions I highly respect, and I therefore would not urge the paper upon the attention of the Insti-

tute. My desire, if I know myself, is, more than anything else, to do good with the product of my mind. If the Institute really think that it will be of any use to the profession, I shall be very happy to submit it to their service.

Dr. Morgan's paper was accepted, and referred to the Committee on Publication.*

BUREAU OF ORGANIZATION, REGISTRATION, AND STATISTICS.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D., of New York, Chairman of the Bureau, presented a report, which was accepted. — (Section VI., Art. 5.)

On motion of Dr. Beebe, the recommendations of the Bureau were laid upon the table.

The report was accompanied by several reports from homœopathic institutions, which were received, and referred to the Committee on Publication. — (Section VI., Art. 8.)

T. F. ALLEN, M.D., of New York, one of the surgeons of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, was invited to give a verbal report of that institution, which had recently changed from allopathic to homœopathic care. (Section VI., Art. 8.)

He briefly detailed the manner in which this change was accomplished, which was after the discovery that a large majority of the trustees were homœopaths. For the report of the Institution, see the "New York Ophthalmic Hospital" (Section VI., Art 8.)

C. J. HEMPEL, M.D., of Grand Rapids, Mich.: From Dr. Allen's report, I see he wants to get our public institutions into the hands of homœopaths by converting the trustees. That is precisely what we are doing in the State of Michigan. We have converted six out of eight of the Board of Regents of our State University, and I trust the consequence will be that the whole University will ultimately fall into our hands. It is in a fair way of doing so.

* The paper was never received by the Publication Committee. It may be found in the Transactions of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society for 1868.

Dr. FRANKLIN: I propose to offer the following resolutions, for which I do not think there could be a more appropriate time than the present:

Resolved, That this Institute views with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction the position of homœopathy in the University of the State of Michigan, as represented by Prof. C. J. Hempel.

Resolved, That this Institute indorses and approves the action of the Regents of the Michigan University in appointing Dr. Hempel to a Professorship in said University.

After reciting the history of the struggle (Section VI., Article 8, Report of Michigan Homœopathic Institute), he added: I would like to have these resolutions passed simply to strengthen the hands of the Regents, who have thus boldly stepped out in defiance of the displeasure of the allopaths who have been formerly connected with the institution. I fear that, if any amendments are brought before us, they may so far mutilate the resolutions that they will fail to attain the ends to which I aim in offering them. I trust, if any are offered, that they will tend further to strengthen the position of our friends, and enable Prof. Hempel to go on in the University as he has begun.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D., of Chicago: I heartily second everything that Dr. Franklin has said: still, I must say that all wishes for the success of the Michigan University are not centered in my friend, Dr. Franklin, nor are they all embodied in the resolutions presented by him. I therefore offer, as an amendment, the following substitute:

Whereas The members of this Institute have watched with profound interest the progress of the controversy with reference to the teaching of homœopathy in the Michigan University; and

Whereas The exclusion of such teaching has been in violation of the laws of the State of Michigan, and the expressed will of the people: therefore, as the sense of the homœopathic profession here represented, be it

Resolved, That the interests of homœopathy and the welfare of the community demand that the principles of homœopathy shall be taught in the

University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and that difference of opinions among members of the two schools of medicine ought not to operate to the exclusion of either from a university founded and sustained by the people for a general diffusion of knowledge.

Resolved, That, should any or all of the allopathic chairs of the medical department of the said university be vacated, and the Board of Regents see fit to appoint homœopathic medical men to fill these chairs, the homœopathic profession of America will pledge its influence and support to the medical department of that university in sustaining such action.

Now, the resolutions of Dr. Franklin do not quite express the sympathy that we feel for the institution. I have had a prolonged interview with one of the Regents, and he has expressed his preference for more homœopathic professors than have already been appointed. Six of the Regents are strong homœopaths; and, if they can feel assured of the support of the public in placing the medical department under homœopathic teaching, then the time will speedily come when all the medical teaching there will be homœopathic. But the Regents fear lest, the teachers of the allopathic school being suddenly withdrawn, their benches will be empty, the department will dwindle down to an insignificant number, and the institution suffer materially. What the Regents need, then, is something to support them in this movement,— some assurance that the homœopathic public will so sustain them that, if they lose seven hundred allopathic students, they will get in their place a reasonable number of homœopaths. I think, if we can agree to pledge the homœopathic profession of America to support the institution under a homœopathic regime, we shall not have long to wait for this happy change.

Dr. Franklin: There is a controversy now going on between the Regents and the competent authorities, with which the Institute should not interfere. The Regents want to know if the Institute approves their acts. Now, the wider extent of the amended resolutions and the amount of matter embraced have almost entirely swallowed up my original resolutions, and they

really cover no further ground. The questions of law are for the Regents to settle, and not the Institute. We approve and indorse the action of the Regents in their legal fight over this question. Now, if the gentleman says, "We pledge ourselves to sustain you," I am perfectly willing; but it strikes me that, outside of this, the series of resolutions travels over ground to which we really have no right.

D. S. SMITH, M.D., of Chicago: I rise to second the amendment offered by Dr. Beebe. The remarks of my friend, Prof. Franklin, seem to me to make it more necessary that an amendment of this kind should go with his.

J. C. MORGAN, M.D., of Philadelphia: I am afraid the very clause which Prof. Franklin is willing to admit as a part of his resolutions is one that requires more discussion than any other. Pledging ourselves to sustain any school whatever, is a very serious matter. It might possibly be best that all our colleges should be merged into that one; and, if it is the wish of the profession, I, as the representative of one college, would not object: but I think it should first be well considered.

A. E. SMALL, M.D., of Chicago: I have watched with a great deal of interest the course that has been taken in complying with the law of Michigan in providing for a chair of homœopathy in this university. I think it is important that this Institute should indorse the efforts to carry out the provisions of that law, and for this reason: it is the first legal recognition of homœopathy coming from the people in this vast country. I mean not to insinuate that the homœopathic colleges which have been chartered are not legal institutions, and legally authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine; nor to undervalue private colleges that have been established by unincorporated bodies. But here is an institution that is sustained by the public, — by a tax upon the property, and by endowments in the State of Michigan. The Legislature has established in it this

chair of homœopathy. It is sustained by the voice of the people; and therefore I think that this Institute should pass the resolutions. I am satisfied that the time will come when a majority of the people of this vast country will unite in sustaining institutions of this kind. We hail the beginning, and it seems to me that nothing can be more appropriate than that this Institute should adopt the resolutions offered by Dr. Franklin and amended by Dr. Beebe.

J. P. DAKE, M.D., of Salem, Ohio: I move that these resolutions be referred to a special committee of three, for further consideration.

DR. FRANKLIN: To save time, I accept Dr. Beebe's resolutions as a substitute for mine.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D., of Boston: There are some ideas in one series of resolutions which are not contained in the other. I second Dr. Dake's motion, and would suggest that Drs. Franklin and Beebe be appointed on that committee, that they may combine these resolutions, and put them in the strongest and most emphatic form for presentation to-morrow.

J. BEAKLEY, M.D., of New York: The resolutions of Dr. Franklin, if I have understood them aright, tend to reflect credit upon the acts of Dr. Hempel in sustaining the homœopathic cause in that school. Of this I heartily approve. No man is deserving of higher commendation than Dr. Hempel for the noble efforts made in behalf of homœopathy in that school; but the resolution of Dr. Beebe promises what we cannot and will not literally perform. He pledges that this Institute will give its support. If it means moral support, it is all right; but, if pecuniary and individual support be meant, it will not be given, because we have institutions in other States to which we must give our individual financial and moral support. Therefore, if this Institute pledges other than moral support to that school, it pledges that which it will not give, and cannot, without injustice to colleges already established.

The motion was carried, and the resolutions were referred to Drs. Franklin, Beebe, and Morgan.

Dr. Franklin asked permission to explain a surgical case which had come under his treatment. (Section V., Art 12.)

The Institute then adjourned till 8 o'clock, P.M.

Evening Session.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, the members reassembled in public meeting. The President called the Institute to order, and introduced Henry B. Clarke, M.D., of New Bedford, Mass., who delivered the annual address. (Section I., Art. 10.)

Upon the conclusion of the address, Wm. Tod Helmuth, M.D. of St Louis, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Dr. Clarke for his able and interesting address, and the happy manner in which he has combined the professional and popular ideas of homœopathy; and that a copy of the address be requested for publication.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Institute then adjourned till Thursday at ten, A.M.

SECOND DAY.

Morning Session.

The Institute met on Thursday morning, at ten, A.M.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

G. D. Beebe, M.D., from the Committee on Michigan University, reported as follows:

A majority of the committee, consisting of Dr. Franklin and myself, have agreed upon the following report:

Whereas The members of this Institute have watched with peculiar interest the progress of the controversy with reference to the teaching of homœopathy in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor; and

Whereas The withholding of such teaching has been in violation of the laws of the State of Michigan, and of the expressed will of the people,—therefore, as the sense of the homœopathic profession here represented,

Resolved, That the interests of homœopathy, and the welfare of the community, demand that the principles of homœopathy shall be taught in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and that difference of opinion among members of the two schools of medicine ought not to operate to the exclusion of either from a university founded and sustained by the people for the general diffusion of knowledge.

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Regents, in appointing Professor C. J. Hempel to the Chair of Homœopathy in the University of Michigan, receives the hearty and unqualified approval of this Institute.

Resolved, That, should any or all of the allopathic chairs of the medical department of said University be vacated, and the Board of Regents see fit to appoint homœopathic medical men to fill these chairs, the homœopathic profession of America will pledge its influence to the medical department of that University in sustaining such action.

Dr. Beebe continued: It may perhaps be proper for me to make a few statements in further explanation of the tenor of these resolutions.

For the last twenty years, the Legislature of Michigan has been strongly homœopathic, and it has been urged upon them to pass some law admitting homœopathic professors to the university. Fifteen years ago, after a good deal of effort by some members of our profession in Michigan, a law was passed by the Legislature, not merely permitting homœopathy in the university, but commanding its admission. The law was mandatory in its provisions, saying that the Regents should have power to appoint and remove professors over all the departments of the university, and fix their compensations, provided that there should always be at least one professor of homœopathy in the

medical department. This law the Regents hardly dared to execute, fearing that, if they introduced homœopathic teachers, the allopathic professors would withdraw, and the school would be broken up from lack of support. In this state of mind, the Regents have hesitated, and this hesitation has been constantly kept up by the agitation on the part of the allopathic professors and the allopathic profession of that State. Efforts were made to reach the Supreme Court of the State, and secure a *mandamus* to compel the Regents to fill this chair, but a technicality provided that the Attorney-General must make a complaint, before the *mandamus* could be obtained; and he, not feeling disposed to favor homœopathy, would not enter a complaint: and so some years passed without action being taken. Of late the Attorney-General is inclined to favor the homœopathic side, and has made a complaint to the Supreme Court, and that court is now considering a motion for the issue of a *mandamus*.

In the mean time the Regents, feeling the law closing down upon them, and that the courts were going to force them into this measure, sought to effect a compromise by the appointment of a homœopathic professor, and locating a homœopathic branch of the school somewhere else than at Ann Arbor.

While all this was going forward, an offer was made by the friends of the university to raise a tax of one-twentieth of a mill upon all the taxable property of the State for the support of the university. This offer was opposed by some of the friends of homœopathy. A protest was made that no more funds should he appropriated to the support of this school until this law was complied with in good faith, and a professor of homœopathy appointed; and so the friends of homœopathy in the Legislature attached to this law a provision that none of the funds thus raised should be paid over to the university until the chair of homœopathy was filled in good faith. Then followed this action to have elsewhere a pocket school for

homœopathy; and then the Regents proceeded to claim this fund of $15,000 or $20,000 thus raised, which the Treasurer refused to pay until the law was complied with. Thus the Regents are brought to a stand-still at this point. The Regents desire, as earnestly as the friends of homœopathy can, that this whole question of law shall be settled. This Board of Regents, all except two of whom are homœopaths, are very anxious to have the support of the courts of the State, and it is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will decide upon this matter during the present month.

Now, sir, a word as to the facilities offered by this school of medicine. Here is a medical school founded by a public tax upon the people of Michigan. A splendid building has been erected, than which probably there is no better in the United States. A museum has been accumulating for twenty-five years, and no expense has been spared to make it the most complete and splendid collection in the United States. Every facility is offered for the administration of every department of medicine and the collateral sciences, from papier-maché models to the latest improved instruments for the illustration of the mechanical departments of medicine. I suppose it may be safely stated that nowhere in the United States are as good facilities offered for the illustration or teaching of medicine in all its departments as are presented in this university.

Now, sir, the crowning feature of it all is that this school is free, and open to the public from all States of the Union: and young men are invited to come and receive instruction free of all cost; the State paying the bills, except the matriculation fee, — a small item, hardly worth considering. The State designs to furnish the very best facilities for medical education that can be had.

Now, here is the first and only instance on this continent where the people have come up through their legislative department and said, " We will educate homœopathic physicians free of

expense, for the benefit of the race." Shall we, then, support these men? Shall we say to these Regents, "Gentlemen, you have the cordial and hearty support of the homœopathic profession of America in carrying out this grand movement in medical progress"?

I am a member of the faculty of one of our homœopathic schools. There are other schools as creditable as the one to which I am attached. They are all doing a good work, and have done a noble work. The work that these schools have accomplished has been the stepping-stone to reach that position where the people will say, "We will pay the bills for educating these men." They have done very much towards bringing before this nation the importance of well-educated, thoroughly accomplished homœopathic practioners.

Now, if it should be necessary, in order to support this institution, that the school at Chicago should be closed, and our whole class sent there to help replace those that now fill those benches, so far as my individual opinion is concerned, I should most heartily concur in such a course. I would with pleasure lay down my note-book, and never deliver another medical lecture, if I could but feel that for the future there would be a place where our students could go, and receive the very highest degree of qualification and instruction.

But, sir, it may not be deemed best to close these other schools. We are met perhaps by the objection that legislation is a little uncertain; that the Board of Regents may change their opinions; that by and by we may find that we are again dispossessed of our position in this school, and also, it may be, left without our other schools. We can only point to our record for the last twenty years. For twenty years the Legislature of the State of Michigan has been strongly homœopathic. The Regents, for the last fifteen years at least, have been homœopathic; and it is fair to presume that the masses in the State of Michigan, who have been loyal to homœopathy for so many years

back, will continue to be loyal. And, if we can fill the medical chairs of that University with men who are competent to conduct the departments with as much ability and skill as has been shown by the opposite school, we shall have no cause to fear that we shall ever be displaced from the institution.

There are many minor points in the history of this controversy, reaching back through twenty years, that would be interesting, perhaps, but they would occupy too much of your time. If any of these resolutions will excite debate, it is perhaps the third.

I do not think that the pledge which it contains is too much. I do not think this commits us to any positive action that need be regarded as objectionable. It means that we will, so far as we can, consistently with engagements elsewhere, give direction to medical students, favoring their attending that school, where the facilities are offered free of expense. I do not claim that the Institute can compel the professors of the Philadelphia, New York, or St. Louis schools to close their doors, and advise their students to leave and go to Ann Arbor; but the profession at large may say, "Here is an institution of grand proportions, of solid foundation, of superior merit; and we recommend you to go there and receive education." I do not think that we can dictate to the different members of the Institute what they themselves shall say or do in support of this institution; but we may all of us, so far as we can, consistently with other obligations, give our influence to its support.

Now, there is one clause in the first resolution to which I would like to call the attention of the Institute. It sets forth that the difference of opinions among the members of the two schools of medicine ought not to operate to the exclusion of either from the university.

It will be remembered that the strongest charge made against the allopathic fraternity is that they are bigoted and exclusive. They will not permit the test of homœopathic practice

on an equal footing with their own in hospitals. They will not admit a homœopathic professor into the University at Ann Arbor. Rather than meet him there on equal footing, they will resign, and abandon the institution. This spirit of intolerance has brought down upon the faculty the frown of the people. No sentiment can be uttered by the homœopathic profession that will win the confidence and sympathy of the people at large more than to say, "We are willing to meet the other school, and teach the principles of our system side by side with the principles — if there are principles — of allopathy." Where the people come up and pay the bills, they have a right to choose which system shall be taught in their university. I am tolerably well satisfied that, if homœopathy is taught there, the allopathic system will shun the light, and probably leave the school; but the blame of that belongs to them. We are willing to meet them anywhere and at all times. I trust, Mr. President, that this resolution may receive a favorable consideration.

F. R. McManus, M.D., of Baltimore: In view of all the facts that Dr. Beebe has stated so lucidly, and the additional consideration that they have selected for a teacher in the first chair a very distinguished member of our society, there can be no possible objection to these resolutions, and I therefore call for the question.

Dr. Morgan: As the majority of the committee have struck out the objectionable words pledging, in so many words, our support, to the Ann Arbor school, I withdraw all objection and wish to second the motion for adoption.

Dr. Thayer: I may say I believe I express the sentiments of almost every gentleman present when I say I admire the feelings which have prompted these resolutions, coming, as they do, from the professors in three homœopathic medical schools. I would say that Massachusetts in her General Court has granted a charter for a homœopathic medical school in that State, but I have no doubt it would be the unanimous voice of the

homœopaths of Massachusetts to heartily concur in these resolutions.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. of Chicago: I have nothing to say except in hearty approval of the report. The only omission in the resolutions seems to be that of a recommendation that the members of the old faculties be allowed to go there, and hear a course of lectures.

R. A. PHELAN, M.D. of Philadelphia: I think there are two features connected with the resolutions, for which I cannot vote. One is that "difference of opinion among the two schools should not tend to the exclusion of either." From that part of the resolution I must dissent. I think that pure homœopathy cannot be acquired where the two schools are mixed. If you select an allopathic professor as a teacher of the practice of medicine and our honored and distinguished friend, Dr. Hempel, as a teacher of materia medica, I cannot conceive how a man that goes there, open to receive homœopathic teachings, can graduate from that allopathic school with Hahnemann's pure ideas of homœopathy planted in his mind. If the Legislature of the State of Michigan has decided that the teaching of the university should be homœopathic, I cannot vote that the differences of opinion should not exclude either school. I indorse the remarks of the learned gentlemen who have previously spoken. If every member of this Institute would pledge himself to use his utmost endeavors to send every student from every part of this continent to that university, I would spend my last dollar to do the same. But that cannot be done. It is impossible as long as we differ among ourselves in the teachings of homœopathy; one school teaching one system, and another school a different system. I don't see how it can be accomplished at all, if there is —

At this point the previous question was called for, and, being ordered, further discussion was ruled out of order. The main question was put, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS ON BOARDS OF HEALTH.

DR. J. C. MORGAN: I wish to offer the following resolutions:

Whereas In many communities the civil authorities have repeatedly shown a disposition friendly to the claims and rights of homœpathic physicians to seats on Boards of Health, and other branches of the public service, therefore

Resolved, That such action of public officers is observed with the highest interest and approval by the practitioners and friends of homœpathy, comprising a large body of the most respectable citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the friends of homœopathy will sustain, in all proper ways, such officers as may take action in accordance with the just claims of our school.

In presenting these resolutions, I would say that, in Keokuk, Iowa, Dr. Seidlitz, who is now a candidate for admission to membership with us, has been contending for some time past with the Board of Health. He demanded, in the name of the friends of homœopathy, a position on that board, which consisted of three members. He has succeeded so well, that I may say that, out of those three antagonists, he has left two dead or wounded on this battle-field; that is to say, in order to keep him out, they reduced the Board of Health to one man, and he expects to kill him off in a few weeks. I think it is due to the public authorities of Keokuk, and all other places similarly disposed, to indorse any just action which they may take in favor of homœopathy. I hear that the same controversy has been in progress here in St. Louis; and that, but for fear of a conflict in time of sickness or pestilence, the Mayor would have appointed a homœopathic physician on the Board of Health. I think it would be a good plan to place on record these facts with reference to the action of local authorities of cities. For the purpose of

giving the necessary support to these officers, the national homœopathic body of this country ought to give their unqualified approval of such action.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

CASE OF BAILEY *vs.* NEILSON.

D. THAYER, M.D, of Boston: I regret very much that the duty devolves upon me of presenting the charges of Dr. J. B. Bailey against Dr. J. C. Neilson, both of Charlestown, Mass., with the accompanying documents. I move that they be referred to a committee of seven.

DR. MORGAN: Will the effect of that action be to require the taking of testimony before a committee who live in various parts of the country; or will it be expedient to appoint a subcommittee, to be aided by such members of the Institute in Boston or thereabouts as they shall think proper?

THE PRESIDENT: The chair is not advised as to the nature of the application.

DR. GREGG: I think it is a subject which does not belong to this Institute at all. I protest against such subjects being brought before the Institute. It is simply a local matter, and I move its indefinite postponement.

DR. MORGAN: I second the motion. This appears to be a matter for the Massachusetts Society to settle, instead of bringing it here.

DR. HEMPEL: Most of us are unacquainted with the nature of this difficulty. To vote understandingly, we ought to have a general idea of what it is; if it is possible for the gentleman to give us an idea of this difficulty in a few words, I think it is important that we should have it.

DR. THAYER: I offered these papers as they were sent to me by a gentleman who feels that the greatest injustice has been done to him. I proposed their reference to a committee who should investigate the matter. Why does a gentleman who

knows nothing about a matter second a motion for its indefinite postponement? I believe it was Lycurgus who once said that the best government is that in which a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all. I know there has been an outrage committed upon an individual here, which no man present would ever submit to, — never! If this matter rests here, I have done my duty. I have not the slightest interest in the case, but justice between man and man requires us to sustain the right; for justice is a gem, and fair play is a jewel.

DR. FRANKLIN: Really, I think this Institute has too much upon its hands to turn itself into a court of correction and reprimand. If we are to reprimand every little indiscretion, we will have our hands full, without any reference to the business of this Institute. Let personal affairs be settled where they originate. I trust that the good feeling and harmony now prevailing will not be disturbed, and that this matter will be withdrawn. Let no personalities or recriminations be permitted to enter the walls of this Institute.

DR. BEEBE: Can Dr. Thayer state to the Institute the substance of the charges brought? If there is anything in them affecting the professional character of one of our number, we ought to investigate them. If it is a personal matter, we have nothing to do with it; but, if it bears on the character of one of our members, we cannot, in justice to ourselves, let it alone.

DR. THAYER: It is a matter very gravely touching the character of an individual, and seriously affecting the condition of homœopathy in the neighborhood of Boston. If further remark is necessary I will go on, but I hope not. I wish that the charges may be referred to a committee. I am willing that the matter shall rest there, having discharged my duty.

H. B. CLARKE, M.D.: I learn that the question has been settled by the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine. I do not know anything about the merits of the quarrel (for I believe it

amounts to about that), but I, for one, protest against its being lugged in here to occupy our time.

DR. THAYER: The gentleman calls it a quarrel, and says the matter has been settled by the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine. I wish to say the question is very far from being settled by the Boston Academy.

J. P. DAKE, M.D.: We must take action here that comports with the character of this body. We have arraigned members of this Institute, tried them, and expelled them for unprofessional conduct. I should be sorry to see the day when we should refuse to examine charges against members which would render them unworthy to remain with us. Now, it seems to me, if there are charges to be preferred here against a member of this Institute, that it is proper that we should appoint a special committee to examine the case and report. Let us not take up two or three hours of our time in discussing it here. If the gentlemen will withdraw their motions, I will move the reference of the case to a special committee.

The question being upon indefinite postponement, further discussion was decided to be out of order.

The motion to postpone was lost.

DR. DAKE: I move that it be referred to a special committee of five. Seconded and carried.

The President appointed as the committee Drs. J. P. Dake, E. B. Thomas, L. M. Kenyon, C. J. Hempel and E. C. Franklin.

CLINICAL MEDICINE AND ZYMOSES.

The Bureau, through their chairman, H. D. Paine, M.D., presented a report, which was accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication. It consisted of the following articles:

Some Suggestions upon Hydrothorax; by S. M. Cate, M.D. (Section III., Art. 7).

The Epidemic of Yellow Fever at New Orleans in 1867; by Wm. H. Holcombe, M.D. (Section III., Art. 8).

Case of Obstruction of the Bowels; by Geo. E. Belcher, M.D. (Section III., Art. 9).

Tuberculosis with Sound Lungs; by David Cowley, M.D. (Section III., Art. 10).

Thermometrical Phenomena in Disease; by J. J. Mitchell, M.D., (Section III., Art. 11).

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

R. McMurray, M. D., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of homœopathic physicians to prosecute the study of pathological anatomy in its fullest extent, as a means of perfecting their knowledge of the nature of disease through its effects.

Resolved, That the knowledge derived from the revelations of pathological anatomy is, and ever must be, an indispensable assistance in the task of selecting the proper remedies in the treatment of diseases.

Dr. McMurray: Mr. President, it is the duty of the physician to know everything that can be learned with regard to the human system, in health and in disease. It is true that the revelations of pathological anatomy — the results of the dissection of the cadaver — give no knowledge of the disease *per se*, in its true nature; that is intangible. But the same thing can be said of electricity, and many other intangibles which are known only by their effects. But by these it is supposed that we have a very fair knowledge of their nature and character.

Again, it is said that we have never been able to find out certain effects and causes, — the causes of, or effects from, some peculiar nervous affections, for instance. This is also true; but does this prove that there are no such causes or effects? To deny their existence because we have not seen them, is simply begging the question. Pathological anatomy is of importance for the light which it casts upon the value of symptoms. We depend very much upon the totality of the symptoms, as giving the character of the disease, and as a basis of prescription. Now, I contend

that symptoms are simply the language that is addressed to us. It holds precisely the same position and relation to internal changes that language does to action of the mind; and it becomes our duty to learn the meaning of every symptom, as a child learns the meaning of every word. Through this medium we derive our information. How else was ever discovered that peculiar and fatal disease called Bright's disease of the kidneys? How did Lytle ever frame his magnificent system of pathology if not simply by the revelations of dissection, — by comparing one case with another, one set of symptoms with another, and all with the result of necropsy?

And now as to the influence of pathological knowledge upon the selection of remedies. It is a fundamental principle in our school, I believe, that the effects of all medical substances are more or less confined to certain organs or tissues. Well, if we confess ourselves ignorant of what symptoms mean,— of what is going on inside, — we are just so far from knowing precisely the tissues affected. Again, we know the increased susceptibility of a diseased tissue or organ to the effect of drugs. This consideration gives its force to the demand for pathological investigation. Next we notice an objection to this study which is urged with considerable force; and this is, the generalization which it favors: the information thus derived simply gives classes of symptoms. But, from the peculiarity of the structure of a diseased organ, the elective character of medicines will suggest a class of drugs in which you will probably find the proper remedy. No individualization is necessary. The class from which to select the remedy will depend upon the character of the organ affected. Lastly, it is urged that our school disowns this source of information. I deny that of our school as a whole, but admit its truth as to the teachings of some of our best physicians and some of our authors.

Dr. C. J. Hempel: I move a simple amendment to the phraseology,— that in one of these resolutions, where the word "*effects*"

comes in, there be substituted the following words: "*the changes it produces in the tissues.*"

DR. MCMURRAY: I accept the amendment.

DR. N. F. COOKE: I would like to have the word "*homœopathic*" stricken out from the resolution, and let it stand "*physician.*"

DR. MCMURRAY: I do not propose to speak for the allopathic profession, Mr. President. I am not a member of it.

DR. COOKE: The point is, whether that word does by implication admit the ridiculous assertion that we have ignored, or ever can ignore, pathology.

DR. MCMURRAY: I only wish to say that the remark of Dr. Cooke is just as much a truism as my resolution: consequently I do not think there is any need of his amendment being accepted.

DR. P. P. WELLS: Whatever were the grounds of the assertion that Hahnemann and his early followers were ignorant of pathological anatomy, we are to-day bound to be able to say that no such charge shall be brought against us. As a mere branch of knowledge, we must master it. But there is great danger of our misusing that knowledge to our own peril, and perhaps to that of our patients. The results of necropsy must never control our prescribing.

DR. MCMURRAY (interrupting): I think it was assistance, not control, of which I spoke.

DR. WELLS: I accept the change. Pathological anatomy cannot aid us in prescribing. Our law requires a comparison,—between what? Between the phenomena of disease and the effects of the remedy, but not between the lesions which disease makes and any agency that would produce similar ones; for we are to prescribe before the disease shall have wrought any change that anatomy could find. But, if otherwise, as certainty is our duty, the prover must carry the use of the drug to the extent of organic lesion, and then submit himself to dissection; and one immolation for each drug would not be enough. And then, for comparison, the prescriber must dissect his patients; and one

victim for each general form of disease would be too few. So our comparison cannot be between drugs and organic lesions. But, if the Institute desire, I would prefer to write out my argument more fully for the Transactions.

The Institute requested Dr. Wells to prepare the paper, and transmit it to the Committee on Publication. (Section III., Art. 6.)

DR. THAYER: I wish to ask whether or not Prof. Wells would abolish from our colleges the professorship of pathological anatomy?

DR. WELLS: Most assuredly, if that professorship is to impose a falsity upon the mind of the student; — if its teaching is to be made the basis of his prescriptions.

DR. THAYER: One question more. Would he also abolish with it, under similar circumstances, the professorship of anatomy?

DR. WELLS: No, certainly not.

DR. PHELAN moved to strike out the word "indispensable." Pathology is necessary to the physician, and aids him in combating the allopath. Pathology is abnormal physiology, and physiology was in a crude state till the symptomatology of Hahnemann threw light upon it.

DR. VERDI: I propose that we do away with physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, and that the practice of medicine hereafter consist in the Repertory and in the Symptomatology.

DR. MCMURRAY: The resolutions having served their full purpose, — that of eliciting discussion upon the important subject of pathology, — I will now withdraw them.

BUREAU OF SURGERY.

WILLIAM T. HELMUTH, M.D., Chairman of the Bureau, reported as follows:

Gentlemen of the Institute, —

It gives me great pleasure to announce to you to-day a full

report of the Bureau of Surgery. When we look back over the past few years, and examine the transactions of the different homœopathic societies of the United States, we find that surgery has made as great strides as any one of the collateral branches of homœopathic medicine. It gratifies me to present to you cases and reports from all sections of this country,—articles which, I certainly know, would do credit to any society in any country.

Before, however, proceeding to the report, I would like to make a few explanatory remarks with reference to the report made by myself at New York last year. I then reported a case of traumatic stricture of the urethra; and, in conversing with my friend, Dr. Beebe, upon the report, in which I had mentioned his name, he supposed (and when I look at it myself, I think so too) that it read as if the case came directly from Dr. Beebe to me, and that, perhaps, I had accomplished what Dr. Beebe had not; which I certainly did,—for the patient lived under his care two years, and under mine twelve days.

The following papers were then presented:

Strangulated Hernia; by J. Beakley, M.D. (Section V., Art. 9.)

Ligature of the External Iliac Artery; by J. Beakley, M.D. (Section V., Art. 10.)

Acupressure and other Cases; by G. D. Beebe, M.D. (Section V., Art. 11)

Imperforate Anus; by E. C. Franklin, M.D. (Section V., Art. 12.)

Cases from Practice; by J. C. Morgan, M.D. (Section V., Art. 13.)

Pittsburg Hospital Cases; by L. H. Willard, M.D. (Section V., Art. 14.)

Surgical Experiences; by T. G. Comstock, M.D. (Section V., Art. 15.)

Caries of the Ankle-joint; by J. H. McClelland, M.D. (Section V., Art. 16.)

Rupture of the Thoracic Artery in a New-born Infant; by H. H. Hofmann, M.D. (Section IV., Art. 7.)

Dr. Franklin exhibited a patient from whom a large portion of the lower jaw had been successfully removed for osteo-sarcoma. The disease, which was extensively developed, had not returned since the operation.

Dr. Helmuth presented a photograph, and narrated the treatment of a boy who had his foot dislocated, and had been treated six months by allopathic physicians for caries of the bones of the foot. He reduced the dislocation, and sent him home well.

The report of the Bureau was accepted, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.

Dr. Helmuth exhibited a case of aneurism of the carotid artery, with venous anastomosis. He proposed to treat it by acupressure, or passing a needle behind the vessel. He said, if this should be successful, and if the circulation through the carotid can be arrested without any incision, it would certainly be one of the greatest advantages which would be derived from the introduction of acupressure, which was considered only as a means of arresting surgical hemorrhage. The patient was then put in position, and an acupressure needle was passed behind the vessel. This was the first operation of the kind which he had performed, and he hoped it would be successful.

The Institute then took a recess of fifteen minutes.

Afternoon Session.

The Institute reassembled at quarter before 2, P.M.

BUREAU OF OBSTETRICS.

R. Ludlam, M.D., of Chicago, presented a report, on Spasm

and Rigidity of the Os Uteri. which was referred to the Publication Committee. (Section IV., Art. 6.)

BUREAU OF ANATOMY.

T. F. ALLEN, M.D., of New York, Chairman of the Bureau, presented a report, which was received and referred. (Sect. VII., Art. 1.)

BUREAU OF PHYSIOLOGY.

A report on the general subject of Physiology, by J. H. P. FROST, M. D., of Philadelphia, was received and referred to the Publication Committee. (Sect. VII., Art. 2.)

CASE OF DISCOLORATION BY NITRATE OF SILVER.

DR. H. S. CHASE, of St. Louis, exhibited to the Institute a person residing in St. Louis, whose color had been entirely changed by the use of nitrate of silver, administered in the treatment of epilepsy. After the patient had taken a grain and a half, three times a day for three months, the change in color commenced, and continued until the whole skin became of a deep-blue or leaden color.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Secretary read the report of B. W. James, M.D., Delegate to the International Convention, held at Paris, Aug. 9, 1867. It was referred to the Publication Committee. (Section VI., Art. 7.)

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

The report of the Committee, as printed in the Transactions of 1867, Section I., Art. 3, was, on motion of Dr. H. B.

Clarke, unanimously adopted as the Code of Ethics of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

J. J. YOULIN, M.D., of Jersey City, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Institute are due, and are hereby extended, to Carroll Dunham, M.D., with his associates on the committee, for the able and acceptable manner in which they have performed their duty in preparing a national code of ethics.

DR. KELLOGG: I arise to ask whether this report will now be published in full in the forthcoming Proceedings. It seems advisable in order that new members may have it.

DR. TALBOT: This code of ethics might be reprinted in pamphlet form, together with the constitution, by-laws, and list of members, at very little expense, instead of inserting it a second time in the annual proceedings. It would make a cheap and convenient pamphlet for general circulation throughout the country.

DR. CLARKE: I move that the Secretary be instructed to have published the Constitution, By-Laws, and Code of Medical Ethics, and names of the members, as proposed.

Motion carried.

ANNUAL ADDRESSES.

DR. LUDLAM, of Chicago, offered the following:

Whereas, in the opinion of this Institute, the necessity for public addresses in favor of homœopathy in our large cities and communities has passed away, —

Resolved, That in future the annual addresses to this body shall be upon some scientific or professional subject, and not upon popular medicine.

He added: I have no reflections upon my friend Clarke, who delivered so excellent an address last evening, but I think we have outgrown, in these large communities, any necessity for popular addresses upon medicine. We would all of us, I think, prefer one of a scientific nature.

DR. CLARKE: I hope the Institute will not pass the resolution, although I agree entirely with the explanation made. We may arrive at the same result by allowing the matter to take care of itself. There may be times and places where a popular address may be a very efficient and useful thing. I know that in Pittsburg, two years ago, an address given there by Dr. Helmuth was the means of forwarding the homœopathic practice in that town to a very considerable degree, and of elevating its character. I hope that this will be left to the discretion of the speaker and the Committee of Arangements from year to year. When I was invited to speak here, I was told that there would be a public meeting, and I prepared my address solely for a meeting of laymen; and, of course, I was a little embarrassed last night to find I had an audience of doctors and their families. I hope this resolution will not become the formal action of this body, because I think it is too grave a treatment of a matter of such little importance, and I think there will sometimes be a real benefit derived from the speaker giving a public address; and, when it is deemed expedient, we can easily have a professional address.

DR. MORGAN: I really do think homœopathy cannot be too much advertised through the medium of the Institute. Were we to withdraw ourselves entirely from the public, they would lose the lecture, and we should lose just what we gained in Pittsburg on the occasion of Dr. Helmuth's oration.

DR. WELLS: Homœopathy has outgrown the need of any such sort of advertising, in my judgment. If you wish to advertise the system in a community, there is but one way left for you and me and all this body; and that is by increasing our practice, and by the certainty and speed of our cures. The time has gone by for standing up before public bodies, and. telling them we think this and that. It is likely to have no effect in adding to our dignity and influence in the community. The time given to this question of public advertising can be

much more usefully employed in the discussion of some science which belongs properly to the profession.

DR. KELLOGG: It does seem to me somewhat beneath the dignity of this association to take this method of what they please to term *advertising*. Here we have a central organization embracing the whole country; many of us come from distant parts of the country and listen to an address, not intended for us, but for the inhabitants of that particular city in which we happen to meet. We do not come here for that purpose. We come here for our own individual good; and I, for one, am in favor of elevating these addresses into something which we physicians can listen to with pleasure and profit. I hope the resolution will be adopted.

DR. MORGAN: I do not mean to use the word "advertisement" in any sense that will derogate from the dignity of the Institute, or of any member of it. There is nothing more pleasing to me than to see the spirit of independence among our menbers. Homœopathy stands forth conscious of strength. Dr. Clarke has very properly called attention to the Pittsburg address, productive of so much good. The whole world is not in the happy condition of New York, or even of Chicago; and we may be called to meet in cities in which such defence of homœopathy would be of great value to our cause; and certain localities, are selected for meetings of the Institute for the very purpose, more than any other, of making the people better acquainted with homœopathy.

DR. CLARKE: I would not speak against the spirit which moved this resolution. Our larger places have outgrown the necessity of these popular addresses. Yet in many smaller places, — my own, for example, — where attention has not been much called to homœopathy, such an address would be received with great interest, and would have a good effect. I should, of course, repudiate the idea of advertising; but there are communities which hardly know the meaning of the word "homœo-

pathy." If we go into such a place, we may benefit that community by an exposition of it.

DR. MORGAN (interrupting): That is advertising.

DR. CLARKE: Not in the sense of a business proceeding. Informing a person of something of benefit to him is quite another thing. I think myself that a popular address—my own particularly—ought not to be published in the Transactions of a scientific association. If it be worth publishing for circulation for the purpose of informing the people, I would prefer to see it published separately.

DR. TALBOT: I, for one, can testify to the modesty of Dr. Clarke. At the meeting of the Massachusetts Society, he gave one of the best scientific addresses ever delivered before that body. And I, as Secretary, had to labor very earnestly with him to get that address for publication. The remark he has just made arouses my fears in regard to the excellent address to which we listened last evening, and which, however much I might be opposed to making the annual address a popular affair, I should certainly wish to see published in the Transactions. I accede entirely to the spirit of this resolution that the time has gone by when we need to repeat the history of homœopathy. In these addresses, I think we need something to benefit the members, rather than to educate the people. And just as homœopathy is improved, just as this American Institute is elevated and its members educated, just in that proportion will homœopathy stand higher with the public.

I think that what this resolution designed to accomplish has already been gained. As there is nothing in the by-laws in relation to it, the Committee of Arrangements may regard the ideas here thrown out as an expression of the opinion of the Institute that it has attained to that weight of scientific character which will exempt it from resorting, as a general thing, to popular addresses as an expedient to make itself known.

Dr. LUDLAM: My chief object in offering it has been accomplished. I therefore withdraw the resolution.

On motion, the Institute adjourned to Friday, at nine, A.M.

EXCURSION FESTIVAL.

At four o'clock, P.M., the delegates, with ladies and invited guests, went on board the steamer Belle of Alton, for a trip up the river. About three hundred persons were in the company, and the Committee of Arrangements spared neither pains nor expense for the gratification of their guests, and were entirely successful. The trip extended to Alton, and the most cordial sociability was indulged during the entire excursion. Soon after leaving Alton to return, a banquet was spread in the saloon, at which his Honor Mayor Thomas presided. Speeches and music enlivened the occasion; and the excursion, as well as the sojourn in St. Louis, will long be remembered with pleasure by the members of the Institute.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute met on Friday, June 5, at nine o'clock, A.M., the President in the chair.

BUREAU OF HYGIENE.

The following papers were presented, and referred to the Publication Committee:

The Province and Medical Application of Hygiene; by Carroll Dunham, M.D. (Section VII. Art. 3).

Atmosphere and Water; by N. D. Tirrell, M.D. (Section VII., Art. 4).

Alcohol as a Hygienic Agent; by C. W. Boyce, M.D. (Section VII., Art. 5).

Formation of Sound Teeth, and the Shedding of Deciduous Teeth; by Henry S. Chase, M.D. (Section VII., Arts. 6 and 7).

BUREAU OF OBSTETRICS.

Further reports of the Bureau were received and referred, as follows:

Report by the Chairman, H. N. Guernsey, M.D. (Section IV., Art. 4).

Obstetric Notes; by J. H. Woodbury, M.D. (Section IV., Art. 5).

Dr. T. S. Verdi said that he desired to have his name removed from the report of the Chairman, as there were some statements in the report which he could not fully indorse.

The President: It will be competent for the gentleman to withdraw his name from the report.

BUREAU OF ORGANIZATION, REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

The report was taken from the table.

Dr. Beebe moved to indefinitely postpone that portion recommending "that the officers of the Institute constitute an Executive Committee, which shall arrange the business of the meetings of the Institute," etc.

Henry M. Smith, M.D., of New York: I think, sir, that this section is one of great importance. We have now no one to look after the affairs of the Institute *ad interim*, — no one authorized to arrange the business meetings. Last year, without consultation with the President and Secretary, this duty was assumed by the Committee of Arrangements, who considered it necessary for the purpose of expediting the business of the meeting. This year we came together with no order of arrangement; no one knew what we were to do, or what was to be the course of business. If the Executive Committee should arrange and systematize this, it would save our time considerably. Members

who could only attend one day, or part of the session, could manage to be present when matters in which they were interested would be before the Institute.

DR. BEEBE: I like order and system as well as any member of the Institute, but I am opposed to centralizing the power in the hands of any one man; and, in my estimation, this recommendation would amount to this. We have too much of that already; and it has been my purpose, at some time during the session, to give expression to some sentiments that I have entertained, and, in view of the past, cannot help entertaining. It has been the choice of the Secretary to expunge from the Proceedings all matters that do not suit his particular views. If a member rises in debate, and the Secretary chooses to expunge his name and remarks from the printed Proceedings, it has been done. It was done at the Pittsburg meeting. The Proceedings of that meeting omitted all mention of the names and remarks of some of the members, toward whom the Secretary seemed to have some ill-feeling. Again, last year, the Chicago Medical College, the Illinois State Society, and the Cook County Medical Society, appointed their delegates, furnished them with credentials, and sent them to New York to attend the meeting of the Institute, and represent those institutions there. Each delegate presented his credentials and made his report there, and yet the the whole of this was expurgated from the Proceedings, and not one word appeared in relation to the Chicago institutions. If it is deemed best to have a committee who shall arrange and order the course of business of the session, I should not object: but I think that this Institute is competent to adopt a regular order of business, and to proceed according to that order; and to say that any one man shall arrange as to who shall present papers, and who shall not, is centralizing altogether too much power in a single man. I have noticed, since I have been here in this session, there seems to be the same feeling creeping into the reports in the papers, and that the remarks of certain

members are suppressed. Now, I do not like to see this spirit shown. I do not like this invidious distinction against individuals. If a man has a personal feeling against any individual, let that personal feeling be kept out of our meetings and kept out of official conduct.

DR. TALBOT: I am very glad to hear the remarks of Dr. Beebe, if he has any such feelings. At the meeting at Pittsburg, no reporter was provided. I had two assistants to take down remarks. The reports, as taken down by these two men, were as carefully and fully given as they could be. Nothing was expunged that was then noted down. I have endeavored always, on every occasion, to give the remarks of those who might seem in any way to be opposed to me more fairly than any I myself made.

Last year a short-hand reporter was employed, and the discussions were given in full, — too much so, I have been told. In regard to the Illinois institutions, there seems to be a little difference of opinion. I certainly had every wish to have that State represented, and for my part I made every effort to that end. I sent circulars and letters to the various institutions in Illinois, but without receiving any reply. The report of the State society, *which was inserted*, I was obliged to make up from such journals or papers as I chanced to have, or could obtain. I had no motive — nor could I have had any — in suppressing anything connected with the State of Illinois. I have endeavored, in every way, to be just to the Institute itself, and to every member or set of members connected with it.

One word more. I have opposed, as far as possible, the centralization of power, and endeavored to prevent any one man from exercising undue influence or control. It was for this very purpose that, at the commencement of this meeting, I wished to have a committee appointed to take from the Secretary the arduous duty, labor, and responsibility of arranging all the business. And, Mr. President and gentlemen, the object of this

recommendation is to relieve the Secretary from any suspicion, and at the same time give the sessions of the Institute the benefit of method, so that the time can be most profitably occupied.

DR. FRANKLIN: I am very glad, sir, to see this thing come up. Our Proceedings, to a certain extent, absolutely stultify us in the minds of men who are posted in the profession as homœopathic physicians and surgeons. Articles should be published by departments, and suitable persons should preside over those departments, and superintend the publishing. For instance, Dr. Helmuth reported his case of removal of the lower jaw, while at Indianapolis; but when I read, "This difficult operation had been performed but three or four times in the United States," it brings upon my cheek a blush of shame that such a thing should appear in the Transactions. The merest tyro in the profession must feel stultified when this is presented to him by a brother practitioner, as it was to me, and laughed at and commented upon as a most extraordinary and exceedingly ridiculous and foolish statement.

It is to keep out these erroneous matters that I speak; and I trust that some arrangement will be made, by means of which parties representing these various bureaus may be permitted to examine the papers before they are placed upon record. Now, certainly, if Dr. Helmuth stated that fact, he must be made responsible for it, and it must fall upon him only; but if the Secretary stated it, it is erroneous, and had no right to be there. I would like to see some plan adopted by which the papers may belong to the different departments, which shall superintend the printing of them.

DR. H. M. SMITH: Allow me to state again that, instead of giving the power to one man, the measure proposed is democratic, and aims to divide the power among a number. Further along it authorizes the appointment of these Bureaus by the President, with the advice of the other members of the Executive Committee. Remember, gentlemen, that the members of the Executive Com-

mittee are officers in whom you have had sufficient confidence to lead you to elect them. It is proposed that the President shall appoint all your Committees, — the Vice-President having equal power during his absence, — the General Secretary to record these proceedings; and these, with the Provisional Secretary and the Treasurer, shall form an Executive Committee of five who shall conduct the business of the Institute when it is not in session.

It is to these only that you are delegating this power, if such it be. It is merely appointing these gentlemen as a Standing Committee to attend to matters quite different from those intrusted to the Committee of Arrangements, who attend to the engaging of rooms, and things of that kind. In regard to the Publishing Committee, of which Dr. Franklin speaks, it has been a general custom at the close of the session for some one to move that the Officers of the Institute be appointed a Publishing Committee.

Dr. Beebe's motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

DR. D. S. SMITH, of Chicago: I now move that the further consideration of the whole report be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was lost.

The article raising the annual dues to five dollars was taken up.

DR. FRANKLIN: I think we ought to understand how many delinquents there are before we double the tax upon those who do pay. If members belong to this Institute and do not pay their arrears, something should be done with them, and not double the tax upon those who are here. I would like to know something in regard to the necessity of this increase.

DR. D. S. SMITH: I have had a little experience as Treasurer of the Institute. In 1865, with the annual dues at one dollar, I collected about $330. I sent a dunning letter to every one in arrears whose name was on the books. Some of them wrote letters of explanation; some said they would pay on receipt of

the Transactions; some complained of one thing, and some of another; but a great many complained without reason, and simply did not want to pay. As the dues are at present, we are raising some $1,500 or $1,600. This year we are in debt $500. I do not mention this in view of censuring anybody. Far from it. The printing of the Transactions has been a very expensive affair.

I think we are expending too much upon printed matter,—which is our chief expense,—and I think it quite proper that there should be retrenchment; and with a reasonable retrenchment the present rate of assessment would, in my opinion, pay all the necessary expenses and leave a surplus in the treasury. The Secretary should exercise some discretion in pruning down the reports. Dr. Beebe did so, and I did so when I was Secretary. I was told that others did the same thing, and I never heard any complaint. Now, I think that the present dues are quite enough; and I believe the Institute will receive more from the present assessment than by an increase to five dollars.

Dr. Talbot: I would inquire if the complaint was not brought against the Secretary this morning "that he exceeded his discretion in omitting certain parts from the Transactions"?

Dr. Beebe: Let me make a correction just here. The complaint this morning was not that the reports in the papers were pruned. There was a suspicion that, when individuals or organizations were invidious to the Secretary, the printed Proceedings passed them by in silence. My object in speaking of it was to call out the explanation which the Secretary has made. But, sir, in reference to this matter of increasing the dues, the Treasurer has reported that there are five hundred and forty-three names retained on the list of paying members. To this number we have added at this session enough to make about six hundred paying members. Now, a tax on these men of three dollars will yield $1,800 of revenue, independent of the initiation fees of the new members, which will carry the amount to

$1,900 for the next year. If we raise this tax to five dollars, a great many who now pay their dues will probably refuse to pay; and so a small number will have to asume the whole burden. I do not see the wisdom of this movement. I think it would be vastly better — if $1,800 or $1,900 is not enough to run this Institution — that we practise a little more economy. It has been the habit of Secretaries heretofore to read and correct their own proof as the proceedings are going through the press; but here is a bill brought in of ninety odd dollars for the service of a man to read proof, and do the same work that the Secretaries have done before. I have no complaint to make against legitimate expenses attending the Secretary's office; but a little economy had better be practised, rather than pile on these dues and force out of our organization men of talent whose membership is perhaps desirable. And, for my part, I am ready to make voluntary subscription to cover any deficiencies now or hereafter; but I know there are members who do not feel able to do this. If it were necessary to subscribe ten or twenty-five dollars to make up the deficiency, I would do it; but I have friends who could not, and yet desire to be members of this Institute.

Dr. Talbot: I wish to say a word concerning the publications of the Institute. A volume, as you have seen, of some six hundred pages, has been published during the past year. The American Medical Association, a society of fewer members, yearly expends in its publications between four and five thousand dollars. It is true that we, a larger association, have, some years, confined our publications to a few dozen pages, but is it desirable for us to do so? There have been presented at this session more valuable papers than ever before. If these are to be published, it will make a larger volume, and necessarily more expensive. Now as to the amount of the annual assessment. Is five dollars a large sum to pay to the American Institute of Homœopathy? Many of our State societies have fixed the

dues at five dollars, and some of the smaller societies the same. Each member who attends our meetings does it at an expense of from fifty to five hundred dollars. If we, who are fortunately able to leave our homes, cheerfully incur this expense, and bring with us our choicest studies and experiences of the year, what is the insignificant sum of five dollars, required to complete the work of the meeting, — to extend this information through the whole profession, and reflect credit upon our school and this Institute?

A word in regard to the sum of ninety-five dollars which I expended. It was proposed at the last meeting that the Secretary should have at his disposal *two hundred dollars* for clerkship and other purposes. I employed a man of excellent attainments, one most competent to assist me in the general work of revising the articles for the press. Aside from the other labor which, as Secretary, has devolved on me, I have myself gone through with these Transactions five different times before sending to press and in proof; and this work, I think, has been more than four times that paid for. On presenting that bill to the Committee on Finance, I offered to pay it myself, if desired, but this was unanimously refused. And yet I shall be happy to present that amount to the Institute, if any member here objects to its being paid.

Dr. Franklin: It is not, sir, so far as I am concerned, that any objection is made to the publication of the Transactions, or of any matter connected with it. It is a purely pecuniary consideration, and, I think, can be ascertained mathematically —

Dr. Talbot: I would beg to correct the gentleman. It has been suggested that we should practise economy, and that the Secretary has paid an unnecessary bill of ninety-five dollars.

Dr. Franklin: I think myself that economy is wealth, to institutions as well as to private individuals, but let us look at another point. It seems to me that this Institute presents an imposing array of members belonging to it, — one thousand

in number; but there is a large proportion of them in arrears, the annual dues being three dollars. Now, if two hundred are iu arrears at three dollars per year, how many will be in arrears when you make that sum five dollars? I do not think that you are going to raise any more money by the change. I am willing, as Dr. Beebe says, to resort to voluntary contributions; but, if we cannot compel persons to pay three dollars, and they withdraw from the Institute, in consequence — it may be — of their pecuniary inability, how many more will withdraw when the demand is larger? I think, if we go on in this way, the probability is that we shall have about two hundred members paying — at the rate now proposed — $1,000, instead of the $1,900 that we can raise, as demonstrated by Dr. Beebe, at the lower rate. It seems to me a plain matter of demonstration.

DR. VERDI: I think that in an institution of this kind, containing so many members, there are always a number who are perfectly indifferent as to whether the society lives or dies. They like to see their names in print. It looks very well to them, but they would not only be unwilling to pay five dollars, but they are unwilling to pay two dollars, or even one. I do not think the condition of our finances would be injured by raising the fee to five dollars, or that it would be made any better by reducing it to two dollars; and, even if we reduce it to one dollar, I do not believe that these gentlemen would care to pay even that. I shall certainly vote for the five dollars.

DR. HEMPEL: Some of those gentlemen who have advocated an increase in our yearly dues are not aware, I am perfectly satisfied, of the great difficulties with which the hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of our country practitioners have to contend. I know very well that five dollars is a small amount to many. I should be perfectly willing to pay ten dollars, — not that I am a rich man, but I can afford it, and it would not hurt me; and I know there are hundreds of others that could do the same. But where there is one such there are ten who cannot afford to

pay even two dollars. I know this from personal observation. You will find a great many who would like to become members of this Institute, — young men in the profession, just starting out, but who are obliged to purchase instruments, books, and medicines in order to practise and earn money enough to support their small families. I move, therefore, that three dollars be continued as the regular dues for members.

Dr. Hempel's motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is now upon the adoption of the section as amended.

DR. HEMPEL: Before this question is decided, I will state an objection to one point. As I understand it, the delegates are required to pay the annual dues the same as regular members. I think it would not be a fair thing that we should receive delegates on a basis of hospitality, and then require them to pay for the use of their chairs, and the privilege of taking part in a discussion.

DR. H. M. SMITH: Delegates come here to represent societies, and have the same privileges as the regular members; and, if they receive a copy of the Transactions, they should bear a part of the expense; otherwise it would be unjust to the members. The Institute should encourage every member of the profession to join and help support it.

DR. VERDI: I do not see that a delegate has the power to vote. A gentleman may be sent to present a paper to the Secretary. I do not see how we could tax him for merely being sent here. It would be very ridiculous for us to say a man cannot get out of the room without paying his fee. Therefore I move that the question of fees of delegates be stricken out of that amendment. Seconded.

DR. D. S. SMITH: A delegate ought to pay, as Dr. H. M. Smith has already stated, because he enjoys the privileges of a member, besides receiving the Transactions: it is worth paying for.

DR. HEMPEL: In the course of our discussion I have changed

my mind in regard to the subject. I think a delegate might be requested to pay and settle his accounts with the society of which he is a delegate.

DR. VERDI: If a man is not a physician, but is authorized to present papers as a delegate, is he to be received as a delegate, or not? I was one of the committee on the reception of delegates. Objections were made to receiving one who was not a member of the Institute. I thought he should be received, not only if not a member, but even if he were no physician. I do not know whether I am right or not.

THE PRESIDENT: There is no provision in the By-laws on this subject.

DR. SWAZEY: I approve of the feelings expressed by Dr. Hempel. Delegates should not be taxed. It is merely carrying out the idea of courtesy to such persons, as, for instance, the gentleman from Liverpool (Dr. Moore), who honors us with his presence. I think it ill becomes the Institute to be running a sharp account with everybody who comes in here.

DR. H. M. SMITH, of New York: It has been a custom of the Institute, — and, in the absence of all specific rules, custom takes precedence—to receive as delegate only duly qualified physicians. Now this amendment reads "properly accredited delegates." We cannot say this of delegates who do not belong to the profession.

DR. GREGG: I would inquire if these delegates may vote?

DR. SWAZEY: Yes, sir. They have always voted.

DR. GREGG: I think, Mr. President, that they should not be allowed to vote. If societies cannot send members of this Institute as delegates, they should ask their delegates to become members.

DR. BEEBE: There is a gentleman sitting near me who is a delegate from five Institutions. I suppose, then, that this delegate has five votes; and, at three dollars annual dues, I suppose he should pay fifteen dollars.

DR. TALBOT: I would offer, as a substitute for Dr. Verdi's motion, the following; that the first part of Section 2, Article IX., be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. Properly accredited delegates, being physicians, shall be admitted during the session of the Institute to all the privileges of members, except voting and elegibility to office, on the following basis:"

Also that the words "and delegates" be stricken out from Section 5, Article IX., so that it will read as follows:

"Members shall be required to pay annually the sum of three dollars towards defraying the expenses of the Institute."

Dr. Talbot's motion was carried.

DR. HEMPEL: Are the amendments adopted a part of the report?

THE PRESIDENT: The chair so understands it.

DR. TALBOT moved the adoption of Article IX. as amended. Carried.

The Institute then took up the proposed amendments of Article X.

DR. BAER: I move that there be a Bureau of Microscopy. There has been a vast advance in this branch of science, and none can have more interest in this study than homœopathic physicians.

DR. TALBOT: I am very well convinced, from my experience in the Institute, that it is not desirable to greatly increase the number of bureaus, nor yet to add very much to their present size. Each of these bureaus has a separate section of the Transactions devoted to it; and it is important that these divisions should not be too minute. These bureaus should collect and annually present the labors of the whole profession in their department. This is no light task; and, as small committees are proverbially more efficient than large ones, the bureaus should not be too large. For the present year, I would move that the Bureau of the Materia Medica shall con-

sist of nine; Clinical Medicine, nine; Obstetrics, seven; Surgery nine; Organization, five; and, in accordance with the wish of the chairmen of the different Bureaus of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, that these bureaus be consolidated into one, composed of seven members, and that the other bureaus proposed in the report be omitted.

DR. BAER withdrew his motion.

DR. DUNCAN: We have heard the opinion of the Secretary that we may grow too fast. I think we cannot. These six hundred and fifty members (seven hundred now, as I understand) have only ground enough laid out for a small county society. It does not come up to the present requirements of homœopathy. We need much more ground than we have now, so that we can work; and, instead of cutting down the number in the Bureau of Materia Medica, I propose that in the Bureau of Clinical Medicine also, one gentleman from each State should be appointed. As we grow in numbers, these committees will increase, and we will have reports that will be an honor to us; and the Transactions, instead of being, as at the present, merely a book of reference and of small value, will be worth ten dollars, and will be gladly purchased at that price.

DR. BEEBE: We have here recommended a Bureau on Psychology. Now I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we ought to have one on spiritualism, and one or two on the analyzation of urine, and a hundred other subjects equally irrelevant to the business of this Institute. We have some men, I am sorry to say,—and they are to be found on this Bureau of Organization,—that seem to have change on the brain. They never can come into a meeting without proposing forty or fifty changes. Everything must be changed every year. Now, sir, I am decidedly opposed to this mania for change. When we have an organization that is working well, let us hold to it and work. This Bureau of Organization has caused more discussion in the last

three or four years than all the scientific subjects that have been brought before our Institute. I would remind members that there is a Western Institute; and, if we are to be subjected to these annoyances so constantly, some of the working material will, I fear, be lost to the American Institute.

DR. LUDLAM: It seems to me that a house furnished wholly with bureaus would look very odd. In the bureaus of the Institute we have more drawers than we can well use. It seems to me that, if some of these bureaus were united, we should have more work done. It is very natural, however, that from talking on finances we should come to talk of *change*. I hope we will get through the matter as soon as possible.

DR. TALBOT'S amendment was adopted.

DR. TALBOT: In order that the Secretary may be relieved from some portion of responsibility, care, and labor, and in order that he may have the aid of the other officers of the Institute, I move the reconsideration of the vote by which the proposition, that the officers of the Institute shall become an Executive Committee, was indefinitely postponed.

DR. BEEBE: I move as a substitute that the officers of the Institute be considered a Publishing Committee.

The motion was lost, ayes 9, nays 11.

The vote was then taken on Dr. Talbot's motion to reconsider, which was carried.

DR. H. M. SMITH: I move the adoption of the amendment.

Carried.

The whole report of the Committee on Organization, with the amendments, was then adopted.

DR. D. S. SMITH: It seems to me, in common with many other members, that too much time is annually consumed in matters of petty legislation. I sympathize heartily with my friend, Dr. Beebe, in his opposition to this "change on the brain."

DR. MORGAN: It has been remarked by many that petty legislation crowds out scientific business. I presume this resolution, however, will not elicit debate:

Resolved, That, in the meetings of the Institute, the first business in order, after completion of the annual organization, shall be the presentation of reports of bureaus and of all other scientific papers; and that the miscellaneous business shall follow the same.

Adopted.

DR. VERDI: I would like to offer a resolution which I would wish referred to a special committee. It is a subject of great importance; and I would like that this special committee should have a whole year to consider it:

Whereas The object of the American Institute of Homœopathy is to increase professional and social intercourse among all the homœopathic physicians of this and other countries; to impart mutually the medical experience and knowledge of each for the benefit of all; to infuse cordial and fraternal feeling among them; and,

Whereas, One annual meeting at different places, which, in this vast country, must necessarily be so remote from others as to prevent the meeting of many who would otherwise joyfully assist at each meeting, and that the absence of so many greatly endangers its purpose and interferes with its utility, by failing to promote the constant intercourse of physicians, and the imparting of knowledge and unanimity among them, — therefore

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy shall issue a tri-monthly Medical Magazine, to be called the Organ of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

The resolution was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Drs. T. S. Verdi, E. C. Franklin, G. E. Belcher, H. M. Smith and C. J. Hempel.

Dr. E. B. Thomas, from the committee to whom was referred the case of Dr. Neilson, reported as follows:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the American Institute of Homœopathy to take cognizance of this case; and we respectfully

and earnestly recommend that all such cases be settled by local organizations.

[Signed,] J. P. DAKE,
E. B. THOMAS,
L. M. KENYON,
C. J. HEMPEL,
E. C. FRANKLIN.

The report was unanimously adopted.

DR. THOMAS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the General Secretary, and the Committee of Publication, for their great labor in preparing, and their good judgment in arranging, as well as the meritorious and excellent taste manifested in the magnificent execution of, the volume of the Transactions of the twentieth session of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Adopted unanimously.

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSATORY.

DR. HEMPEL: I would offer the following resolution:

Whereas There is great need of such a homœopathic dispensatory as will meet with the requirements of our advanced science, and the approval of our State and national organizations, and it is understood that Dr. E. A. Lodge, of Detroit, has such a work ready for publication, — therefore

Resolved, That its proof-sheets be submitted to a committee of one professor from each of the colleges on behalf of this Institute for approval.

DR. SMITH, of New York: I would state there has been a call issued by the homœopathic pharmacies to meet in convention in Philadelphia this month, when the whole matter ought to be arranged. In view of that fact, I move that the resolution be laid over.

DR. MORGAN: I move to amend by referring to the Committee on Nomenclature.

DR. HEMPEL: I cannot accept the amendment, for this reason: We do not know what report this Committee on Nomenclature

may present. The Institute may not accept that report, in which case it would not accomplish what this resolution intends.

Dr. Morgan's amendment was lost.

The resolution was adopted.

DR. SWAZEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be presented to the homœopathic physicians of St. Louis for their very liberal entertainment of the Institute during its session; also, to the press of the city for their courtesy; and to all who have contributed to the success of our meeting, or to the value of our proceedings.

Adopted unanimously.

DR. BAER: I beg leave to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress be memorialized in relation to the introduction of homœopathic practice in the army and navy for those who desire it; and the American Institute of Homœopathy requests the various homœopathic societies in the United States to present petitions accordingly.

The resolution was adopted.

DR. H. M. SMITH: I move that JOHN MOORE, M.D., of Liverpool, England, be elected a Corresponding Member of this Institute.

Motion carried.

ADMISSION OF FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

DR. SWAZEY: I wish to make a remark or two with reference to the petition for a change in the constitution which was presented last year. It was, of course, expected by certain members that it would be called up. It is due to that very respectable minority whom I represented during our last session that I should take some cognizance of the notice which was given of a proposed change of the constitution. We have been under such a pressure of business that I have, for my own part, been unwilling to urge anything upon the Institute which would give rise to protracted discussion. I have, therefore, refrained from

taking up the notice. I now move that it be continued until a future meeting of the Institute.

DR. BEEBE: It seems to me that this question ought to be disposed of, rather than have it hanging over our heads for another year. I move that it be indefinitely postponed.

The motion to postpone was carried, ayes 20, nays 1.

DR. COOKE: Mr. President, I now move that Dr. Swazey be heard.

DR. SWAZEY: The course that has been taken will compel me to occupy the time of the Institute two or three minutes more than I would otherwise have done. In the first place, as a somewhat elderly member of the Institute (having been connected with it from the year 1844), I must confess my utter surprise that there are gentlemen who can, in this summary manner, apply the gag in an important matter. I stand here as the representative of what was last year a very respectable minority. I executed their will in the notice which I then gave. The question, by indefinite postponement, has not been decided, and it must come up again; so what has been gained? All I wished was to pass it quietly over until such time as the Institute would deliberate upon it. It will be recollected, Mr. President, that the longest discussion and the closest vote ever known in the Institute was upon this question. It will, as sure as fate, prevail some time. Perhaps my head will have done aching before that time; but no matter. I am no woman's rights man, but, out of respect to the feelings of many members, I beg leave to offer the following notice:

That the third article of the constitution be amended by adding the words "male and female" after the word "others."

DR. BEEBE: When we have indefinitely postponed a subject, we cannot go to work again and legislate upon that subject.

DR. SWAZEY: This is simply a notice for a change of the constitution, which any member has the privilege of offering.

ADJOURNMENT.

DR. TALBOT: I move that, when this Institute adjourn, it adjourn to meet in Boston on Wednesday, June 9, 1869.

DR. FRANKLIN: I would prefer that the first Wednesday be substituted for the second, for several reasons.

The Secretary stated that, for certain local reasons, it would be more convenient and desirable to the physicians of Boston to have the Institute meet on the second Wednesday, rather than the first.

DR. DUNCAN: I move as an amendment that the Institute meet in Boston on Tuesday, June 8, 1869, and that it hold four days of session, instead of three.

Dr. Duncan's motion was carried.

The President then announced the following bureaus and committees for the ensuing year:

Bureau of Materia Medica, Provings and Pharmacy.

C. WESSELHOEFT, M.D.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D.
W. E. PAYNE, M.D.
H. L. CHASE, M.D.
S. B. BARLOW, M.D.
E. M. HALE, M.D.
J. P. DAKE, M.D.
G. E. BELCHER, M.D.
J. L. KEEP, M.D.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

H. D. PAINE, M.D.
S. M. CATE, M.D.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D.
S. GREGG, M.D.
P. P. WELLS, M.D.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D.
N. F. COOKE, M.D.
W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D.
J. HARTMANN, M.D.

Bureau of Obstetrics.

R. LUDLAM, M.D.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D.
J. H. WOODBURY, M.D.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.
J. C. SANDERS, M.D.
T. F. POMEROY, M.D.

Bureau of Surgery.

J. BEAKLEY, M.D.
W. T. HELMUTH, M.D.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D.
B. W. JAMES, M.D.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D.
C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D.
J. C. MORGAN, M.D.
M. MACFARLAN, M.D.

Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics.

H. M. SMITH, M.D.
H. M. PAINE, M.D.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D.
F. WOODRUFF, M.D.

Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

C. DUNHAM, M.D.
J. H. P. FROST, M.D.
T. P. WILSON, M.D.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D.
C. W. BOYCE, M.D.
A. R. MORGAN, M.D.
L. M. KENYON, M.D.

Committee on Medical Education.

C. J. HEMPEL, M.D.
D. S. SMITH, M.D.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D.
H. B. CLARKE, M.D.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D.

Committee on Finance.

H. M. SMITH, M.D.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

C. DUNHAM, M.D.
T. S. VERDI, M.D.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D.
B. DEGERSDORFF, M.D.
J. H. PULTE, M.D.

Orator for 1869.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Alternate.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Necrologist.

S. B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Committee of Arrangements.

D. THAYER, M.D.
L. MACFARLAND, M.D.
S. GREGG, M.D.
M. FULLER, M.D.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D.

Committee on the Publication of a Journal.

T. S. VERDI, M.D.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D.
G. E. BELCHER, M.D.
H. M. SMITH, M.D.
C. J. HEMPEL, M.D.

Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.
CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D.
A. LIPPE, M.D.
G. W. BARNES, M.D.
A. E. SMALL, M.D.
J. T. TEMPLE, M.D.

The Institute then adjourned to meet at Boston, on Tuesday, June 8, 1869.

I. T. TALBOT, *General Secretary.*

X.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The Homœopathic Idea in Therapeutics.

Some eighty years ago, a German physician named Hahnemann, a learned man and one well skilled in his profession, discovered, as he believed, the law governing the curative action of medicines. The formula, *similia similibus curantur*, which he adopted to express the law, was not new; but the conditions which he declared necessary for its successful application, and in which lay the merit of his discovery, were so wholly at variance with all established ideas relative to medicines and disease, that his claims were scouted and derided by almost the entire profession. Meanwhile he proceeded, amid obloquy and abuse, to put his method to the test of practical experiment.

The success which he achieved was so striking as to arrest the attention of one after another of his cotemporary physicians, who, in turn, submitting the new doctrine to experiment, were compelled to give in their adhesion to it, though never without incurring the same odium and insult on the part of their fellows which had at first been heaped upon Hahnemann. And so the reform in medicine, called homœopathy, has gone on, constantly repeating the same history, — always accepted by the sincere, patient, and appreciative investigator, derided and scoffed at by those whom pride or stolidity renders incapable of such investigation.

But, in these latter days, those who are cast out from the pale of the self-styled regular profession have multiplied until they threaten to outnumber those who remain behind, — have at any rate become sufficiently numerous to form medical organizations of their own, wherein the medical sciences may be cultivated without sacrificing their choicest product, the art of healing. And thus it happens that here, in St. Louis, to-day we have the twenty-first annual session of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an association which, commencing in 1844 with twenty-five members, now bears upon its rolls nearly one thousand names.

It has been customary for this Association, at each annual session, to set apart one evening for a public meeting; and my predecessors in the office which I now have the honor to occupy have always availed themselves of this opportunity to address the people rather than the profession, and thus from time to time to inform them of the medical "situation." Heartily approving of this course, I shall adopt it on the present occasion, and shall attempt to give some account of the ideas which underlie the controversy that now separates the medical profession into two great parties. It can, I think, be shown that such a wide breach could never have happened as a consequence of the merely incidental differences which popularly are supposed to distinguish the homœopathic from the allopathic practitioner. It is not, for instance, a question of one kind of medicine or another; for in the beginning the medicines were the same, and it is only because homœopathists have introduced and proved many new remedies unknown to allopathy, that any difference exists at the present time. It is not a question of dose; for Hahnemann had no prejudice against large doses of medicine nor have the allopathists against small ones. The allopathic dilution of prussic acid is about the same as that in common use in homœopathy; and the efficacy of minute doses is freely conceded by allopathic writers, as in the case of natural mineral waters,

which are acknowledged to produce remedial effects which cannot be obtained by their constituents in larger doses. Nor is acceptance or non-acceptance of the formula, *similia similibus curantur*, of itself alone sufficient to account for the difference. This doctrine was not new to medicine when Hahnemann promulgated it, nor do allopathic physicians deny that medicines may sometimes have a homœopathic relation to the disease in which they act curatively. Beneath all these reasons, we shall find that the root of this controversy springs from the peculiar therapeutic views of disease and of the action of medicines which were entertained by Hahnemann, and which rendered his discovery of the therapeutic law possible. The therapeutic ideas of old physic were based upon a materialism in medicine which assumed to account for vital changes by deductions from the application of laws that govern the action of inanimate matter.

Hahnemann saw the fallacy of this, and saw that all such theories of the nature of disease and of the action of medicines must be given up, and that we must deal at once and solely with the facts of vitality. This was the heresy which scientific pride would not brook, and scientific dullness could not appreciate. To them it seemed as though his method, if true, "would be the grave of medical science," as Hufeland, one of his most generous opponents, said. But, in order to understand more clearly how the promulgation of these new ideas in therapeutics tended to excite the disgust and opposition of those who were unable to comprehend them, we must look at their bearing upon medical theory and practice. In order to do this intelligently, let us inquire into the nature of this theory and practice. To the general comprehension, a physician is a person who has learned to cure the sick; but in regard to the kind of knowledge which is acquired for this purpose, or the manner it is applied, little is known. If we examine the curriculum of studies prescribed by all medical schools, we shall find the following, which may be considered the essential elements of a medical education; viz, anatomy,

which treats of the mechanism of the human organization; physiology, of its functions in a state of health; pathology, of changes in the organism under the influence of disease; therapeutics, of the treatment of diseases; and materia medica, of the substances used as medicines. To these studies, which are conducted in separate courses, there are usually added others upon surgery and obstetrics, which, however, are merely specialities of practice; while branches like hygiene, chemistry, botany, etc. may be considered as collateral aids to the general aim. Thus you see that medicine is a fusion of several sciences, any one of which may be pursued separately for its own sake. But you also see that one may be an anatomist or physiologist, and yet know nothing of pathology; or a pathologist, and know nothing of therapeutics. So also, in the exercise of his functions as a physician, one may avail himself of knowledge derived from one of these branches to the exclusion of others: he may, for instance, be summoned to adjust a fractured or dislocated bone, when his knowledge of anatomy alone will be called in play; a patient may present himself for treatment who is suffering from some physiological error, or from a disease which depends upon some unwholesome influence, and a remedy may be found in a hygienic measure which need not involve any knowledge of therapeutics. Again, in certain cases in which pathological knowledge shows a cure to be hopeless, he may find the palliation of suffering the only proper thing to be done.

Now I wish to call attention to the fact that, while the exigencies of medical practice involve so many kinds of knowledge, all of which are needed to qualify the physician for the proper performance of his functions, the question of homœopathy is essentially concerned only with one of these branches of medical study; viz, that of therapeutics. Its influence upon materia medica, though important, is secondary and incidental; so that, in fact, all the difference which naturally follows the introduction of homœopathy centres upon this single point: How shall medi-

cines be selected when used with the intent of curing the sick?

I use the word *cure* here in a restricted sense. Originally the word was synonymous with *care*, so that the title of physician meant one who cared for the sick. At the present time the term *cure* is commonly applied to cases supposed to recover in consequence of some application of medical art, either hygienic or surgical or medicinal. But I intend by it only that use of a medicine which enables the patient to resist the influence of disease and thereby hastens his return to health.

For convenience I also propose to restrict the meaning of the term *therapeutic* to correspond with this use of medicine; though, as in the case of the word *cure*, any means whereby sickness is relieved is commonly called therapeutic. By these restrictions the hygienic or palliative uses of medicines are excluded from consideration, because no difference exists in regard to the principle governing their use, which is solely one of expediency. With these limitations the *therapeutic* use of medicines signifies their administration as specific agents designed to restore health by virtue of their relation to the vital force. By the vital force — or life-force — is meant that principle inherent in the germ of every living organism by which its career is determined, and by which all other forces are co-ordinated and made subsidiary to its growth and proper development. By the specific agency of a medicine is understood that property possessed by any substance that is only to be accounted for, not by its influence upon the functions of life, but by its physical or chemical qualities.

From these premises it follows that, of two physicians engaged in the practice of medicine, one as homœopathist and the other as allopathist, both are supposed to have obtained the same knowledge of the human organism as furnished by anatomy and physiology, the same knowledge of diseases, to be derived from the study of pathology, the same skill in surgery and obstetrics the same familiarly with resources of hygiene and palliative

medicine; and that both physicians make the same use of these kinds of knowledge, while only in therapeutics, and the study of materia medica incident thereto, does their practice differ.*

In allopathic therapeutics (leaving out as already explained the hygienic and palliative use of remedies), we have, as the only scientific procedure for the selection of the proper curative medicine in a given case, what is known as the "rational method." The conditions for its successful application are these: 1st. Such a knowledge of the nature of the disease as shall account for its presence, and show the way in which health may be restored; 2d. Such a knowledge of the nature of medicinal action as shall indicate what remedies are required for this purpose.

Now, nothing can seem more "rational" than this, — that, to cure a patient, we should first "understand the case," as the phrase goes, and next that we should know how a medicine acts. But just here lies the fallacy that has vitiated the study of therapeutics from the beginning of medical history to the time of Hahnemann. To understand the nature of a disease, or how a medicine cures, in the sense here required, is to understand the nature of life itself; and this, philosophically speaking, is one of the ultimate facts of science, — that is, a fact which cannot

* It must not, however, be supposed that the difference is therefore a slight one. It is true that many distinguished modern allopathic authorities, despairing of success with their own method in therapeutics, and astounded at the ever-increasing influence of homœopathic practice, are giving greater prominence than ever before to the importance of hygiene in the prevention and cure of disease, and are decrying the use of drugs as unnecessary. This opinion, however, is generally put forth when the ugly fact of homœopathic success has to be explained, and is generally qualified by the admission that a few remedies *in skilful hands* may sometimes be useful. But every practical physician knows that in the daily round of his duties he is constantly brought face to face with disease which is susceptible of medicinal relief and removal, and he finds the therapeutic question dominate all others, while success therein is recognized as the crowning glory of his art.

be understood. The phenomena or results of life and of disease may be observed, may be classified, and their order and dependence may be known to a certain extent: but this knowledge can only be rendered available for therapeutic use by experiments limited to its own ground; viz, that of vital action and reaction. Yet allopathic therapeutics practically ignores this philosophical fact, and to-day, as for the last two thousand years, there are fruitless attempts to solve questions involving vital phenomena by processes of physics and chemistry; and the pretence is constantly kept up that by such investigations knowledge may be obtained which will inform the physician when and how medicines may be administered in order to secure their curative action. The whole history of medicine is a history of the failure of such methods to advance a knowledge of the therapeutic uses of medicines. The facts that quinine cures some patients who are sick with ague, nux vomica some who have gastralgia, tartar emetic some with croup or lung fever etc., were never discovered by processes of this kind; nor can such relations of medicines to morbid conditions be explained thereby. They are simply facts of vital reaction under the influence of a special stimulus, and their therapeutic significance can be determined only by experiment upon the living organism.

As a consequence of this fallacy in the allopathic method of therapeutic study, we have the result that, instead of ascertaining the conditions under which experience would have shown certain medicines to be capable of curative action, the attention of the profession has been constantly absorbed in the study of the nature of morbid and medicinal action; and thus physiology and pathology have been cultivated at the expense of therapeutics. Meanwhile generation after generation of the sick have suffered every variety of abuse and torture that the changing theories of the schools have brought into vogue.

Take, for instance, the history of the treatment of fever. In the early history of medicine, health was supopsed to depend

on the proper proportion of the four elements,—heat, cold, dryness, and moisture: and this proportion was supposed to be maintained by the proper combination of four humors; viz. blood, bile, black-bile, and phlegm. A fever was thought to be an excesss of the heat element, and to be the result of a superabundance of one of the four humors. The treatment aimed to restore equilibrium between the humors, and whatever was thought likely to do that was prescribed.

After the circulation of the blood was discovered, and it was found that the bile and phlegm were secretions from it, the theory changed, it was then supposed that a fever was a commotion set up in the system by nature to get rid of some poison in the blood. The treatment was designed to aid the poison to get out. Hence the hot drinks and close confinement to favor sweating, the bleedings, purgings, etc., which made such fearful havoc with fever patients for a long period preceding the discovery of homœopathy.

As an illustration of the absurdities incident to this materialistic philosophy in therapeutics, let me read from a highly respectable author of the past century, Ettmuller, who writes concerning the cure of fever in this wise:

"Sometimes we join issue with nature, and, while she performs her work [that is, getting the poison out of the blood], are only busied in removing the impediments that embarrass her, by cleansing the first passages, emptying the blood-vessels, and promoting the precipitation of morbific matter by medicines proper for that purpose. Indeed, when nature departs from her due measures by endeavoring unseasonable evacuations, as in the beginning of a fever, 'tis a perplexed case: for to withstand nature and stop the looseness were to augment the fever; and to suffer it to go on, weakens and disables the patient so that he cannot encounter the disease. In order to solve this difficult knot, let us consider in the first place that nature is forced to these evacuations by the sharpness of the humors, which ought to be corrected by temperate medicines. Blood-letting is frequently enjoined in fevers, but ofttimes it does more harm than good. The general plea for it is that it ventilates and cools the

blood; whereas, on the contrary, the more space that be given to the blood to boil in, the higher it boils."

I have quoted this old author, since it is easier to see the inadequacy of the philosophy of his period than that of our own, as a guide in therapeutics; but these speculations, which seem so ridiculously crude, are not a whit more so than those which are to-day controlling the practice of allopathic physicians. *Braithwaite's Retrospect* is a periodical devoted to a digest of the medical sciences, and pays particular attention to therapeutics. In the number for January, 1866, the leading article (to which attention is called by the editor on account of its importance) is upon the treatment of zymotic diseases by the alkaline sulphites. In this article it is maintained that, whereas a large class of diseases probably depend upon a process in the blood like that of fermentation; and whereas alkaline sulphites check fermentation in wine, cider, etc., — therefore it is proposed to give sulphites in zymotic (or fermenting) diseases. In other words, as sulphurous acid stops wine and cider from fermenting, therefore, as the blood in some diseases seems to ferment, it is proper to administer it as a medicine. How much better is this than bleeding to cool and ventilate the blood in fever (which, by the way, suggests Sydney Smith's way of cooling, — for one to take off his flesh and sit in his bones), or to refrain from bleeding lest the boiling blood have more space to boil in!

The next article in this journal treats of the use of the hypophosphites of lime, soda, and potash in remittent fever. These remedies are well known as a recent novelty in the allopathic treatment of consumption. They were introduced by a Dr. Churchill upon the "assumption," as he says, that consumption depends upon a lack of phosphorus in an oxydizable condition in the system. This paper, however, goes to show that the hypo-phosphites cure remittent fever, which, not being "assumed" to depend upon a lack of phosphorus, requires and receives "assumption" of another kind.

In the same number is an article on cholera, in which several authorities are quoted in order to show the latest views concerning the nature and treatment of the disease. The editor congratulates the profession upon the improved knowledge obtained since 1832 of the nature and treatment of cholera. "We have," he says, "learned how to avoid opium, stimulants, and other kinds of treatment, which used to be the fashion: we have learned that, from some mysterious poison acting at first apparently on the organic nerves, and then on many of the cerebro-spinal nerves, the arterial system becomes violently and spasmodically contracted, so as to collect nearly all the blood in the great central veins, causing the most rapid collapse, and almost completely impeding the circulation through the lungs; this diminishes the supply of oxygen, and prevents the oxydation of those constituents of the blood requiring that element." From all of which the conclusion is, that cholera is to be considered a kind of spasm. The "nature of the disease" having been thus determined, the indications for treatment are to relax the spasm. Bleeding will do this, and in the first stage (*i. e.* before the patient has become prostrated by the disease) can be borne, but in the second stage fainting and relapse follow it. On the whole, the editor thinks bleeding will never be a favorite remedy, though undoubtedly relaxing. Emetics are more or less useful, but chloroform it is thought will supersede bleeding and emetics. Its relaxing effects can be easily watched, and, if reaction does not come on, stimulants can be given. That is, if the patient be likely to die from relaxation, he may be tightened up again.

These are fair samples of the therapeutic reasoning upon which allopathic practice is based. If it were necessary to show how utterly impractical it is, I could quote you plenty of equally high authority which from the same premises deduces totally different conclusions and prescribes totally different treatment. Thus Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, who has just written

one of the ablest allopathic works on the practice of medicine ever published, takes directly the opposite ground from that in Braithwaite, and relies upon opium in cholera, because it acts as an astringent, and thus stops the evacuations.

I might continue to illustrate this mode of reasoning upon therapeutics at any length, for allopathic literature is filled with it. It is, however, only necessary to call attention to the fact that, while these speculations are always going on in the allopathic school, and swaying its treatment to accord with every vagary of which the mind of man is capable, the nature of a disease, and the manner in which a medicine cures, is just as far from being understood as ever. But this fallacy has not merely obscured the true course for the advancement of therapeutic science: it has proved a positive obstruction. Whenever a medicine has been found by accident* to have curative power over certain morbid states, its introduction into regular practice has generally been attended by the greatest difficulty.

If the therapeutic method in vogue had been sound, of course all such discoveries would have been welcomed by the profession, — would have found their proper place in the science, and advanced it. Instead of this, they have generally caused embarrassment, and their claims have sometimes been resisted to the last degree of obstinacy. Witness the history of the introduction of Peruvian bark, from which quinine is obtained.

This medicine was introduced into Europe about 1640, by the wife of the Spanish viceroy of Peru, the Countess of Cinchon. She had suffered from an intermittent fever (which had baffled the skill of her physicians), had received this medicine from the Indians, and had been cured. Grateful for its benefits, and anxious to extend a knowledge of its excellence, she distributed it widely among the poor, and it soon obtained great

* Stillé, one of the most recent and distinguished authors of allopathic materia medica, declares that the virtues of all medicines have been discovered by accident.

celebrity. But the medical faculty raised such an opposition to it that its general use would have been prevented had not Pope Innocent X. ordered an examination into its merits. The report thereupon being favorable, it was taken up by the Jesuits, who introduced it throughout Europe. Among other incidents attending its introduction is the following: A quack named Talbor astounded London by his cures of intermittent fever. His success was so great that the College of Physicians and Surgeons attempted to suppress him, but the King issued a mandate forbidding the College to molest or disturb him in his practice. After becoming famous in London, he went to Paris, where he had similar success. The following story is told of him: One day, being called to a patient, he was asked by the physician in attendance, who wished to expose Talbor's ignorance, "What is a fever?" Talbor answered, "A fever is something which I cannot define, but which I can cure; while you, perhaps, may define, but cannot cure it." His secret was bought by Louis XIV. at a great price, but proved to be nothing but the bark which has received the name of Cinchona, after the Countess of Cinchon.

But, while thus asserting the utter worthlessness of the allopathic therapeutic method, I do not wish to be understood as saying that allopathic physicians never cure their patients. It is possible to believe that they sometimes do. Most commonly it is by resorting to what they call specific or empirical remedies,—conceding by this appellation that the action of such remedies is not understood. Their use is justified on the ground of experience alone, and no attempt is made to account for the manner of their action. This is very sensible; but what might seem a little queer to anybody but a regular old-school doctor is the fact that these exceptional remedies are considered by the best authorities among themselves to embrace about all that are good for anything. Renouard, in his History of Medicine, when treating of therapeutic systems, says that "all

schools" (meaning the different varieties among the allopaths) "agree in admitting rational modes of medication, which latter they also call empirical; but what is oddest in this classification is, that the modes of medication called irrational are generally the most efficacious." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, after having excepted specifics and palliative medicines, says, "If the whole materia medica, *as now used*, could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind, and all the worse for the fishes."

In addition to the cures effected by allopathic physicians with specific and empirical remedies (wherein the homœopathic relation is generally very apparent), there occasionally happens what might be called a chance cure, when, notwithstanding the absurd theory upon which the prescription is based, the homœopathic medicine is actually given, and in a dose sufficiently moderate to admit of vital reaction. The following case is an illustration: I was called to a lady who was subject to attacks of disorder of the digestive organs, among the symptoms of which nausea was prominent. I gave her ipecac in a minute dose, which promptly relieved her. She afterwards came to me to know what the medicine was, saying that she had previously employed an allopathic physician, who always had to give an ipecac emetic to clear her stomach before she got relief, and it was because she dreaded this procedure that she had sent for me. She was not a little surprised to learn that she had taken ipecac in so small a dose that she did not recognize it. In this case it will be perceived that the allopathic prescription of ipecac was based upon the theory that something must be removed from the stomach in order to relieve the patient, and ipecac was used as a *mechanical* means to this end. The result of the homœopathic prescription showed that there was no need of removing anything, as relief came more promptly without vomiting than it had done with it. The use of tartar emetic by allopathic physicians, in diseases of the respiratory organs par-

ticularly, is frequently homœopathic, and sometimes curative. It would have the latter virtue much oftener were it not commonly given in such large doses, in order to suit some theory, that it is about as liable to kill as to cure, and even more so, according to Dr. Hammond, who, you remember, while Surgeon-General, forbade its use, as well as that of calomel, in the army. And, by the way, Dr. Hammond deserved great praise for that action; it was evidence at once of his humanity and his courage. In the sight of his great responsibility, he dared to do what the safety of the army required, at the sacrifice of his professional pride and of the approbation of his medical colleagues. But what a criticism upon allopathic therapeutics his action afforded! The army medical corps was made up of graduates of *regular* medical colleges, appointed after examination in the *regular* medical tactics; and yet these trained soldiers of allopathy, when brought into the presence of the enemy they came to conquer, had to be stripped of some of their most effective weapons, lest they should strike down more friends than foes.

It is from the experimental knowledge derived from these chance cures of which I was speaking, and the caution which is inspired by a failure of allopathic theories, that the skill is acquired which is popularly accorded to the old experienced physician, and which does indeed distinguish him most favorably from the young Sawbones who, fresh from his studies, essays, at great risk to all who come in his way, to make the theories he has learned apply in practice.

But this last sort of allopathic success — these chance cures, as I have called them — remind one of Charles Lamb's story of the origin of roast pig. Many of you have doubtless read it, but I trust to be pardoned for a brief abstract, for the benefit of any who have not. He affects to have derived his information from a Chinese manuscript, wherein it is related that the son of a swineherd having accidentally set fire to the cottage in which

they lived, a litter of pigs perished therein. In handling one of these untimely sufferers, the boy burned his fingers, and to cool them applied them to his mouth, and for the first time in his life, in the world's life indeed, he tasted crackling! The father, returning, met with a similar experience, which for a time was kept a secret; but, as often as the sow farrowed, his house was burned. Finally the father and son were watched, arrested, tried, and — the jury getting a taste of the roast pig — acquitted. But the secret was divulged, the thing took wings, and nothing but fires were seen in every direction, until at length a sage arose who made the discovery that the flesh of swine, or indeed of any other animal, might be cooked without the necessity of consuming a whole house. Then first began the rude form of a gridiron. Roasting by the string or spit came in a century or two later. By such slow degrees, concludes the manuscript, do the most useful, and seemingly the most obvious, arts make their way among mankind. With which conclusion I think we may safely agree. And, so long as *ipecac* and *tartar emetic* are given in doses that vomit; mercury, till its poisonous influence is seen in the mouth; quinine, till there is vertigo or delirium; strychnine, till there are spasms; arsenic, till the eyes are bloodshot; and so on, as allowed by the regular practice, — we may assume the allopathic art of cure to stand at an epoch corresponding to that marked in the art of cookery when the house was burnt to roast the pig.

Allopathic therapeutics, to sum up, is based upon a method whose conditions are not susceptible of scientific application, and its practice is saved from utter failure only by a resort to empirical measures of uncertain value.

We will now see how homœopathy answers the therapeutic question. It avoids the fallacy which I have pointed out as the source of failure in the allopathic method: it recognizes the relation between the patient and the medicine that cures as a purely vital one. It accepts the conclusion, which necessarily

follows, that the essential nature of the process is unknowable; and therefore it devotes itself to the proper function of therapeutic science, which is to determine, by vital tests alone, the curative relation which may exist between any medicine and any form of disease.

According to this test, a remedy for a disease is to be found by comparing the symptoms of the patient in a given case with those which the various medicines are capable of producing upon a well person, since it has been found by experiment that the symptoms which a medicine may cause in health are like those which it will cure in disease. This solution of the problem, it will be seen, is practicable and scientific, for it deals with the question upon its own ground of vital action and reaction.

Disease, from the therapeutic standpoint, is no longer an abstraction to be speculated upon, or a man of straw under some pathological name, to be overcome by a physical or chemical force, but is simply to be considered as the actual condition of the individual patient, and the study will consist in a comparison of the particular symptoms which the sickness may present with those which characterize the action of particular medicines.

The medicines of homœopathy are not chosen for their physical qualities nor their chemical affinities, nor for the speculative properties which are imputed to them, like that of sedative, tonic, etc., but solely for the special effects which they are known to produce on living men and women.

This method of considering the relations of medicines and diseases would have the same validity, whether the formula, *similia similibus curantur*, were the correct one for therapeutics or not. The question whether the medicines do or do not act homœopathically, I do not propose to discuss, if indeed the question admit of discussion.

If the statistics which have been gathered from all available

sources, if the ever-accumulating testimony of the thousands of physicians and millions of patients who have made the experiment be not conclusive upon this point, there is nothing to be done but to wait for still further evidence. If we compare the practical results of this method with that of allopathy, we shall find that, whereas the allopathic method has failed to discover the virtues of any medicines (this statement, remember, is that of Stillé, one of the most respectable authors of allopathic materia medica), the homœopathic method has added to the resources of the materia medica a knowledge of the curative uses of medicines so vast that all previous knowledge is as nothing compared with it. Take, for instance, the drug called aconite. This medicine has been known to the medical profession since the year one of the Christian era. Before its homœopathic proving, it had no standing at all as a curative agent; now it is a household word throughout the bounds of civilization, and every one knows something of its virtues. The same may be said of many other medicines. Dr. Watzke, a German author, in a recent monograph on colocynth, says: "The number of works on materia medica, old and new, thick and thin, which I consulted in pursuit of my remedy, amount to at least fifty. . . . What I found in the first huge pig's-skin folio of Dioscorides respecting colocynth, that same I found in the whole set of followers; . . . . hypothetical healing virtues, not a trace of one positive fact, of one physiological foundation, till we come to Hahnemann." There are this day in use by homœopathists scores of medicines, with curative properties as well known and as important as those of any in the whole materia medica, whose virtues — nay, whose very names — are utterly unknown among allopathists.

On the other hand there is not a fact relating to the physiological or clinical action of a medicine, reported in allopathic literature, but what is seized at once by homœopathic writers, and made to take its proper place in the homœopathic materia

medica. These things illustrate the tendency of the ideas which animate the two parties in medicine, and explain the antagonism which they present. The old school, with its false therapeutic method, drifts hopelessly towards scepticism in the remedial virtues of drugs, and looks with contempt and hatred upon the rapidly increasing body of heretics, who, driven from its own ranks, have the impertinence to found organizations of their own, to assert the superiority of a new method in therapeutics, and to maintain this assertion by a most triumphant success.

The new school, inspired with renewed faith in the curative powers of medicine, finds in the experience of the past, no less than in that of to-day, testimony to the truth of its doctrine. Alert, progressive, it hopes and expects to give to therapeutics a scientific form worthy of its high function, and thus to crown the arch of medical sciences with a keystone which shall complete its symmetry, and fix it firmly for all future time. But it is not for its positive benefits alone that the world has reason to regard the introduction of the homœopathic method in therapeutics with interest and gratitude. Think of the abuses which it drives before it,—the deadly blood-lettings, the mercurial poisonings, the emetics, the purgings, the blisterings, which are fast passing away forever!

Indeed, whether its claims of positive power to prolong life, to abridge the periods of disease, and alleviate suffering, be allowed or not, humanity will have cause to count it no small gain. Ignorance in the guise of medical science is no longer suffered to add these tortures to the pangs of disease.

XI.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

E. M KELLOGG, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Dr.			Cr.		
1868			1867		
June 1.	To cash received from members for dues, diplomas, etc.	$1,644 00	June 7.	By Balance from 1866,	$145 68
	To Balance due the Treasurer,	90 52	" 8.	By Balance paid Secretary,	217 59
		$1,734 52	" "	By express charges from Boston,	1 50
			" 20.	Bill of T. Holman for printing,	12 75
			" 29.	Bill of reporter,	60 00
			Oct. 31.	Bills of A. S. Seer (printing),	10 50
			1868		
			June 1.	By expenditures of Treasurer for postage, stationery, etc,	44 00
			" "	By Bill of Secretary for do.,	242 50
					$734 52
			June 4.	By Bill of Secretary for printing,	1,000 00
					$1,734 52

The Auditing Committee would report that they have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find them correct.

A. E. SMALL.
E. C. FRANKLIN.
GEORGE E. BELCHER.
SAMUEL GREGG.
ROBERT McMURRAY.

XII.

CONSTITUTION, AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

THIS Association shall be styled the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Institute shall be the improvement of the science of medicine.

ARTICLE III.

The Institute shall be composed of those physicians who are already members, and of such others as may be hereafter duly chosen in conformity with its By-laws.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Institute shall be a President, a Vice-President, a General Secretary, a Provisional Secretary, and a Treasurer, with such other officers as shall be designated by the By-laws, to be chosen at such time, in such a manner, for such a period and with such duties, as those by-laws shall ordain.

ARTICLE V.

The Institute shall have and use one common seal, with a suitable device and inscription.

ARTICLE VI.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present at the regular annual meeting, provided that notice of such alteration or amendment shall have been given in writing at a previous annual meeting of the Institute.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The Institute shall hold at least one session in each year, at such time and place as may be determined upon from time to time.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. 1. The officers shall be elected at each session by ballot, and shall remain in office until others are chosen.

SECT. 2. The officers of the Institute — viz, the President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Provisional Secretary, and Treasurer — shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall arrange the order of business at the meetings of the Institute; attend to matters of business not otherwise specially provided for; and perform such other duties as may by vote of the Institute devolve upon it. It shall also constitute the Publication Committee.

ARTICLE III.

The President shall preside at the meetings of the Institute, preserve order therein, put all questions, announce the decisions, and appoint the committees not otherwise ordered.

ARTICLE IV.

The Vice-President shall assist the President, and, in his absence, perform his duties.

ARTICLE V.

The General Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings; answer all letters addressed to the Institute; open and maintain such correspondence as may tend to advance its interests; give proper notice of the meetings of the Institute; notify candidates of their election; and sign certificates of membership.

ARTICLE VI.

The Provisional Secretary shall assist the General Secretary, and, in his absence, perform his duties.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys belonging to the Institute; make all necessary disbursements; and report annually in writing.

ARTICLE VIII.

At each session of the Institute there shall be elected, by ballot, a board of five Censors, who shall receive and examine the credentials of candidates, and report to the Institute, for election, such as may be found properly qualified.

ARTICLE IX.

SECT. 1. Any person who shall have pursued a regular course of medical studies, according to the requirements of the existing medical institutions of our country, and shall have obtained a certificate of three members of this Institute that he has thus complied with the above requirements, and sustains a

good moral character and general standing, — addressed to the Board of Censors, and by them satisfactorily found qualified in the theory and practice of homœopathy, and so reported to the Institute, — may be elected a member thereof; and, upon the payment of two dollars, shall receive a certificate of such election.

SECT. 2. Properly accredited delegates, being physicians, shall be admitted during the session of the Institute to all the privileges of members, except voting and eligibility to office, on the following basis:

First. From every association composed of more than fifty members from different States, two delegates, with an additional delegate for every twenty members.

Second. From every State society, two delegates, with an additional delegate for every twenty members.

Third. From every county or local society, one delegate.

Fourth. From every college, hospital, or dispensary actually established, one delegate.

Fifth. From every medical journal published, one delegate.

Such delegates shall be elected for the term of one year.

It shall be their duty to present to this Institute, through its proper bureaus, a clear synopsis of the doings of their respective associations.

SECT. 3. Of State societies represented in the Institute, the Presidents shall be *ex officio* Vice-Presidents, and the Recording Secretaries shall be *ex officio* Corresponding Secretaries, of the Institute. It shall be the duty of these officers to communicate to the General Secretary any facts or information concerning the condition of these societies, and the progress of homœopathy in their several States.

SECT. 4. Any foreign homœopathic physician may be elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute at any meeting; and the Institute may, at any annual meeting, elect as Honorary Members, not to exceed five in one year, any foreign homœo-

pathic physicians who may be judged worthy, from their superior attainments in medicine; provided that the names of persons proposed for Honorary Membership shall have been presented at a previous annual meeting. Such Corresponding and Honorary Members shall not be entitled to vote, nor be eligible to office.

SECT. 5. Members shall be required to pay annually the sum of three dollars towards defraying the expenses of the Institute.

ARTICLE X.

SECT. 1. There shall be a Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings, consisting of nine members, which shall obtain facts relating to the materia medica and pharmacy; and institute, collect, and arrange provings of drugs.

SECT. 2. There shall be a Bureau of Clinical Medicine, consisting of nine members, which shall collect facts relating to clinical medicine generally, and especially to any endemic or epidemic diseases which may exist in the country.

SECT. 3. There shall be a Bureau of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children, consisting of seven members, which shall collect and report to the Institute facts and observations on subjects pertaining thereto.

SECT. 4. There shall be a Bureau of Surgery, consisting of nine members, which shall collect all improvements in surgery and surgical means, especially in connection with homœopathic treatment.

SECT. 5. There shall be a Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, which shall keep a register of all homœopathic physicians, or those who claim to be such, in the United States, distinguishing those who are members of the Institute, and also members of State societies; prepare a list of all State and local societies, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, and journals, with their organization; and collect any statistics regarding homœopathy, its status and progress.

SEC. 6. There shall be a Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, consisting of seven members, which shall report to the Institute the advances made in these departments of medical science.

Each of these Bureaus, unless otherwise provided, shall consist of five members, to be appointed annually by the President with the advice of the other members of the Executive Committee; and, if any member of a bureau shall resign, or decline to serve, the Chairman of the bureau shall fill the vacancy, and notify the General Secretary of the fact.

The Chairmen of similar bureaus in State societies, represented in the Institute, shall be *ex officio* Corresponding Members of these bureaus.

ARTICLE XI.

Diplomas shall be granted to such as are already members of the Institute, on the payment of one dollar, and to new members on the payment of two dollars.

ARTICLE XII.

These By-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of a majority of members present at any annual meeting.

XIII.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted May 14, 1846.

Resolved, That this Institute recommends the formation of local homœopathic societies, on the basis of the Institute.

Resolved, That each local society be recommended to appoint a bureau for the augmentation and improvement of the materia medica, whose duty it shall be to send to the central bureau information in relation to the following topics:

1. The effect which may be observed from the trial of new remedies, whether in health or disease; stating the precise localities of the symptoms, the time of day at which they occur, with all the attending circumstances and conditions.

2. New symptoms, either pathogenetic or curative, of medicines already or not fully tried, which are clearly ascribable to those drugs; with particulars of such cases.

3. Symptoms of remedies which have been most frequently confirmed in practice; also any remarkable coincidence in popular practice, — especially in cases of poisoning.

Resolved, That each local society is expected to report itself annually to the Institute.

Resolved, That each member of the Institute be earnestly desired to make trials of drugs upon himself.

Adopted June 13, 1850.

Resolved, That candidates hereafter admitted to membership in the Institute, who may have received a diploma from some regu-

larly established medical college, or institution legally authorized to confer such degree, shall have the title M.D. affixed to their names in all the publications of the Institute; and all who have not such degree of Doctor of Medicine, but are eligible to membership according to the seventh article of the by-laws, shall have prefixed the title of Dr.; and the Board of Censors are hereby instructed so to report their names to the Institute.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Institute, all methods of arriving at the curative properties of a drug, except by means of its pathogenetic effects, are uncertain.

ADOPTED JUNE 12, 1851.

Resolved, that this Institute consider it the duty of every member to make some written communication at every annual meeting upon some matter pertaining to the general interests of homœopathy.

Resolved, That members of the Institute who may change their place of residence are hereby requested to give notice of such change to the General Secretary.

Resolved, That individuals proposing to become members of the Institute shall subscribe their names, if present, or, if absent, the Secretary to be authorized to add such names and place of residence, to the Constitution and By-laws, previous to receiving the certificate of membership.

ADOPTED JUNE 8, 1853.

Resolved, That the members of the Institute who shall sign the certificate of an applicant for membership shall state upon the certificate the name of the medical college at which such applicant shall have graduated.

ADOPTED JUNE 8, 1854.

Resolved, That all committees appointed to report on scientific subjects, failing to report within one year after their appointment, shall be discontinued, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Resolved, That we regard the homœopathic law as co-extensive with disease, and that a resort to any other medicinal means than those pointed out by the law, *similia similibus*, is the result, in part, of the incompleteness of our materia medica, but mainly the result of a want of sufficient knowledge on the part of the physi-

cian of those remedies already possessed by our school; and not of an insufficiency of the homœopathic law.

Resolved, That the pharmaceutists of the homœopathic school be recommended to use, in the preparation of drugs by trituration, the proportion of ten grains of the drug to ninety grains of sugar of milk; and, for the sake of uniformity, to retain the numerical designation adopted by Hahnemann, and continued by the majority of homœopathic physicians.

ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1855.

Resolved, That the Institute cannot view the advertising of remedies as nostrums, or the combining of several medicines in one prescription, in any other light than as irregular practice, and subversive of the best interests of homœopathy; and that we will not tolerate in our membership one guilty of such practice.

ADOPTED JUNE 5, 1856.

Resolved, That the Proceedings of the Institute, published by the General Secretary, be withheld from all members of the Institute whose arrearages or dues shall amount to more than two dollars at the next meeting.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the usage and dignity of scientific bodies, which very properly discountenance all extraordinary efforts on the part of the members of such bodies to enhance individual interest, we, as an associated scientific body, will discountenance all like extraordinary efforts on the part of the members of this Institute; and, whenever such cases come to our knowledge well authenticated, we will sever such members from our connection, as no longer worthy of our sympathy and fellowship.

ADOPTED JUNE 4, 1857.

Resolved, That members in good standing who, from advanced age, or from other causes of honorable mention, shall retire from the practice of medicine, may retain membership, and be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Institute of Homœopathy to extend a fostering care to the homœopathic medical colleges of the United States, and exert its influence in direct-

ing students of medicine, who are seeking admission to the honors of the profession, to their halls for instruction.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy does not necessarily indorse the doctrines contained in the reports of committees by accepting and publishing such reports with the proceedings.

ADOPTED JUNE 3, 1858.

Resolved, That all papers received by the Institute, which are ordered to be placed on file, be referred to the General Secretary, to be used as he may think proper in making up his report of the proceedings of our annual meetings.

ADOPTED JUNE 2, 1859.

Resolved, That, in all publications of the Institute, whenever attenuations, dilutions or potencies are mentioned, the centesimal scale is implied, unless a different scale is expressed.

Resolved, That, in the case of such papers ordered for publication as are objectionable on account of their length, the Publishing Committee may, with the consent of the authors, abbreviate the same, or suspend the publication thereof until otherwise instructed.

Resolved, That, a collection of well-digested clinical facts being of importance to the interests of homœopathy, the members of this Institute are requested to furnish the committees appointed to report on medical subjects with an abstract of such cases of importance, occurring in their experience, as relate to any of those designated subjects; and that the publication of the same is authorized, provided it can be effected without subjecting the Institute to pecuniary responsibility.

ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1866.

Resolved, That members who are three years in arrears, and who do not pay within one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership, and their names shall be stricken from the list.

Resolved, That, while we approve the establishment of life-insurance companies which make a distinction in favor of the patrons of homœopathy, and, while we desire to encourage such organizations, nevertheless, with a view to impartiality, we hereby forbid the use of the name of the American Institute of Homœopathy in any manner calculated to advertise or promote the interests of one such company in preference to another.

ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1867.

Resolved, That, in the organization of life-insurance companies which discriminate in favor of practical homœopathists, we recognize an important instrumentality, which, by showing the superiority of homœopathic treatment, will contribute to the more rapid adoption of the principles of medical science promulgated by the illustrious Hahnemann; and that, whenever practicable, the members of this Institute will give to such organizations a united and cordial support.

ADOPTED JUNE 5, 1868.

Resolved, That, in the meetings of the Institute, the first business in order, after completion of the annual organization, shall be the presentation of reports of Bureaus and of all other scientific papers; and that the miscellaneous business shall follow the same.

XIV.

MEMBERS.

The ? denotes that the residence is doubtful; the figures show the date of membership.

Members are requested to inform the General Secretary of any change in the address of any of the members.

The following resolution, passed June, 1866, went into effect June, 1867:

Resolved, That members who are three years in arrears, and who do not pay within one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership, and their names shall be stricken from the list.

ALABAMA.

1844. Lingen, George, M.D.....Mobile.

CALIFORNIA.

1867. Albertson, J. A., M.D.....San Francisco.
1850. Clark, J. K., M.D.....Sacramento.
1858. Dinsmore, J. Pitman, M.D.....8 O'Farrell St., San Fran.
1860. Fox, John W., M.D.....San Francisco.
1859. Geary, John F., M.D.....632 Howard St., San Francisco.
1867. Poulson, Peter William, M.D..12 Montgomery St., San Fran.

CONNECTICUT.

1857. Bell, William C., M.D.....Middletown.
1867. Brown, Henry P., M.D.....Waterbury.
1867. Browne, Gardner S., M.D.....Hartford.
1859. Bulkley, Dr. William E..... .....Danbury.
1851. Dennison, Jeremiah T., M.D.....Fairfield.
1851. Foote, Charles C., M.D.....New Haven.
1850. Foote, Elial T., M.D..... ....New Haven.
1854. Green, Geo. S., M.D.....Hartford.
1867. Holcomb, N. Webster, M.D.....Farmer's Village.
1867. Knight, Elam C., M.D.....Waterbury.
1848. Norton, Lucian H., M.D.....Bridgeport.
1867. Phillips, Albert William, M.D.....Birmingham.

1849. Rodman, William W., M.D..... .New Haven.
1848. Skiff, Charles H., M.D. ....New Haven.
1858. Stone, Henry E., M.D..... .....Fairhaven.
1867. Swift, Solomon E., M.D.....Colchester.
1848. Taft, Charles A., M.D..... .....Hartford.
1867. ?Wadsworth, T. D., M.D.....Southington.
1859. Wilson, G. H., M.D.....West Meriden.

DELAWARE.

1867. Negendank, Augustus, M.D.....Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1853. Brainerd, Jehu, M.D.....Washington.
1867. Hale, Wm., M.D.....213 Penn. Ave., Washington.
1844. Piper, J. R., M.D.....382 H. St., Washington.
1867. Sonnenschmidt, C. W., M.D.....Washington.
1858. Verdi, Tullio S., M.D.. .....268 G St., Washington.

GEORGIA.

1867. Cleaveland, William L., M.D.....Atlanta.
1868. Hunt, Samuel P., M.D..... .....Augusta.
1859. Orme, F. H., M.D..... .....Savannah.

ILLINOIS.

1868. Bacmeister, Theodore, M.D.... .....Toulon.
1868. Bancroft, Walton, M.D.....La Salle.
1867. Barker, William C., M.D... .....Waukegan.
1868. Barrows, Geo. S., M.D ....Rockford.
1857. Bartlett, A. R., M.D..... Aurora.
1857. Beebe, Gaylord D., M.D.....Chicago.
1867. Bell, James S., M.D..... ....Joliet.
1867. Brooks, John B., M.D.....Geneseo.
1867. Bumstead, S. J., M.D..... Pekin.
1857. Colton, D. A., M.D.....Chicago.
1854. Cooke, N. F., M.D.....182 N. State St., Chicago.
1866. Duncan, T. Cation, M.D.....Chicago.
1868. Garvin, J. Paul, M.D.....Alton.
1865. Hale, Edwin M., M.D.....65 Twenty-second St., Chicago.
1868. Hedges, S. P., M.D.....Chicago.
1868. Hempstead, W. C. F., M.D.. .....Virden.

1857. Holt, Aaron P., M.D. ..... Lyndon.
1867. Hoyne, Temple S., M.D. ..... Chicago.
1868. Jackson, W. M., M.D. ..... Chicago.
1868. Johnson, P. E., M.D. ..... Alton.
1857. Kellogg, John L., M.D. ..... Chicago.
1865. Kneipcke, E., M.D. ..... Chicago.
1868. Loelkes, George, M.D. ..... Belleville.
1868. Lord, Frederic A., M.D. ..... Chicago.
1868. Ludlam, Edw. M. P., M.D. ..... Chicago.
1857. Ludlam, Reuben, M.D. ..... Chicago.
1868. Mann, O. H., M.D. ..... Evanston.
1867. Mason, S. R., M.D. ..... Sheffield.
1848. Miller, Adam, M.D. ..... Chicago.
1866. Mitchell, J. S., M.D. ..... 66 Randolph St., Chicago.
1867. Munsey, Barton, M.D. ..... Virden.
1867. Nute, T. Riker, M.D. ..... Chicago.
1867. Pratt, Leonard, M.D. ..... Wheaton.
1857. Shipman, Geo. E., M.D. ..... Chicago.
1846. Small, Alvin E., M.D. ..... 124 S. Clark St., Chicago.
1868. Small, Alvin E., jr. M.D. ..... 124 S. Clark St., Chicago.
1868. Small, Henry N., M.D. ..... 124 S. Clark St., Chicago.
1848. Smith, D. S., M.D. ..... Chicago.
1867. Wilbur, C. A., M.D. ..... Chicago.

INDIANA.

1867. Baer, O. P., M.D. ..... Richmond.
1868. Eggert, William, M.D. ..... Indianapolis.
1865. Holland, H. N., M.D. ..... Jeffersonville.
1853. Hutchinson, J. B., M.D. ..... Madison.
1868. Peck, Edwin H., M.D. ..... Vincennes.
1868. Whiting, Samuel C., M.D. ..... Vincennes.

IOWA.

1866. Coggswell, C. H., M.D. ..... Clinton.
1850. Foote, George F., M.D. ..... Dubuque.
1857. Guilbert, Edward A., M.D. ..... Dubuque.
1867. Hill, Robert L., M.D. ..... Dubuque.
1867. Pearson, Clement, M.D. ..... Mt. Pleasant.
1868. Seidlitz, Geo. N., M.D. ..... Keokuk.

KANSAS.

1868. Mayer, Martin, M.D.....Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY.

1860. Cushing, J. F., M.D .....Covington.
1865. Gunkle, Henry, M.D..... Newport.
1865. Haynes, J. Russ, M.D.....Newport.
1865. Hunt, W. H., M.D.... .....Covington.

LOUISIANA.

1846. Burritt, A. H., M.D..... ..... New Orleans.
1860. Holcombe, Wm. H., M.D.....229 Camp St., New Orleans.

MAINE.

1868. Bell, James B., M.D..... .....Augusta.
1846. Bradford, Richmond, M.D.....Auburn.
1846. Clark, Eliphalet, M.D..... ....Portland.
1848. Cummings, J. M., M.D.....Portland.
1847. Dodge, Moses, M.D..... .....Portland.
1859. Eaton, Hosea B., M.D..... .....Rockport.
1848. Gallupe, William, M.D..... Bangor.
1867. Hinks, E. F., M.D..... .....Thomaston.
1859. Jefferds, George P., M.D.....Bangor.
1868. Morrill, G. H., M.D.....Augusta.
1867. Payne, Frederick W., M.D.....Bath.
1844. Payne, William E., M.D.....Bath.
1858. Pulsifer, M. R., M.D.....Ellsworth.
1867. Seymour, D. E., M.D.....Calais.
1847. Shackford, Rufus, M.D..... .....Portland.
1859. Thompson, W. L., M.D.....Augusta.

MARYLAND.

1860. Buckner, Charles S., M.D.....12 Cathedral St., Baltimore.
1868. Doran, Charles R., M.D.....Hagerstown.
1852. Hammond, Milton, M.D. .....57 N. Paca St., Baltimore.
1857. Martin, Jos. Lloyd, M.D.....Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore.
1844. McManus, F. R., M.D.....27 Sharpe St., Baltimore.
1848. Middleton, J. D., M.D.....102 W. Fayette St., Baltimore
1867. Price, Elias C., M.D.....Baltimore.

1844. Schmidt, J., M.D.....96 Eutaw St., Baltimore.
1867. Shearer, Thomas, M.D.....Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1851. Abbott, Jehiel, M.D.....Westfield.
1860. Ahlborn, Henry, M.D.....76 Charles St., Boston.
1868. Alvord, Samuel, M.D.....Chicopee Falls.
1853. Angell, Henry C., M.D .....16 Beacon Street, Boston.
1867. Bailey, J. B., M.D.....Charlestown.
1868. Baird, Wm. P., M.D.....Boston.
1848. Barrows, George, M.D.....Taunton.
1859. Bellows, Albert J., M.D.....90 Springfield St., Boston.
1859. Brooks, Charles A., M.D.....Clinton.
1860. Brown, Josiah, M.D.....Lynn.
1859. Burpee, John A., M.D.....Malden.
1868. Butman, Geo. F., M.D..... 3 Dover St., Boston.
1854. Cate, Shadrach M., M.D.....Salem.
1859. Chamberlain, William B., M.D..... Worcester.
1847. Chase, Hiram L., M.D.....Cambridge.
1844. Clark, Luther, M.D.....37 Pinckney St., Boston.
1854. Clarke, Henry B., M.D.....New Bedford.
1859. Clarke, John L., M.D.....Fall River.
1851. Collins, H. A., M.D.....Springfield.
1859. Cullis, Charles, M.D.....18 Ashburton Place, Boston.
1867. Cushing, Alvin M., M.D.....Lynn.
1859. De Gersdorff, B., M.D..... 58 Pinckney St., Boston.
1859. Dennett, George Wm., M.D.....South Framingham.
1859. Farnsworth, Charles H., M.D.....E. Cambridge.
1844. Fuller, Milton, M.D.....35 Essex St., Boston.
1859. Gale, Stephen M., M.D .....Newburyport.
1851. Gambell, W. P., M.D.....2 Rutland St., Boston.
1847. Geist, C. F.....2 Franklin Square, Boston.
1844 Gregg, Samuel, M.D.....35 Howard St., Boston.
1867. Harding, Evan B., M.D.....Northampton.
1859. Harding, Wm. F., M.D.....Greenfield.
1859. Harris, John T., M.D.....Roxbury.
1867. Hedenberg, James, M.D.....Medford.
1867. Hemenway, Horace P., M.D.....E. Somerville.
1846. Holt, Daniel, M.D.....Lowell.

1868. Hunt, David, jr., M.D .....Worcester.
1859. Johnson, Daniel A., M.D..... .....Chelsea.
1854. Jones, Elijah U., M.D.....Taunton.
1865. Krebs, Francis H., M.D.....63 Chauncy St., Boston.
1867. Lewis, William H., M.D ....36 Newton St., Boston.
1858. Lougee, Wm. H., M.D.....Lawrence.
1858. Macfarland, Lafayette, M D..1492 Washington St., Boston.
1859. Matthes, G. Felix, M.D.....New Bedford.
1858. Morrill, Ezekiel, M.D.....Salem.
1867. Morrill, Henry B., M.D.....58 Beach St., Boston.
1867. Morse, Nathan R., M.D..... .....Salem.
1859. Neilson, James C., M.D.....Charlestown.
1859. Nichols, Lemuel B., M.D.....102 Main St., Worcester.
1867. Osborne, James H., M.D... .....Newton Corner.
1868. Packard, Liberty D., M.D.....So. Boston.
1853. Paine, Joseph P., M.D.....659 Shawmut Av., Boston.
1856. Palmer, Frederick N., M.D..... ..Newton Corner.
1860. Payne, James H., M.D.....1262 Washington St., Boston.
1851. Pearson, William, M.D.....S. Hadley Falls.
1868. Pease, Giles M., M.D..... .....Boston.
1867. Pike, Joseph G. W., M.D.....103 Camden St., Boston.
1848. Russell, George, M.D.....14 Lynde St., Boston.
1859. Sanders, Orren S., M.D.....11 Bowdoin St., Boston.
1847. Sawyer, B. E., M.D.....Haverhill.
1867. Scales, Edward P., M.D.....Newton Corner.
1859. Scales, Thomas S., M.D..... .....Woburn.
1867. Shattuck, Henry P., M.D.....645 Washington St., Boston.
1859. Sherman, John H., M.D..... ....Middleborough.
1854. Sisson, Edward R., M.D..... ...New Bedford.
1867. Sisson, William H H., M.D.....New Bedford.
1859. Spencer, Charles L., M.D.....New Bedford.
1868. Squier, A. F., M.D..... 664 Washington St., Boston.
1844. Swazey, George W., M.D..... ..... Springfield.
1853. Talbot, I. Tisdale, M.D.....31 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
1847. Thayer, David, M.D..... ..58 Beach St., Boston.
1858. Turner, John, M.D.....725 Tremont St., Boston.
1854. Walker, Charles H., M.D.....Chelsea.
1844. Weld, C. M., M.D..... .....Jamaica Plain.
1859. Wesselhoeft, Conrad, M.D....57 Chauncy Street, Boston.
1859. Wesselhoeft, Wm. P., M.D.....42 Chauncy St., Boston.

1854. Wilder, Daniel, M.D.....New Bedford.
1859. Woodbury, John Harvey, M.D....58 Temple St., Boston.
1868. Woods, J. U., M.D.....Holyoke.
1868. Woodvine, D. G., M.D.....733 Tremont St., Boston.

MINNESOTA.

1860. Alley, James T., M.D.....St. Paul.
1857. Hatch, Philo L., M.D.....Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

1868. Davis, F. A. W., M.D.....Natchez.

MICHIGAN.

1868. Calvert, William J., M.D.....Ann Arbor.
1867. Craig, J. D., M.D.....Niles.
1867. Drake, E. H., M.D.....Detroit.
1857. Harris, Charles Taylor, M.D.....Ann Arbor.
1846. Hempel, Charles J., M.D.....Grand Rapids.
1866. Lodge, Edwin A., M.D.....51 Wayne St., Detroit.
1854. Pomeroy, Thomas F., M.D.....Congress St., Detroit.
1860. Reed, Jacob, jr., M.D.....Grand Rapids.
1867. Rice, Nathaniel B., M.D.....East Saginaw.
1853. Walker, A., M.D.....Pontiac.
1857. Woodruff, Francis, M.D.....Ann Arbor.

MISSOURI.

1868. Bristol, Bennett J., M.D.....Webster Groves.
1868. Chase, Henry S., M.D.....St. Louis.
1866. Comstock, T. G., M.D..14th St. and Wash. Av., St. Louis.
1867. Foster, Wm. D., M.D.....Hannibal.
1867. Franklin, E. C., M.D.....St. Louis.
1865. Frost, James H. P., M.D.....St. Louis.
1868. Gunderlach, Charles H., M.D.....St. Louis.
1866. Hartmann, J., M.D.....413 N. Eleventh St., St. Louis.
1853. Helmuth, Wm. T., M.D..... 1418 Wash. Ave., St. Louis.
1868. Luyties, D. R., M.D.....St. Louis.
1868. Nibelung, Chas. H., M.D.....St. Louis.
1868. Parsons, Scott B., M.D.....St. Louis.
1868. Phelan, R. A., M.D.....St. Louis.
1867. Skeels, A. P., M.D.....St. Louis.

1868. Temple, John T., M.D.....St. Louis.
1868. Tirrell, N. D., M.D.....St. Louis.
1868. Vastine, Chas., M.D.....St. Louis.
1868. Vastine, Thos. J., M.D.....St. Louis.

NEBRASKA.

1860. Wood, O. S., M.D.....Omaha.
1853. Wright, A. S., M.D.....Omaha.

NEVADA.

1859. Wild, Edward A., M.D.....Austin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1868. Gallinger, Jacob H., M.D.....Concord.
1847. Hinds, W. H. H., M.D.....Milford.
1846. Morrill, Alpheus, M.D.....Concord.
1866. Morrill, Shadrach C., M.D.....Concord.
1847. Peterson, James, M.D.....Weare.
1867. Whittle, James Peterson, M.D.....Weare.
1847. Whittle, Joshua F., M.D.....Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

1846. Annin, J. D., M.D.....Newark.
1867. Bailey, George W., M.D.....Elizabeth.
1845. Boardman, J. C., M.D.....Trenton.
1867. Bowen, Eleazer, M.D.....Jersey City.
1867. Bowen, Horace, M.D.....Jersey City.
1860. Clay, G. B. L., M.D.....Moorestown.
1867. Fairbanks, John N., M.D.....Hightstown.
1867. Fish, Chas. F., M.D.....Newark.
1849. Gardiner, Daniel R., M.D.....Woodbury.
1866. Homer, H., M.D.....Plainfield.
1867. Hunt, Henry F., M.D.....Camden.
1868. Jones, S. A., M.D.....Englewood.
1867. Kirkpatrick, Alexander, M.D.....Burlington.
1867. Macomber, Addison P., M.D.....Hackensack.
1867. McNeil, Daniel, M.D.....Hudson City.
1867. Mandeville, F. B., M.D.....Newark.
1860. Moore, Joseph, M.D.....Bridgeton.
1867. Nichols, Frank, M.D.....Hoboken.
1844. Paine, John A., M.D.....Newark.

1846. Rhees, Morgan J., M.D..... .....Mount Holly.
1868. Tibbles, Geo. N., M.D... ..... .Hudson City.
1867. Tompkins, Silas B., M.D.....Newark.
1844. Ward, Isaac M., M.D... .....Newark.
1844. Ward, Walter, M.D..... .....Mount Holly.
1867. Webb, E. Cook, M.D.....Orange.
1853. Wilkinson, Ross M., M.D.....97 E. State St., Trenton.
1865. Wilson, Pusey, M.D..... Moorestown.
1858. Youlin, John J., M.D.....130 Grove Street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

1866. Allen, Timothy F., M.D....105 Fourth Avenue, New York.
1867. Andrews, Joel R., M.D..52 W. Twenty-ninth St.,New York.
1867. Avery, Henry N., M.D.....Poughkeepsie.
1857. Baldwin, Jared G., M.D. 22 E. Twenty-fourth St., N. York.
1844. Ball, Alonzo S., M.D.....43 W. Eleventh St., New York.
1866. Baner, Wm. J., M.D..Fourth Av. and Nineteenth St., N. Y.
1844. Barlow, Samuel B., M.D...55 E. Twenty-first St., N. York.
1867. Bartlett, Edward G., M.D... 80 W. Eleventh St., N. York.
1847. Baxter, William, M.D..... ..... Wappinger's Falls.
1846. Bayard, Edward, M.D.....6 W. Fourteenth St., New York.
1867. Bayliss, B. L. B., M.D..... .....Astoria.
1859. Beakley, Henry, M.D.....Peekskill.
1848. Beakley, Jacob, M.D...Grammercy Park House, New York.
1846. Belcher, George E., M.D..43 E. Twenty-first St., New York.
1867. Benedict, Harris S., M.D..... .....Corning.
1846. Bennet, Hilem, M.D... ..... Rochester.
1865. Benson, P. Oscar C., M.D..... .....Skaneateles.
1858. Berghaus, Julius M., M.D....49 West 24th St., New York.
1854. Bigelow, Franklin, M.D.....102 S. Salina St., Syracuse.
1854. Bigelow, J. G., M.D..... ....Syracuse.
1866. Billings, George H., M.D.....7 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.
1854. Bishop, D. F., M.D.....Lockport.
1853. Bissell, Arthur F., M.D.....157 Maiden Lane, New York.
1867. Blakelock, Ralph, M.D..410 W. Twenty-fourth St., New York.
1854. Blanchard, Henry C., M.D... . ...Buffalo.
1844. Bowers, Benjamin F., M.D....23 E. Twentieth St., New York.
1866. Boyce, C. William, M.D..... .....Auburn.
1860. Bradford, F. Standish, M.D....108 Fourth Av., New York.
1867. Brey, Julius C., M.D..... .. ..New York.

1867. Brink, William, M.D....55 E. Twenty-first St., New York.
1867. Brown, Edward V., M.D.....Tarrytown.
1867. Brown, Titus L., M.D.....Binghamton.
1855. Bryant, Joel, M.D.....31 Smith St., Brooklyn.
1867. Bryant, Melville, M.D.....31 Smith St., Brooklyn.
1856. Bull, A. T., M.D.....Buffalo.
1868. Burchard, J. Gregg, M.D.. .... .Peekskill.
1867. Burdick, Stephen P., M.D.....303 W. 34th St., New York.
1848. Burke, A. C., M.D.....142 Union St., Brooklyn.
1867. Burnett, Benajah J., jr., M.D..... .....Mount Vernon.
1867. Campbell, C. E., M.D. .....19 Second Ave., New York.
1844. Cator, H. Hull, M.D..... .....Kingston.
1867. Cetlinski, Beloit, M.D .....101 E. Twelfth St., New York.
1845. Clary, Lyman, M.D..... .....Syracuse.
1852. Clements, Zina, M.D .....Saratoga.
1867. Comstock, Albert L., M.D.....Mount Kisco.
1848. Cook, Abijah P., M.D..... Hudson.
1867. Cook, E. G., M.D..... ....Buffalo.
1867. Cook, Elliot L., M.D..... ..... .Buffalo.
1850. Cook, Simeon A., M.D.....Troy.
1855. Dake, C. A., M.D... ....Albion.
1847. Dake, C. M., M.D..... .... .Rochester.
1860. Dake, Jabez W., M.D.....Albion.
1868. Dayfoot, Herbert M., M.D..... .....Mt. Morris.
1848. Donovon, Thomas W., M.D.....Quarantine, Staten Island.
1867. Dowling, John W., M.D...58 W. Twenty-fifth St., New York.
1860. Dunham, Carroll, M.D....68 E. Twelfth Street, New York.
1867. Ermentraut, John P., M.D..194 Seventh Street, New York.
1857. Ellis, John, M.D....263 W. Fifty-fourth Street, New York.
1867. Evans, Jos. T., M.D....27 E. Thirty-first St., New York.
1867. Everitt, Daniel L., M.D.....29 Madison St., Brooklyn.
1867. Fanning, Thomas C., M.D.....Tarrytown.
1867 Fellows, H. Barton, M.D.....Aurora.
1868. Finch, Edwin W., M.D.....New Rochelle.
1855. Fincke, B., M.D .....92 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
1867. Fiske, W. M. L., M.D.... .....Rochester.
1867. Flagg, Levi W., M.D.....Yonkers.
1858. Freeman, W., M.D...43 W. Twenty-fourth St., New York.
1858. Freligh, Martin, M.D.....128 Ninth Street, New York.
1858. Füllgraff, Otto, M.D.....41 E. Fifteenth St., New York.

1865. Garside, W. B., M.D...Greene Av. and Hall St., Brooklyn.
1867. Goodwin, Thomas S., M.D..Port Richmond, Staten Island.
1844. Gray, John F., M.D.....38 E. Twentieth St., New York.
1855. Gregg, Rollin R., M.D.,.....237 Washington St., Buffalo.
1848. Guernsey, Egbert, M.D..18 W. Twenty-third St., New York.
1847. Guy, Samuel S., M.D.....New York.
1859. Hall, Geo. A., M.D.....Westfield.
1846. Hallock, Lewis, M.D.....92 Madison Ave., New York.
1847. Hamilton, O. D., M.D.....Mount Morris.
1868. Hasbrouck, Stephen, M.D.....New York.
1867. Hawks, John, M.D..... .....20 Jefferson St., Brooklyn.
1858. Hawley, L. B., M.D..... ... .Waverley.
~~1867. Heurtley, Walter R., M.D.....~~ .....~~Newburgh.~~
1867. Hitchcock, H. M., M.D..22 E. Twenty-fourth St., New York.
1867. Hocking, Wm. F., M.D.....Washington Heights.
1858. Hofman, Ernst F., M.D.....40 E. Thirtieth St., New York.
1867. Holtby, Jabez B., M.D...E. Twenty-second St., New York.
1867. Hornby, John, M.D.....Poughkeepsie.
1866. Horwitz, William, M.D..... .....New York.
1858. Hotchkiss, J. T., M.D.....Monroe.
1859. Houghton, H. A., M.D.....Keeseville.
1867. Houghton, Henry C., M.D.....P. O. Box 4700, New York.
1846. Hull, A. Cooke, M.D.....105 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.
1867. Hund, H. B., M.D.....23 Hester St., New York.
1867. Hunt, F. W., M.D.....New York.
1867. Ingalls, F. W., M.D.....Kingston.
1867. Jayne, DeWitt C., M.D.....Florida.
1867. Jones, Henry C., M.D.....Mount Vernon.
1853. Joslin, Benj. F., M.D..52 W. Twenty-ninth St., New York.
1867. Keep, J. Lester, M.D.Cor. Gates & Vandb'lt Avs., Brooklyn.
1848. Keep, Lester, M.D..Cor. Gates & Vand'b'lt Avs., Brooklyn.
1858. Kellogg, Edwin M., M.D..21 E. Twentieth St., New York.
1853. Kenyon, L. M., M.D.....86 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo.
1844. Kimball, David S., M.D..... ...Sackett's Harbor.
1867. Kuhn, Carl W., M.D.....59 Bond St., New York.
1867. Liebold, C. Theo., M.D..57 E. Twenty-first St., New York.
1867. Lilienthal, S., M.D....230 W. Twenty-fifth St., New York.
1846. Lovejoy, Ezekiel, M.D.....Owego.
1867. Lowry, Charles, M.D.....Greenwich.
1844. Mairs, James, M.D...43 W. Twenty-fourth St., New York.

1848. Marcy, Erastus E., M.D.....26 E. Twenty-second St., N. Y.
1866. McMurray, Robert, M.D...192 Second Avenue, New York.
1867. Millard, Henry B., M.D....7 E. Twenty-seventh St., N. Y.
1867. Miller, R. E., M.D..... Oxford.
1858. Minton, Henry, M.D.....138 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
1868. Mitchell, Geo. B. I., M.D.....New York.
1866. Mitchell, John J., M.D....955 Second Avenue, New York.
1867. Mitchell, J. W., M.D...19 W. Twenty-first St., New York.
1867. Moffat, Reuben C., M.D.....Brooklyn.
1867. Montanye, William D. S., M.D .....Rondout.
1855. Morgan, A. R., M.D..... ..Syracuse.
1858. Morrill, Henry E., M.D.....88 Orange St., Brooklyn.
1848. Munger, Erastus A., M.D..... ....Waterville.
1856. Ormes, Cornelius, M.D.....Jamestown.
1844. Paine, Henry D., M.D.....229 Fifth Ave., New York.
1850. Paine, Horace M., M.D.....104 State St., Albany.
1848. Palmer, Miles W., M.D..235 E. Eighteenth St., New York.
1867. Pearsall, S. I., M.D..... .....Saratoga Springs.
1858. Perrine, W. L. R., M.D..... 83 Montague St., Brooklyn.
1867 Pratt, William M., M.D.....218 E. Broadway, New York.
1854. Randel, William H., M.D..... ..... Albany.
1848. Raymond, Jonas C., M.D.....252 Genesee St., Utica.
1847. Richardson, E. T., M.D.....87 Montague St., Brooklyn.
1844. Robinson, Horatio, M.D.....Auburn.
1858. Rosman, John G., M.D.....60 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.
1867. Seeley, N. R., M.D.....Elmira.
1867. Shaffer, Levi, M.D... .....Kingston.
1859. Shattuck, Alvin, M.D.....41 S. Division St., Buffalo.
1853. Skiles, F. W., M.D.....86 Clinton St., Brooklyn.
1867. Sloan, Henry N., M.D.....Binghamton.
1866. Smith, Daniel D., M.D..... .....Spring Valley.
1860. Smith, Henry M., M.D.....105 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.
1860. Smith, Thomas Franklin, M.D..128th St., near 4th Av., N. Y.
1867. Sommer, Gustave Justus Moritz, M.D.....East New York.
1868. Southwick, T. E., M.D.....Ogdensburg.
1850. Springsteed, David, M.D..... Albany.
1865. Sumner, Charles, M.D.....Rochester.
1867. Swan, Samuel, M.D....13 W. Thirty-eighth St., New York.
1867. Thompson, J. H., M.D.....46 Union Square, New York.
1867. Thompson, Virgil, M.D.....41 Barrow St., New York.

1856. Ward, John A., M.D.....20 East 21st St., New York.
1857. Ward, Joseph B., M.D...Cor. Bedf'd Av. & B'way, Brooklyn.
1848. Warner, Lewis T., M.D...39 E. Nineteenth St., New York.
1854. Watson, William H., M.D.....270 Genesee St., Utica.
1848. Wells, Lucien B., M.D.....225 Genesee St., Utica.
1844. Wells, P. P., M.D.....84 Clinton St., Brooklyn.
1858. West, Edwin, M.D....42 W. Washington Place, New York.
1866. Wetmore, John M., M.D. 43 E. Twenty-first St., New York.
1867. White, J. Ralsey, M.D.....1915 Third Av., New York.
1860. White, Theodore C., M.D..... .....Rochester.
1867. White, W. Hanford, M.D..26 E. Twenty-second St., N. Y.
1855. Wilder, Louis de V., M.D.....82 W. 29th St., New York.
1858. Wright, Albert, M.D...Cor. Bedf'd Av. & B'way, Brooklyn.
1867. Wright, Wm., M.D..... ..84 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1860. Freeman, Wm. E., M.D.... ....Wilmington.

OHIO.

1853. Barnes, George W., M.D..... .....Cleveland.
1868. Baxter, H. H., M.D..... .....Columbus.
1865. Beckwith, D. H., M.D.....Cleveland.
1857. Beckwith, Seth R., M.D.. ... .Cleveland.
1868. Biggar, Hamilton F., M.D.....Cleveland.
1850. Bigler, G. W., M.D..... .....Cincinnati.
1865. Bradford, T. C., M.D.....170 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati.
1865. Bronson, Charles C., M.D..... .....Cincinnati.
1865. Caldwell, S. N., M.D..... ....Piqua.
1865. Coffeen, J. Q. A., M.D..... .....Springdale.
1865. Cropper, Charles, M.D.....Cincinnati.
1852. Dake, Jabez P., M.D..... .....Salem.
1865. Ehrman, A. H., M.D....46 W. Seventh Street, Cincinnati.
1846. Ehrman, Benjamin, M.D....46 W. Seventh St., Cincinnati.
1849. Ehrman, C., M.D..... ... .Cincinnati.
1846. Ehrman, F., M.D.....87 W. Seventh Street, Cincinnati.
1865. Fuller, James M., M.D.....253 Richmond St., Cincinnati.
1866. Graham, Wm. G., M.D.....Canton.
1865. Harpell, J., M.D.....426 John St., Cincinnati.
1865. Hartshorn, D. W., M.D.....Cincinnati.
1865. Hunt, James G., M.D.....100 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati.

1868. Hunter, A. O., M.D. .....Mansfield.
1853. Johnson, J. M., M.D.....Cleveland.
1866. Keyes, A. E., M.D.....Ravenna.
1865. Lynde, Robert R., M.D.....Cincinnati.
1865. Owens, William, M.D .. ..Cincinnati.
1853. Parks, Jesse M., M.D.....Hamilton.
1844. Pulte, Joseph H., M.D... ..... .Cincinnati.
1865. Rush, R. B., M.D.....120 Main St., Salem.
1860. Sanders, John C., M.D.....Cleveland.
1868. Schneider, N., M.D.....Cleveland.
1846. Shepard, A., M.D..... Glendale.
1860. Thomas, E. B., M.D.....119 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati.
1853. Turrill, M. Y., M.D..... .....Cleveland.
1866. Verdi, Ciro S., M.D.....17 Monument Sq., Cleveland.
1865. Webster, W., M.D .....127 Main St., Dayton.
1867. Wheeler, Alexander W., M.D .....Cleveland.
1865. Wilson, T. P., M.D.....Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1858. Ashton, A. H., M.D.....730 S. Tenth Street, Philadelphia.
1866. Barnaby, J. E., M.D.....Allegheny City.
1846. Belt, R. G., M.D.....Philadelphia.
1846. Berens, Bernard, M.D.....909 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
1846. Berens, Joseph, M.D....513 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.
1865. Blakely, William J., M.D.....Benzinger, Elk Co.
1865. Boericke, F. E., M.D.....635 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
1866. Borland, W. C., M.D.....Pittsburg.
1860. Brooks, Silas S., M.D ...140 N. Twelfth St., Philadelphia.
1867. Bunting, Thomas C., M.D.....Mauch Chunk.
1854. Burgher, J. C., M.D..... .....332 Penn St., Pittsburg.
1865. Childs, W. R., M.D.....208 Penn St., Pittsburg.
1866. Cook, William H., M.D.....Carlisle.
1866. Cooper, Frank B., M.D.....Allegheny City.
1866. Cooper, J. F., M.D..... .....Allegheny City.
1856. Côtè, Marcellin, M.D..... ..284 Penn St., Pittsburg.
1865. Cowley, David, M.D.....298 Penn St., Pittsburg.
1866. Dake, B. F., M.D.....300 Penn St., Pittsburg.
1844. Detwiller, H., M.D..... ....Easton.
1858. Detwiller, J. J., M.D.....Easton.
1866. Earheart, J. R., M.D..125 N. Seventeenth St., Philadelphia.

1866. Faulkner, R., M.D.....Erie.
1866. Foster, G. S., M.D..... .....Allegheny City.
1866. Friese, M., M.D .....Harrisburg.
1846. Gardiner, Richard, M.D...526 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
1846. Guernsey, Henry N., M.D.....1423 Chestnut St., Phila.
1852. Guernsey, Wm. F., M.D.....4430 Frankford Ave., Phila.
1867. Gumpert, B. B., M.D. Cor. Frank' and Parrish Sts., Phila.
1846. Helmuth, Wm. S., M.D....312 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia.
1844. Hering, Constantine, M.D.....112 N. Twelfth St., Phila.
1856. Herron, James A., M.D.....12 Smithfield St., Pittsburg.
1865. Hewitt, Thomas, M.D.....Allegheny City.
1854. Hofman, H. H., M.D.....216 Penn St., Pittsburg.
1854. Houard, John G., M.D.....402 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.
1859. James, Bushrod W., M.D....609 N. 18th St., Philadelphia.
1846. James, D., M.D.....1013 Green Street, Philadelphia.
1846. James, Isaac, M.D... .....Bustleton.
1866. James, J. E., M.D.....1013 Greene Street, Philadelphia.
1844. Jeanes, Jacob, M.D.....519 Vine Street, Philadelphia.
1858. Jones, Joseph E., M.D..... .....West Chester.
1860. Johnson, Isaac D., M.D.....Kennet Square.
1848. Koch, A. W., M.D.....118 N. Twelfth St., Philadelphia.
1868. Koch, Richard, M.D.....Philadelphia.
1866. Lee, C. H., M.D.....Tarentum.
1860. Lee, J. K., M.D....S. W. cor. 38th & Chestnut Sts., Phila.
1845. Lippe, Adolph, M.D... ...1204 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
1866. Logee, H. M., M.D..... .....Linesville.
1868. Macfarlan, Malcolm, M.D.....Philadelphia.
1860. Malin, John, M.D.....4847 Main St., Germantown.
1866. Marsden, J. H., M.D.....York Springs.
1868. Martin, H. N., M.D.....630 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
1868. Marvin, C. H., M.D.....Philadelphia.
1860. McClatchey, Robert J., M.D.....916 N. Tenth St., Phila.
1867. McClelland, J. H., M.D... ..... .Pittsburg.
1860. McLeod, G. J., M.D.....3905 Locust Street, Philadelphia.
1860. Moore, Thomas, M.D .....Germantown.
1867. Morgan, John C., M.D..... Philadelphia.
1844. Neidhard, Charles, M.D.....1020 Arch St., Philadelphia.
1866. Preston, Coates, M.D..... .....Chester.
1865. Rankin, J. S., M.D .....105 Fifth St., Pittsburg.
1860. Reading, Edward, M.D.....Hatborough.

1848. Reading, J. R., M.D.. ....Somerton.
1857. Reed, William A., M.D.....123 N. Eleventh St., Phila.
1866. Richards, J. C., M.D.....Lock Haven.
1866. Rousseau, L. M., M.D.....294 Penn St., Pittsburg.
1866. Smedley, Robert C., M.D.....West Chester.
1867. Smith, William H., M.D.....815 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
1860. Starkey, George R., M.D.....1713 Arch St., Philadelphia.
1846. Stevens, C. A., M.D.....Scranton.
1852. Stevenson, T. Collins, M.D.....Carlisle.
1866. Stewart, Jacob, M.D.....Sharpsburg.
1866. Townsend, E. W., M.D.....Greensburg.
1860. Trites, David T., M.D.....Manayunk.
1867. Ure, Walter, M.D..... ....Allegheny City.
1848. Vinal, L. G., M.D.....958 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia.
1865. Wallace, M. W., M.D.....Allegheny City.
1866. Werder, Max, M.D..... ... Johnstown.
1867. Willard, L. H., M.D.....Allegheny City.
1844. Williamson, Walter, M.D..Cor. 11th & Filbert Sts., Phila.
1857. Williamson, Walter M., M.D..Cor. 11th & Filbert Sts., Phil.
1867. Wood, Henry C., M.D.... .....West Chester.
1854. Wood, J. B., M.D.....West Chester.
1867. Zantzinger, Alfred, M.D.....300 South Tenth St., Phila.

RHODE ISLAND.

1846. Barrows, Ira, M.D....Cor. Wash. & Mathewson Sts., Prov.
1868. Budlong, John C., M.D.....Centredale.
1846. Clarke, Peleg, M.D.....21 Sutton St., Providence.
1847. DeWolfe, John J., M.D. .....Providence.
1844. Manchester, Charles F., M.D.....29 Mills St., Pawtucket.
1867. Sawin, Isaac W., M.D..... :.....Centredale.
1856. Stevens, Grenville S., M.D.....Providence.

TENNESSEE.

1866. Sheffield, H., M.D.....139 Broad Street, Nashville.

TEXAS.

1868. Angell, Edwin P., M.D.....Galveston.

VERMONT.

1867. Currier, C. B., M.D.....Middlebury.

1859. Sparhawk, George E. E., M.D..... .....Gaysville.
1865. Woodhouse, Charles, M.D..... .....Rutland.

WISCONSIN.

1847. Douglas, J. S., M.D.....Milwaukee.
1855. Gray, A. W., M.D.....Milwaukee.
1857. Ober, L. E., M.D.....La Crosse.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1867. Wesselhoeft, Walter, M.D.....Halifax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1859. Munde, Charles, M.D.....Würzburg, Germany.
1858. Wackerbarth, T. von, M.D.....Germany.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

1868. Moore, John, M.D.....Liverpool, Eng.

XV.

DECEASED MEMBERS,

JUNE 1, 1868.

Members are requested to send to the General Secretary information which will enable him to fill the blank spaces; also the age, and date of decease of any members who have died during the past year.

Adm'd.	NAMES.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
1846.	Adams, Henry, M.D.	Cohoes, N.Y.		
1846.	Anderson, M., M.D.	Philadelphia.	April 18, 1855.	57
1846.	Andrews, J. R., M.D.	Camden, N. J.	Feb. 19, 1864.	46
1846.	Atwood, M., M.D.	Francist'n,N.H.	April 28, 1850.	49
1847.	Baker, George, M.D.	Chelsea, Mass.	Dec. 25, 1852.	56
1858.	Baker, Joseph C., M.D.	Middleboro', Ms.	Feb. 23, 1865.	50
1848.	Beard, D. H., M.D.	Troy, N.Y.		
1847.	Bell, H. W., M.D.	Peekskill. N. Y.	July, 1863.	63
1846.	Belt, R. G., M.D.	Woonsocket, R.I.		
1865.	Birnstill, Joseph, M.D.	Newton Cor. Ms.	Feb. 16, 1867.	56
1865.	Blackburn, G. S., M.D.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 21, 1866.	26
1845.	Bloss, Richard, M.D.	Troy, N.Y.	Sept. 3, 1863.	65
1846.	Bolles, Rich'd M., M.D.	New York.	Aug. 9, 1865.	68
1848.	Brown, Joseph R., M.D.	Galveston, Texas.		
1844.	Bryan, Rich'd S., M.D.	Troy, N.Y.	March 5, 1860.	64
1854.	Bryant, Chas. G., M.D.	San Fran., Cal.		
1844.	Channing, Wm., M.D.	New York.	1854.	
1859.	Church, Wm. I., M.D.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 29, 1862.	35
1847.	Colby, Isaac, M.D.	Concord, N.H.	June 29, 1866.	73
1844.	Cook, George W., M.D.	New York.	Oct. 1, 1849.	
1847.	Cox, George, M.D.	Williamsb'g, N.Y.	Nov. 11, 1853.	58

1852.	Coxe, J. R., jr., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 11,	1863.	65
1852.	Coxe, L. Lewis, M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 28,	1866.	29
1846.	Crittenden, Dr. J.,	Morristown, N.J.			
1852.	Crocker, Isaac S., M.D.	Providence, R.I.	Oct. 26,	1866.	38
1846.	Crosby, Dr. Eliakim,	Green Bay, Wis.	Sept. 2,	1854.	70
1854.	Darling, Chas. B., M.D.	Lyndon, Vt.	June 10,	1860.	41
1852.	Duffield, Henry, M.D.	Oxford, Pa.	Dec. 5,	1865.	65
1845.	Esrey, W. P., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 28,	1854.	39
1844.	Flagg, Josiah F., M.D.	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 20,	1853.	64
1866.	Foster, George S., M.D.	Allegheny City, Pa.			
1846.	Freeman, Alfred, M.D.	New York.	March 8,	1861.	67
1844.	Freytag, Eberhard, M.D.	Bethlehem, Pa.	March 14,	1846.	82
1846.	Gardiner, Wm. A., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 29,	1863.	39
1846.	Gilbert, James B., M.D.	Savannah, Ga.			
1857.	Giles, Albert, M.D.	Racine, Wis.	June 7,	1862.	53
1844.	Gosewisch, J. C., M.D.	Wilmington, Del.	May 11,	1854.	46
1847.	Graves, S. W., M.D.	Chicago, Ill.	July 6,	1854.	35
1844.	Hale, Eben, M.D.	Boston, Mass.	Aug. 2,	1847.	38
1846.	Harris, Dr. Zina H.	New York.	April 30,	1859.	
1865.	Harvey, J. R., M.D.	Allegheny City, Pa.	July 7,	1866.	34
1847.	Herrick, Israel, M.D.	Lyndeboro', N.H.	Feb. 18,	1866.	71
1850.	Hoppin, Wash., M.D.	Providence, R.I.	April 1,	1867.	40
1856.	Horton, Freeman, M.D.	Weare, N.H.	March 3,	1861.	45
1844.	Hull, A. Gerald, M.D.	New York.	April 25,	1859.	49
1844.	Humphreys, E., M.D.	Utica, N.Y.	March 14,	1848.	63
1844.	Ingalls, Wm., M.D.	Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 8,	1857.	82
1844.	Janney, Daniel, M.D.	Purcell's Store, Va.	Oct. 13,	1859.	67
1844.	Joslin, Benj. F., M.D.	New York.	Dec. 31,	1861.	65
1846.	Kern, B. F., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.			
1858.	Kirk, Isaac E., M.D.	Hudson, N.Y.	Aug. 17,	1859.	27
1846.	Leon, Alexis, M.D.	New York.	Sept. 2,	1866.	49
1848.	Loomis, J. G., M.D	Philadephia.	Oct. 25,	1853.	42
1853.	Macy, Benj. C., M.D.	Dobbs'Ferry, N.Y.	Sept. 16,	1864.	55

1867.	Mathews, M. M., M.D.	Rochester, N.Y.	Nov. 23, 1867.	
1846.	Matthews, C. B., M.D.	Phila., Pa.	May 27, 1851.	50
1856.	McAllester, J. M., M.D.	Phila., Pa.		
1856.	McManus, F. S., M.D.	Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 20, 1857.	25
1844.	Merrill, J., M.D.	Portland, Me.	June 7, 1855.	78
1851.	Metcalf, J. W., M.D.	New York.	April 14, 1856.	39
1847.	Middleton, R. S., M.D.	Philadelphia.		
1852.	Miller, Thomas, M.D.	Steubenville, O.	Nov. 21, 1867.	70
1848.	Moore, John, M.D.	Burlington, Vt.	1867.	
1859.	Nichols, John S., M.D.	Woonsocket, R.I.	Jan. 15, 1862.	36
1850.	Ober, Benjamin, M.D.	San Fran., Cal.,	May 14, 1867.	67
1847.	Osgood, David, M.D.	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 23, 1863.	69
1847.	Parker, H. C., M.D.	M'chester, N.H.	Dec. 8, 1861.	48
1844.	Payne, John, M.D.	Belfast, Me.	Oct. 7, 1857.	56
1847.	Payne, L. V., M.D.	Belfast, Me.	July 8, 1853.	29
1845.	Peak, Dr. Jesse M.	Cooperstown, N.Y.		
1850.	Peck, William, M.D.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 3, 1857.	
1858.	Perkins, R. G., M.D.	Charleston, S.C.	Aug., 1861.	
1857.	Pitney, Aaron, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.	April 7, 1865.	
1844.	Quin, James M., M.D.	New York.	March 27, 1868.	
1852.	Randal, John M., M.D.	Chesapeake, Md.	July 13, 1858.	27
1844.	Rea, Albus, M.D.,	Portland, Me.	Oct. 14, 1848.	50
1848.	Reichelm, G., M.D.	Philadelphia.	Nov. 22, 1861.	60
1856.	Roberts, E. W., M.D.,	Harrisburg, Pa.	Nov. 10, 1865.	58
1847.	Roberts, Dr. J.	Vassalboro'. Me.	Mar. 15, 1856.	72
1848.	Roche, M. B., M.D.	NewBedford, Ms.	July 2, 1862.	73
1852.	Rosa, Lemuel K., M.D.	Painesville, O.	Feb. 29, 1853.	27
1845.	Rosa, Storm, M.D.	Painesville, O.	May 3, 1864.	73
1845.	Rosman, R., M.D.	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Dec. 25, 1859.	54
1848.	Royston, T. P., M.D.	Lockport, N.Y.	1852.	
1860.	Samson, C. M., M.D.	Brooklyn, N.Y.	1862.	
1854.	Sanborn, B., M.D.	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Oct. 4, 1867.	67
1859.	Saunders, C. T., M.D.	Waltham, Mass.	Jan. 4, 1862.	29
1846.	Schuè, John, M.D.	Hartford, Conn.	Sept., 1856.	

1846.	Schwartz, Dr. G.	Philadelphia.	April 28, 1863.	67
1854.	Sheek, J. F., M.D.	Philadelphia.	Jan. 31, 1858.	
1845.	Sherrill, H., M.D.	New York.	Jan. 16, 1866.	82
1860.	Smith, J. W., jr., M.D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.		
1845.	Snow, R. A., M.D.	New York.	Oct. 4, 1849.	
1846.	Stansbury, R.M., M.D.	Sacramento, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1850.	43
1848.	Stebbins, N., M.D.	Medina, N. Y.		
1860.	Stehman, J. G., M.D.	Lancaster, Pa.		
1854.	Stone, Alfred B., M.D.	Medford, Mass.	June 3, 1855.	26
1853.	Stretch, J. B., M.D.	Salem, N. J.	Mar. 7, 1865.	40
1845.	Sullivan, J. L., M.D.	New York.		79
1848.	Swan, Daniel, M.D.	Medford, Mass.	Dec. 5, 1864.	83
1846.	Taft, G. M , M.D.	New Orleans, La.	Aug. 9, 1847.	
1847.	Tarbell, J. A., M.D.	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 21, 1864.	53
1844.	Taylor, John, M.D.	New York.	April 5, 1850.	45
1851.	Vastine, P. E., M. D.	Trenton, N. J.	April, 1857.	
1848.	Walker, Chas., M.D.	N'hampton, Mass.	Jan. 17, 1855.	52
1853.	Warner, N. H., M.D.	Buffalo, N. Y.	June 24, 1860.	52
1844.	Wesselhoeft, W., M.D.	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 1, 1858.	64
1844.	Whitehead, C., M.D.	Philadelphia.	Jan. 29, 1858.	51
1844.	Wild, Charles, M.D.	Brookline, Mass.	May 3, 1864.	69
1844.	Wilsey, F. L., M.D.	New York.	May 11, 1860.	63
1844.	Wilson, A. D., M.D.	New York,	Jan. 20, 1864.	63
1846.	Witherill, E. C., M.D.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Oct. 30, 1866.	44
1846.	Withey, S. J., M.D.	Philadelphia.		
1848.	Wolcott, W. G., M.D.	Whitehall, N.Y.	Sept. 7, 1866.	50
1854.	Wood, J. G., M.D.	Salem, Mass.	April 29, 1859.	29
1844.	Wright, Clark, M.D.	New York.		59

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,

HELD IN BOSTON, JUNE 8, 9, 10, AND 11, 1869.

NEW SERIES.

BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE AND SON, PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.
1870.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870,
By I. T. Talbot,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

CONTENTS.

Section I.

Proceedings and Miscellaneous Papers.

	Officers of the Institute for 1869–70	291–7*
Art. XVI.	Proceedings of the Twenty-second Session	295–11
	Address of Welcome, by David Thayer, M.D.	295–11
	Election of officers for 1869	299–15
	Social Invitations	301–17
	Executive and Publication Committee	302–18
	Report of Treasurer	302–18
	Committee on Finance	302–18
	Censors	302–18
	Committee on Credentials	307–23
	Bureau of Clinical Medicine	316–32
	Annual Address delivered	320–36
	Bureau of Materia Medica	321–37
	Nomenclature	326–42
	Homœopathic Dispensatory	327–43
	Bureau of Obstetrics	328–44
	Bureau of Surgery	335–51
	" " Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene	337–53
	" " Organization	339–55
	Western Institute of Homœopathy	339–56
	Report of Necrologist	340–56
	Committee on Foreign Correspondence	340–56
	" " Publication of a Journal	340–56
	Report of Committee on Education	341–57
	Institute of Homœopathic Pharmacy	344–60
	Admission of Women	345–61
	Nominating Committee	352–68
	General Vote of Thanks	353–69
	Election of Officers for 1870	356–72
	Bureaus and Committees	357–73
Art. XVII.	Annual Address. Reuben Ludlam, M.D.	361–77
XVIII.	Report on Medical Education. C. J. Hempel, M.D.	377–93
XIX.	" " " " Drs. D. S. Smith and G. D. Beebe	389–103
XX.	" of Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory	397–113
XXI.	" of Necrologist	399–115
XXII.	" of Executive and Publication Committee	401–117
XXIII.	" of Treasurer. E. M. Kellogg, M.D.	403–119
XXIV.	" of Committee on Finance	404–120
XXV.	Constitution and By-Laws	407–123
XXVI.	Resolutions	412–128
XXVII.	List of Members, June, 1869	417–133
XXVIII.	Elective Officers of the Institute since its Organization	437–153
	Appendix: Festivities, etc.	443–159

* The first column of figures refers to the top, and the second to the bottom of the page.

SECTION II.

Report of the Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings.

ART. X.	General Report of the Bureau	261–181
XI.	Our Materia Medica. W. E. PAYNE, M.D.	267–187
XII.	Pathogenesis of Stillingia Sylvatica. E. M. HALE, M.D.	273–193
XIII.	Report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Pharmacy	298–213

SECTION III.

Report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

ART. XII.	General Report of the Bureau	147–235
XIII.	Homœopathic Treatment of Measles. W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D.	155–243
XIV.	Therapeutics. J. C. BURGHER, M.D.	169–257
XV.	Sciatica from Gold-Poisoning. J. HEBER SMITH, M.D.	174–262
XVI.	Cerebral Disease cured by Lachesis[200]. W. P. WESSELHOEFT, M.D.	181–269
XVII.	Hydrocephalus cured by Morphine. J. HARTMANN, M.D.	185–273
XVIII.	Case of Biliary Concretion remaining in the Duct. T. C. FANNING, M.D.	187–275
XIX.	Case of Biliary Calculi. E. W. KELLOGG, M.D.	189–277

SECTION IV.

Report of the Bureau of Obstetrics.

ART. VIII.	Report on Obstetrics. H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D.	67–281
IX.	Operation for Imperforate Vagina. J. H. WOODBURY, M.D.	79–293
ART. X.	Flexions of the Uterus. T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D.	84–296
XI.	Anteflexion of the Uterus. J. C. SANDERS, M.D.	92–306
XII.	A Case of Ovarian Dropsy. J. HARTMANN, M.D.	107–321
XIII.	Ovarian Tumors cured by Podophyllum. W. GALLUPE, M.D.	114–328

SECTION V.

Report of the Bureau of Surgery.

ART. XVII.	Extirpation of the Inferior Maxillary Bone. W. T. HELMUTH, M.D.	83–335
XVIII.	Ovariotomy. B. W. JAMES, M.D.	96–350
XIX.	Modified Linear Extraction of Cataract. C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D.	106–358
XX.	Clinical Notes on Surgery. J. C. MORGAN, M.D.	112–364
XXI.	Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia. M. MACFARLAN, M.D.	121–373
XXII.	Monsell's Solution, in Hæmorrhage. M. MACFARLAN, M.D.	124–376
XXIII.	A Contribution to Orthopædic Surgery. L. H. WILLARD, M.D.	126–378
XXIV.	Ophthalmic Surgery. J. B. BELL, M.D.	131–383
XXV.	Antiseptics in Surgery. A. G. BEEBE, M.D.	136–388
XXVI.	Strangulated Femoral Hernia. G. M. PEASE, M.D.	146–398

SECTION VI.

Report of the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics.

ART. IX.	General Report of the Bureau	129–403
X.	Report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence	132–406
	Homœopathy in Germany. E. B. DE GERSDORFF, M.D.	133–407
	Homœopathy in Great Britian. JOHN MOORE, M.D.	137–411
XI.	Reports of Homœopathic Institutions	140–414

SECTION VII.

Report of the Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.

ART. VIII.	Report on Physiology. J. H. P. FROST, M.D.	83–495
IX.	Report on Hygiene. C. DUNHAM, M.D.	110–522
X.	Alcohol. C. W. BOYCE, M.D.	118–531
XI.	Ventilation. A. R. MORGAN, M.D.	131–539

SECTION I.

PROCEEDINGS

AND

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

OF THE

American Institute of Homœopathy.

VOLUME I. NUMBER 3.

CONTENTS.

XVI. Proceedings of the Twenty-second Session.
XVII. Annual Address - - - - - - - R. LUDLAM, M.D.
XVIII. Report on Medical Education - - - - C. J. HEMPEL, M.D.
XIX. Report on Medical Education - - - - D. S. SMITH, M.D. AND G. D. BEEBE, M.D.
XX. Report of Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory.
XXI. Necrological Report - - - - - - - S. B. BARLOW, M.D.
XXII. Report of Executive and Publication Committee.
XXIII. Report of the Treasurer - - - - - - E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.
XXIV. Report of Committee on Finance.
XXV. Constitution and By-Laws.
XXVI. Resolutions.
XXVII. List of Members, June, 1869.
XXVIII. List of Elective Officers since Organization.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

OFFICERS FOR 1869.

President.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Vice-President.

D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. . . . . CLEVELAND.

General Secretary.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.

Provisional Secretary.

T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Treasurer.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

OFFICERS FOR 1870.

President.

DAVID THAYER, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.

Vice-President.

J. J. YOULIN, M.D. . . . . JERSEY CITY, N. J.

General Secretary.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Provisional Secretary.

T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Treasurer.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Vice-Presidents, ex officio.

W. W. RODMAN, M.D., NEW HAVEN, CONN.
O. H. MANN, M.D., . . . EVANSTON, ILL.
O. P. BAER, M.D., ... RICHMOND.
RICHARD HUSON, M.D., LAWRENCE, KAN.
HOSEA B. EATON, M.D., ROCKPORT, ME.
G. W. SWAZEY, M.D., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
W. H. LEONARD, M.D., MINNEAPOLIS, MIN.
I. N. ELDRIDGE, M.D., . . FLINT, MICH.
A. MORRILL, M.D., . . CONCORD, N. H.
J. J. YOULIN, M.D., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
WM. WRIGHT, M.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
O. B. GAUSE, M.D., . PHILADELPHIA, PA.
C. B. CURRIER, M.D., MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Corresponding Secretaries, ex officio.

E. C. KNIGHT, M.D., . . WATERBURY, CT.
J. S. MITCHELL, M.D., . . CHICAGO, ILL.
C. P. JENNINGS, M.D. SHELBYVILLE, IND.
M. M. MARIX, M.D., LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
GEORGE P. CLARK, M.D., PORTLAND, ME.
ELIJAH U. JONES, M.D., TAUNTON, MASS.
E. A. BOYD, M.D., NEW CANADA, MINN.
J. C. CRAIG, M.D., ... NILES, MICH.
J. H. GALLINGER, M.D., CONCORD, N. H.
L. DENNIS, M. D., . . . NEWARK, N. J.
HORACE M. PAINE, M.D., ALBANY, N. Y.
T. P. WILSON, M.D., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
B. W. JAMES, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
H. M. HUNTER, M.D., ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

Censors for 1869.

C. WESSELHOEFT, M.D., . . . BOSTON.
WM. TOD HELMUTH, M.D., . ST. LOUIS.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
C. W. BOYCE, M.D., . . AUBURN, N. Y.
L. M. KENYON, M.D., ... BUFFALO.

Censors for 1870.

F. R. MCMANUS, M.D., . . BALTIMORE.
L. E. OBER, M.D., . . . LA CROSSE, WIS.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
W. E. PAYNE, M.D., ... BATH, ME.
C. P. WILSON, M.D., . . . CLEVELAND.

Committee on Credentials for 1869.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D. . NEW YORK.
S. M. CATE, M.D. . . . . SALEM, MASS.
J. F. WHITTLE, M.D. . NASHUA, N. H.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
H. B. CLARKE, M.D., . . NEW BEDFORD.

Auditing Committee for 1869.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., NEW YORK.
LYMAN CLARY, M.D., SYRACUSE, N. Y.
HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D., . PHILA.
R. J. MCCLATCHEY, M.D., . . . PHILA.

Executive and Publication Committee for 1869.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M.D. . . CHICAGO.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. . . CLEVELAND.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.

Executive and Publication Committee for 1870.

DAVID THAYER, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
J. J. YOULIN, M.D. . . . JERSEY CITY.
R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . NEW YORK.

Committee of Arrangements for 1870.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
A. E. SMALL, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
L. W. FOOTE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
D. S. SMITH, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
E. M. HALE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
S. P. COLE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Orator for 1870.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Alternate Orator.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Necrologist.

S. B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings.

CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D., BOSTON.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
W. E. PAYNE, M.D. . . . BATH, MAINE.
H. L. CHASE, M.D. . CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
S. B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
E. M. HALE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
J. P. DAKE, M.D. . . . . SALEM, OHIO.
G. E. BELCHER, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
J. L. KEEP, M.D., ... BROOKLYN.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

H. D. PAINE, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
S. M. CATE, M.D . . . . . SALEM, MASS.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. . . CLEVELAND.
S. GREGG, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
P. P. WELLS, M.D. . . . . BROOKLYN.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D. . . . . PITTSBURG.
N. F. COOKE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D. NEW ORLEANS.
L. M. KENYON, M.D. . . BUFFALO, N. Y.

Bureau of Obstetrics.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
J. H. WOODBURY, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
E. M. KELLOGG, M. D. . . . NEW YORK.
J. C. SANDERS, M.D. . . . CLEVELAND.
O. B. GAUSE, M.D. . . . PHILADELPHIA.

Bureau of Surgery.

W. T. HELMUTH, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
B. W. JAMES, M.D. . . . PHILADELPHIA.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
N. SCHNEIDER, M.D. . . . CLEVELAND.
C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
M. MACFARLAN, M.D . . PHILADELPHIA.
J. J. DETWILLER, M.D. . . EASTON, PA.
J. B. BELL, M.D. . . . . AUGUSTA, ME.

Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics.

H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
H. M. PAINE, M.D. . . . . ALBANY.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . . . . CINCINNATI.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M. D. . . PHILA.

Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. H. P. FROST, M.D. . . PHILADELPHIA.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . . . CLEVELAND.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
C. W. BOYCE, M.D. . . . AUBURN, N. Y.
A. R. MORGAN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. H. PULTE, M.D. . . . . CINCINNATI.

Committee on Medical Education.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
C. J. HEMPEL, M.D. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
D. S. SMITH, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
A. O. BLAIR, M.D. . . . CLEVELAND.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
H. B. CLARKE, M.D. . NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Committee on Conference with the Professors of Medical Colleges.

H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.
D. HOLT, M.D. . . . . LOWELL, MASS.
L. DE V. WILDER, M.D. . NEW YORK.
N. R. MORSE, M.D. . . SALEM, MASS.
L. E. OBER, M.D. . . LA CROSSE, WIS.

Committee on Finance.

H. M. SMITH, M. D. . . . . NEW YORK.
E. M. KELLOGG, M. D. . . . NEW YORK.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. PHILADELPHIA.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . . . . CINCINNATI.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
T. S. VERDI, M.D. . . . . WASHINGTON.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
J. HARTMANN, M.D. . . . . ST. LOUIS.
B. DE GERSDORFF, M.D. . . . BOSTON.

Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., NEW YORK.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D., ... NEW YORK.
H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
F. A. ROCKWITH, M.D., . NEWARK, N. J.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.

Committee on Nomenclature and Pharmacy.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
C. HERING, M.D., . . . PHILADELPHIA.
C. NEIDHARD, M.D., . PHILADELPHIA.
JACOB JEANES, M.D., . PHILADELPHIA.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D., . PHILADELPHIA.

XVI.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,

HELD IN HORTICULTURAL HALL, BOSTON, ON JUNE 8, 9, 10 AND 11, 1869.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

The Preliminary Meeting was at the house of Samuel Gregg, M.D., on Monday, June 7, at 8 o'clock, P.M. About eighty members were present. No effort at organization was made, and no business transacted. The meeting was occupied with friendly congratulations, and an excellent collation was provided by Dr. Gregg.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute assembled on Tuesday, June 8, 1869, in Horticultural Hall, Boston, at 10, A.M., and was called to order by the President, HENRY D. PAINE, M.D., of New York.

DAVID THAYER, M.D., of Boston, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, addressed the members of the Institute as follows: —

Gentlemen, Members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, — As Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, I have the

honor to salute you, and, in behalf of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, I extend to you all a cordial greeting, and bid you a hearty welcome to the humble metropolis of New England. You have performed the pilgrimage, many of you for the first time, to this ancient Keblah, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the oldest national medical organization in this country.

In 1844, a quarter of a century ago, when this society was organized in the city of New York, the whole number of physicians in our school, on this continent, was less than one hundred. In New England there were but thirty-three, in Massachusetts but fourteen or fifteen, and in Boston but eight. From that time to this, there has been a steady increase, and Boston now numbers fifty-eight regularly graduated homœopathic physicians. In Massachusetts there are three hundred, and in New England about seven hundred, while the whole number in the United States is estimated to be about six thousand.

If the respectability of homœopathy is to be measured by the standing and character of its patrons, we may boldly claim for it the highest rank. And its general popularity may be pretty accurately estimated by the favor with which it is regarded by the representatives of the people, in legislatures assembled. The sovereign authority of Massachusetts has granted charters for a State society, a hospital, and a dispensary; and, more recently, in spite of the most determined and united opposition from the faculty of the established medical school in Boston, we obtained a charter for a homœopathic college, equal in its provisions to those of the other medical colleges in the Commonwealth.

All the other States of New England have been generous in granting liberal charters for State societies, dispensaries, and other institutions promotive of the interests of homœopathy. Notwithstanding the hostility so often exhibited by a few of the members of the old school of medicine, homœopathy is steadily

gaining ground, and achieving for itself glories quite beyond the expectations of its early advocates. Although the most violent of our opponents have been compelled to acknowledge that homœopathy has done much to ameliorate the pangs of heroic medicine, and to "teach them a lesson of the healing faculty of nature," we ought not to expect them wholly to abandon the field where all their greenest laurels were won. So long as their places are secure by the tenure of their quarrel with homœopathy, a *show* of opposition, at least, must be kept up, or the platform on which they stand will slide beneath their feet.

A certain teacher in a medical college, who is reported to have made his public boast that he never had but one patient in his life, and that one died, — and who is celebrated chiefly as a punster and a poet, — aspiring to prophecy, says that "not many years can pass away before the same curiosity excited by one of Perkins' Tractors will be awakened at the sight of one of the infinitesimal globules," and that "if it should claim a longer existence it can only be by falling into the hands of those sordid wretches who wring their bread from the cold grasp of disease and death in the hovels of ignorant poverty."

But after waiting and watching for nearly twenty years to behold the dreadful crash which he had predicted, and seeing no signs of decay, he attempts to cover the chagrin of disappointment, and to save his own shaky reputation a prophet, by claiming for himself the same *longitude* of interpretation as his prototype, Daniel, that ancient Seer whose seventy weeks are said to mean four hundred and ninety years.

And our Daniel tells us that if the "few years" of his prediction could only be stretched out a generation or two beyond our time, he *thinks* the prophecy would no doubt prove true. But as we see no prospect of homœopathy "falling into the hands of the sordid wretches," we will dismiss them, and their seer, with that sublime passage from the classic pages of Esop, — "*Hæc fabula docet ut non omnes poetæ sunt prophetæ.*"

So long as we adhere with fidelity to our principles, following the guidance of nature, and living by the motto, "*In certis, unitas; in dubiis, libertas; et in omnibus, charitas,*" the air is full of auspices for homœopathy, and the heavens are light with hope.

Since the American Institute met in Boston in 1859, we have made a decade of history. In that brief period what a change has come over our country! No one who was with us on that occasion ever thought that this time was possible within many centuries. The lives of a million of our sons and our brothers have been sacrificed. We have emancipated a race. The fifteenth amendment is as good as passed; we have consolidated our States into one common interest, made liberty national, added a vast territory to our domain, and extended our sea-coast to the Arctic Ocean.

With iron bands we have enchained the continent, and yoked the oceans together as a pair of oxen. And the lightnings of the skies are organized as a "messenger corps," to run on familiar errands beneath the sea, and do our bidding from continent to continent around the world.

Again, gentlemen, we welcome you to the city of Boston, which has been called the birthplace of liberty. Whether the Goddess was actually *born* here, or whether in her flight over the salt sea, from the heaven-kissing hills of Ilium, she first lighted on the shores of this three-hilled peninsula of Shawmut, the record doth not distinctly relate.

But of this we make our fearless boast, that among the relics of our early history we have preserved most carefully, as an heir-loom, the "Old Cradle of Liberty," in which the Goddess rocked her first baby.

Hoping, gentlemen, that your stay with us will be most agreeable, and that our meeting may be harmonious and profitable, again we tender you a hearty and sincere welcome.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Institute then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Nominations for president were called for. Reuben Ludlam, M.D., of Chicago, and D. H. Beckwith, M.D., of Cleveland, were nominated; Drs. Carroll Dunham, of New York, Lyman Clary, of Syracuse, I. T. Talbot, of Boston, William E. Payne, of Bath, Me., and J. H. Woodbury, of Boston, were nominated but declined.

W. E. PAYNE M.D., said that at the proper time he wished to present a resolution in regard to future elections: viz., that officers for the ensuing year be elected on the last day of the session.

L. CLARY, M.D., moved that the order of business be suspended, and that this resolution be taken up at the present time.

F. R. MCMANUS, M.D., of Baltimore, thought that if the old officers were to hold over this session, and a new President were not chosen now, it would interfere with the custom of the Institute, by which a Western man has usually presided at meetings held at the East, and *vice versa*.

DR PAYNE: It is not proposed to omit the election of a President to preside at this session.

DR. THAYER: The reason for taking this matter up now is that it should not seem to reflect on the officers now to be chosen.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D., of Philadelphia: It is to be understood that the election is to go on, and the President for the present meeting be chosen as usual.

THE CHAIR: The motion to suspend the order of business must be first put. Motion lost.

Drs. T. F. Allen of New York, and J. J. Youlin of Jersey City, were appointed tellers.

The following officers were then elected, and their election subsequently made unanimous: —

President.

REUBEN LUDLAM, M.D.	Chicago.

Vice-President.

D. H. BECKWITH, M.D.	Cleveland.

General Secretary.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D.	Boston.

Provisional Secretary.

TIMOTHY F. ALLEN, M.D.	New York.

Treasurer.

EDWIN M. KELLOGG, M.D.	New York.

Censors.

CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D., ...	Boston.
WM. TOD HELMUTH, M.D., ...	St. Louis.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M. D., ...	Philadelphia.
C. W. BOYCE, M.D., ...	Auburn, N. Y.
L. M. KENYON, M.D., ...	Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. LUDLAM being conducted to the chair by Drs. D. S. Smith and D. H. Beckwith, spoke as follows: —

Gentlemen of the Institute,—

I thank you for the honor conferred upon me. Your suffrages have made this the proudest moment of my life. But in the performance of the duties now devolving upon me, I shall need your forbearance. So far as it shall be in my power, I will use my earnest endeavors to minister to the profit of your deliberations. I thank you for this kind token of your favor and forbearance.

DR. W. E. PAYNE now moved to suspend the order of business for the consideration of his resolution. Carried.

DR. MCMANUS saw an insuperable objection. There is no certainty that an officer elected the year before can be present at the meeting at which he is to officiate.

D. S. SMITH, M.D., of Chicago: The State Society of Illinois elects its officers the session beforehand. No inconvenience is felt.

The resolution was adopted, and is as follows: —

Resolved, That the election of officers for the ensuing year shall be at the last meeting of the present session; and that the election shall take place at the same period of every subsequent session.

The thanks of the Institute were unanimously voted to the officers of the past year for the earnestness, efficiency and faithfulness with which they have performed their duties.

SOCIAL INVITATIONS.

The President stated that he had received a communication from the Mayor and Common Council of Boston, tendering a welcome to the American Institute of Homœopathy here assembled, and inviting the members to a public reception at Music Hall on Wednesday evening. Invitation accepted.

The Institute of Technology invited the members to visit that Institution. A similar invitation was received from the Natural History Society. The Collector of the Port of Boston tendered the use of the steam revenue cutter for excursions down the harbor at such times as can be done in detachments of not more than sixty. An invitation to the School Ship, to the House of the Angel Guardian, an institution under homœopathic care, and to the Consumptives' Home, were received.

These invitations were accepted, and referred to a committee consisting of Drs. L. Clary and D. H. Beckwith, to arrange the times for them.

The President appointed the following Committee on Credentials: —

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D., New York.
S. M. CATE, M.D., Salem, Mass.
J. F. WHITTLE, M.D., Nashua, N. H.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D., Chicago.
HENRY B. CLARKE, M.D., New Bedford, Mass.

The following were appointed by the President a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts: —

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., Philadelphia.
CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., New York.
LYMAN CLARY, M.D., Syracuse, N. Y.
HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D., Philadelphia.
R. J. MCCLATCHEY, M.D., Philadelphia.

The Report of the Executive and Publication Committee was read by Dr. Talbot. It was accepted and referred.—(Section I., Art. 22.)

The Report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Auditing Committee.—(Section I., Art. 23.)

The Committee on Finance reported. Report accepted and referred.—(Section I., Art 24.)

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

DR. CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, Chairman of the Board of Censors, reported on behalf of the board, now and subsequently, the names of the following two hundred and twelve homœopathic physicians, as eligible to membership in the Institute, their applications and testimonials being found correct. They were accordingly elected.

WILLIAM D. ANDERSON, M.D. . .	New Haven, Conn.
PHILIP E. ARCULARIUS, M.D. . .	43 E. 21st street, New York.
A. A. ARTHUR, M.D.	Vergennes, Vt.
EDW. W. AVERY, M.D. . . .	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
HENRY BAETHIG, M.D. . . .	Buffalo, N. Y.
WALTER S. BAKER, M.D. . . .	Cohoes, N. Y.
BENJAMIN BECKER, M.D. . . .	Cressona, Pa.
A. G. BEEBE, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
HOLLIS K. BENNETT, M.D. . .	Whitehall, N. Y.
WM. A. BEVIN, M.D.	Keyport, N. J.
GEORGE B. BIRCH, M.D. . . .	Hannibal, Mo.
HERBERT M. BISHOP, M.D. . .	87 Franklin street, Norwich, Ct.
R. S. BISHOP, M.D.	Medina, N. Y.
A. O. BLAIR, M.D.	Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN M. BLAISDELL, M.D. . .	Bangor, Me.
J. P. BLOSS, M.D.	Troy, N. Y.
RICHARD D. BLOSS, M.D. . . .	Troy, N. Y.
ALONZO BOOTHBY, M.D. . . .	16 Staniford st., Boston, Mass.
G. W. BOWEN, M.D.	Fort Wayne, Ind.
BENJAMIN BOWMAN, M.D. . . .	Chambersburg, Pa.

S. A. BOYNTON, M.D. . . .	Cleveland, Ohio.
SUMNER H. BOYNTON, M.D. . .	Rockland, Me.
THOMAS L. BRADFORD, M.D. . .	Skowhegan, Me.
BENJAMIN R. BRATT, M.D. . .	Reading, Pa.
CHARLES W. BREYFOGLE, M.D. . .	Louisville, Ky.
FRANCIS BRICK, M.D. . . .	Keene, N. H.
G. N. BRIGHAM, M.D. . . .	Montpelier, Vt.
MILTON S. BRIRY, M.D. . . .	Bath, Me.
D. M. BROWN, M.D.	West Medway, Mass.
GRANVILLE CURTIS BROWN, M.D. .	Port Chester, N. Y.
J. D. BUCK, M.D.	Sandusky City, Ohio.
J. C. BURBANK, M.D. . . .	Janesville, Wis.
CHARLES H. BURR, M.D. . . .	Portland, Me.
CHARLES H. CARPENTER, M.D. . .	1 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.
C. H. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D. . .	Barre, Vt.
DANIEL A. CHEEVER, M.D. . .	Peoria, Ill.
MARSDEN A. CLECKLEY, M.D. . .	Augusta, Ga.
CHARLES R. CLOUD, M.D. . .	Burlington, N. J.
J. A. CLOUD, M.D.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
EDWARD S. COBURN, M.D. . .	70 Second street, Troy, N. Y.
CHARLES A. COCHRAN, M.D. . .	Winthrop, Me.
S. P. COLE, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
G. COLTON, M.D.	Barre, Vt.
J. AUGUSTINE COMPTON, M.D. . .	Muncie, Ind.
CHARLES P. COOK, M.D. . . .	Hudson, N. Y.
LUKE CORCORAN, M.D. . . .	Unionville, Ct.
NELSON B. COVERT, M.D. . . .	Geneva, N. Y.
F. M. CRAGIN, M.D.	South Dedham, Mass.
G. D. CRISPELL, M.D. . . .	Kingston, N. Y.
HIRAM B. CROSS, M.D. . . .	384 Broadway, So. Boston, Ms.
WILLIAM P. CROSS, M.D. . . .	379 Broadway, S. Boston, Ms.
RINALDO I. CURTIS, M.D. . . .	Mayville, N. Y.
WILLIAM C. CUTLER, M.D. . . .	Chelsea, Mass.
FRANCIS F. DEDERKEY, M.D. . .	New Bedford, Mass.
J. SAVAGE DELAVAN, M.D. . . .	77 Columbia St., Albany, N. Y.
L. DENNIS, M.D.	Newark, N. J.
CHARLES N. DORION, M.D. . . .	Chicago, Ill.
HYLON DOTY, M.D.	Margarettville, N.Y.
PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D. . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN J. EDIC, M.D.	Leavenworth, Kansas.
LOUIS P. EHRMANN, M.D. . . .	Louisville, Ky.
JOSEPH B. ELLIOTT, M.D. . . .	Clinton ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAVID P. FLANDERS, M.D. . . .	Belfast, Me.
WILLIAM K. FLETCHER, M.D. . .	North Cambridge, Mass.
LEO W. FOOTE, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
AVERY B. FOSTER, M.D. . . .	137 High St., Providence, R. I.
EDWARD FOSTER, M.D. . . .	Marblehead, Mass.
JAMES W. FOSTER, M.D. . . .	North Attleborough, Mass.
EDWARD P. FOWLER, M.D. . . .	New York.
JAMES C. FREELAND, M.D. . . .	Fitchburg, Mass.
ALFRED J. FRENCH, M.D. . . .	Lawrence, Mass.
HIRAM E. FULLER, M.D. . . .	Lansingburg, N. Y.
J. A. GALE, M.D. . . .	West Medway, Mass.
M. M. GARDNER, M.D. . . .	Utica, N. Y.
OWEN B. GAUSE, M.D. . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
GILBERT L. GIFFORD, M.D. . .	Hamilton, N. Y.
L. GOEDEOKE, M.D. . . .	Belle Plaine, Iowa.
EDWARD M. GOODWIN, M.D. . .	Toledo, Ohio.
WM. VON GOTTSCHALK, M.D. . .	Providence, R. I.
GUSTAVUS E. GRAMM, M.D. . .	1656 Vienna st., Phila. Pa.
S. P. GRAVES, M.D. . . .	Saco, Maine.
BENJAMIN F. GREEN, M.D. . . .	Lynn, Mass.
J. J. GRIFFITH, M.D. . . .	Manayunk, Phila.Pa.
S. I GROOT, M.D. . . .	344 N. Y. avenue, Wash., D.C.
PHINEAS K. GUILD, M.D. . . .	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
GEORGE W. GUNTER, M.D. . . .	Natick, Mass.
CHARLES H. HAESELER, M.D . . .	Pottsville, Pa.
JOHN HALL, M.D.	33 Richmond st., Toronto, O. E.
CLARK T. HAMILTON, M.D. . . .	186 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM A. HAWLEY, M.D . . .	Syracuse, N. Y.
JOSEPH W. HAYWARD, M.D. . .	Taunton, Mass.
FREDERICK HILLER, M.D. . . .	Virginia City, Nevada.
A. S. HINKLEY, M.D	117 West Ellcott st., Buffalo,N.Y.
H. L. H. HOFFENDAHL, M.D. . .	25 Somerset st., Boston, Mass.
E. B. HOLMES, M.D.	Canandaigua, N. Y.
EDWARD B. HOLT, M.D. . . .	Lowell, Mass.
COURTLAND HOPPIN, M.D. . . .	Providence, R. I.
A. E. HORTON, M.D.	East Poultney, Vt.
WILLIAM HENRY HOYT, M.D. . .	Syracuse, N. Y.
O. T. HUEBENER, M.D. . . .	Litiz, Pa.
OTIS M. HUMPHREY, M.D. . . .	496 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.
H. M. HUNTER, M.D.	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
SAMUEL K. HUSON, M.D. . . .	Lawrence, Kansas.
EDWARD H. JACOBSON, M.D. . .	Bethlehem, Pa.

WALTER M. JAMES, M.D. . . .	1612 Pine st., Philadelphia, Pa.
H. MAYHEW JERNEGAN, M.D. . .	110 4th avenue, New York.
I. W. JOHNSON, M.D.	Peoria, Ill.
DAN. L. JONES, M.D.	Bradford, Vt.
J. H. JONES, M.D.	Bradford, Vt.
THEODORE S. KEITH, M.D. . . .	Waltham, Mass.
E. H. KENNEDY, M.D. . . .	Argo, Ill.
J. EMERSON KENT, M.D. . . .	2100 Green street, Phil'a, Pa.
THEODORE Y. KINNE, M.D. . . .	Paterson, N. Y.
WILLIAM V. KIRK, M.D. . . .	Niverville, N. Y.
LEONARD KITTINGER, M. D. . .	Wilmington, Del.
JOHN WILLIAM KOCH, M.D. . .	Quincy, Ill.
ERNST R. KÜMMEL, M.D. . . .	Milwaukee, Wis.
GEORGE H. LEACH, M.D. . . .	Alton, Ill.
ISAAC LEFEVER, M.D.	Mechanicsburg, Pa.
I. S. P. LORD, M.D., ...	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
CHARLES P. LORING, M.D. . . .	141 High st., Providence, R. I.
LEWIS G. LOWE, M.D.	Bridgewater, Mass.
O. F. LUND, M.D.	Bergen City, N. J.
E. M. MCAFFEE, M.D.	Mt. Carroll, Ill.
W. D. MCAFFEE, M.D. . . .	Rockford, Ill.
WALLACE MCGEORGE, M.D. . . .	Hightstown, N. J.
JOHN MCLEAN, M.D.	Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ontario.
L. D. MCMICHAEL, M.D. . . .	Buffalo, N. Y.
CHARLES J. MANSFIELD, M.D.. . .	62 W. 22d street, New York.
A. V. MARSHALL, M.D. . . .	West Cornwall, Vt.
JOHN C. MERRILL, M.D. . . .	Portland, Me.
MELBOURNE F. MIDDLETON, M.D. .	Camden, N. Y.
JOHN M. MILLER, M.D. . . .	Morrisania, N. Y.
JOHN C. MINOR, M.D.	New York.
DAVID F. MOORE, M.D. . . .	Lake Village, N. H.
J. CLIFFORD MOORE, M.D. . . .	Lake Village, N. H.
J. C. W. MOORE, M.D.	Worcester, Mass.
JAMES OTIS MOORE, M.D. . . .	Haverhill, Mass.
MARTIN V. B. MORSE, M.D. . .	Marblehead, Mass.
NATHAN A. MOSMAN, M.D. . .	Norwalk, Conn.
P. W. MULL, M.D.	Ghent, N. Y.
ELIPHALET NOTT, M.D. . . .	Paterson, N. J.
DAVID PACKER, M.D.	Chelsea, Mass.
EDMUND H. PACKER, M.D. . . .	170 Merrimac st., Lowell, Mass.
MILO F. PAGE, M.D.	Appleton, Wis.
GEORGE B. PALMER, M.D. . . .	East Hamilton, N. Y.

HIRAM PARKER, M.D.	Lowell, Mass.
GEORGE H. PARSELL, M.D. . .	Weedsport, N. Y.
CHARLES G. RAUE, M.D. . . .	121 N. 10th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
HERBERT H. READ, M.D. . . .	Windsor, Nova Scotia.
WILLIAM R. REUD, M.D. . . .	207 S. 10th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
HERBERT REYNOLDS, M.D. . .	Bridesburg, Pa.
PORTER L. F. REYNOLDS, M.D. .	Albany, N. Y.
GEORGE W. RICHARDS, M.D. . .	Orange, N. J.
ALLEN MOTT RING, M.D. . . .	126 Germain st., St. John, N.B.
SAMUEL R. RITTENHOUSE, M.D. .	Reading, Pa.
E. W. ROBERTSON, M.D. . . .	Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARLES F. ROBINSON, M.D. . .	East Boston, Mass.
FRANK A. ROCKWITH, M.D. . .	206 Mulberry st., Newark, N. J.
MILES RORABACHER, M.D. . .	Litchfield, Mich.
CHARLES I. ROSEBERRY, M.D. . .	Easton, Pa.
REUBEN C. RUNNER, M.D. . .	Chillicothe, Mo.
WILLIAM H. SAGE, M.D. . . .	Unionville, Conn.
E. W. SANFORD, M.D. . . .	Brookline, Mass.
THADDEUS E. SANGER, M.D. . .	Littleton, N. H.
GEO. B. SAWTELLE, M.D. . . .	Malden, Mass.
JOHN SCHMIDT, M.D.	Quincy, Ill.
F. SEEGER, M.D.	150 E. 54th street, New York.
C. P. SEIP, M.D.	Canton, Ohio.
PAUL C. SKIFF, M.D.	New Haven, Conn.
C. C. SLOCUMB, M.D.	Rutland, Mass.
AMOS B. SMITH, M.D.	Geneva, N. Y.
CHARLES C. SMITH, M.D. . . .	Chicago, Ill.
Ezra P. K. SMITH, M.D. . . .	Auburn, N. Y.
J. HEBER SMITH, M.D.	Melrose, Mass.
ST. CLAIR SMITH, M.D.	155 Worth street, New York
STEBBINS A. SMITH, M. D. . . .	St. Albans, Vt.
HENRY L. SOOK, M.D. . . .	Newark, Ohio.
HENRY E. SPALDING, M.D. . .	Hingham, Mass.
EBENEZER F. SPAULDING, M.D. . .	4 Princeton st., Boston, Mass.
E. H. SPOONER, M.D.	Reading, Pa.
GEORGE W. STEARNS, M.D. . .	New Bedford, Mass.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, M.D. . . .	Geneva, N. Y.
J. A. STEELE, M.D.	Dixon, Ill.
T. DWIGHT STOW, M.D. . . .	Fulton, N. Y.
J. W. STREETER, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
O. G. STRONG, M.D.	Canton, Ill.
E. S. STUARD, M.D.	Covington, Ky.
HARMAN SWITS, M.D.	Schenectady, N. Y.

CH. W. TAYLOR, M.D.	Newtonville, Mass.
S. B. THAYER, M.D.	Battle Creek, Mich.
AMOS R. THOMAS, M.D.	937 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM BUDD TRITES, M.D.	4323 Main st., Manayunk, Pa.
HENRY TUCKER, M.D.	Claremont, N. H.
E. W. VIETS, M.D.	La Porte, Ind.
MAHLON M. WALKER, M. D	Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
MILES W. WALLENS, M.D.	Woodstown, N. J.
WILLIAM G. WARE, M.D.	East Dedham, Mass.
LORRAIN T. WEEKS, M.D.	Laconia, N. H.
GEORGE P. WESSELHOEFT, M.D.	Brookline, Mass.
BENJAMIN H. WEST, M.D.	Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH N. WHITE, M.D.	Amsterdam, N. Y.
LEWIS WHITING, M.D.	Danvers, Mass.
E. B. WHITTAKER, M.D.	Gaysville, Vt.
DANIEL B. WHITTIER, M.D.	Fitchburg, Mass.
EPHRAIM S. WILLARD, M.D.	4 Garland street, Boston, Mass.
L. MURRAY WILLIS, M.D.	East Boston, Mass.
C. J. WILTBANK, M.D.	2132 Pine st., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WOODBURY, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
A. M. WOODWARD, M.D.	New York.
EDWARD WORCESTER, M.D.	Waltham, Mass.
A. R. WRIGHT, M.D.	162 Pearl street, Buffalo, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D., of the committee, reported that *sixteen* State societies, *forty-seven* local or county societies, *eighteen* hospitals and asylums, *twenty-nine* dispensaries and infirmaries, *seven* colleges, and *twelve* medical journals, — in all, *one hundred and twenty-nine* homœopathic institutions, — were represented by one hundred and seventy-four delegates, as follows: —

STATE SOCIETIES.

Western Institute of Homœopathy.

R. F. BAKER, M.D.,
S. P. COLE, M.D.,
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D.,
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D.,

W. T. HELMUTH, M.D., C. J. HEMPEL, M.D.,
R. LUDLAM, M.D., L. E. OBER, M.D.

Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society.

G. S. BROWNE, M.D., C. H. SKIFF, M.D.

Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association.

S. P. COLE, M.D., N. F. COOKE, M.D.,
J. DAVIS, M.D., G. W. FOOTE, M.D.,
R. LUDLAM, M.D., O. H. MANN, M.D.,
D. S. SMITH, M.D.

Indiana State Institute of Homœopathy.

O. P. BAER, M.D., S. A. ROBINSON, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas.

M. MAYER, M.D., S. K. HUSON, M.D.

Maine Homœopathic Medical Society.

J. B. BELL, M.D., W. GALLUPE, M.D.,
W. E. PAYNE, M.D., N. G. H. PULSIFER, M.D.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

G. BARROWS, M.D., S. M. CATE, M.D.,
H. A. COLLINS, M.D., J. L. CLARKE, M.D.,
W. P. GAMBELL, M.D., C. H. GEIST, M.D.,
B. H. WEST, M.D., F. H. KREBS, M.D.,
W. P. WESSELHOEFT, M.D.

Minnesota Homœopathic Institute.

E. A. BOYD, M.D.

Michigan Homœopathic Institute.

C. F. HARRIS, M.D., T. F. POMEROY, M.D.,
F. WOODRUFF, M.D., L. YOUNGHUSBAND, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Missouri.

W. T. HELMUTH, M.D.

New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society.

J. H. GALLINGER, M.D., A. MORRILL, M.D.,
J. F. WHITTLE, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New Jersey.

F. A. ROCKWITH, M.D., J. J. YOULIN, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York.

J. BEAKLEY, M.D., B. F. CORNELL, M.D.,
J. N. WHITE, M.D., A. WRIGHT, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio.

D. H. BECKWITH, M.D., R. B. RUSH, M.D.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

W. J. BLAKELEY, M.D., J. C. BURGHER, M.D.,
M. COTÉ, M.D., B. W. JAMES, M.D.,
C. A. STEVENS, M.D., W. WILLIAMSON, M.D.,
C. J. WILTBANK, M.D., J. B. WOOD, M.D.

Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society.

J. H. JONES, M.D., G. E. E. SPARHAWK, M.D.

LOCAL AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Central Homœopathic Medical Association of Maine.
W. L. THOMPSON, M.D., Augusta.

Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine.
A. F. SQUIER, M.D., Boston.

Boston Homœopathic Society.
C. WESSELHOEFT, M.D., Boston.

Bristol Co. (Mass.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
D. WILDER, M.D., New Bedford.

Worcester County (Mass.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
L. B. NICHOLS, M.D., Worcester.

Hahnemann Academy, New York.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D., New York.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Central New York.
P. O. C. BENSON, M.D., Skaneateles.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York.
J. F. MILLER, M.D., Cambridge.

Homœopathic Medical Society, of the County of Albany, N. Y.
H. M. PAINE, M.D., Albany.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Broome, N. Y.
T. L. BROWN, M.D., Binghamton.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Cayuga, N. Y.
G. H. PARSELL, M.D., Weedsport.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Columbia, N. Y.
A. P. COOK, M.D., Hudson.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Chautauqua, N. Y.
C. ORMES, M.D., Jamestown.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Chemung, N. Y.
H. SALES, M.D., Elmira.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Dutchess, N. Y.
I. S. P. LORD, M.D., Poughkeepsie.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Erie, N. Y.
A. SHATTUCK, M.D., Buffalo.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Kings, N. Y.
H. E. MORRILL, M.D., Brooklyn.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Livingston, N. Y.
J. A. WEST, M.D., Genesee.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Madison, N. Y.
G. B. PALMER, M.D., East Hamilton.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Monroe, N. Y.
T. C. WHITE, M.D., Rochester.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Montgomery, N. Y.
J. N. WHITE, M.D., Amsterdam.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, N. Y.
R. MCMURRAY, M.D., New York.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Oneida, N. Y.
W. H. WATSON, M.D., Utica.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Onondaga, N. Y.
W. H. HOYT, M.D., Syracuse.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Ontario, N. Y.
A. B. SMITH, M.D., Geneva.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Oswego, N. Y.
T. D. STOW, M.D., Fulton.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Otsego, N. Y.
E. B. WARREN, M.D., Middlefield.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Rensselaer, N. Y.
E. S. COBURN, M.D., Troy.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Saratoga, N. Y.
S. J. PEARSALL, M.D., Saratoga Springs.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Steuben, N. Y.
J. M. CADMUS, M.D., Hammondsport.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Ulster, N. Y.
F. W. INGALLS, M.D., Kingston.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Washington, N. Y.
A. W. HOLDEN, M.D., Glen's Falls.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Wayne, N. Y.
C. ALLEN, M.D., Palmyra.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Westchester, N. Y.
H. C. JONES, M.D., Mount Vernon.

Eastern District Homœopathic Society of New Jersey.
E. C. WEBB, M.D., Orange.

Homœopathic Medical Society for Western District of New Jersey.
R. M. WILKINSON, M.D., Trenton.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D., Pittsburg.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pa.
J. E. JONES, M.D., Westchester.

Cumberland Valley (Pa.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
W. H. COOK, M.D., Carlisle.

Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia County, Pa.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D., Philadelphia.

Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Homœopathic Medical Society,
N. SCHNEIDER, M.D., Cleveland.

Hahnemann Society of the Cleveland Homœopathic College (Ohio).
H. H. BAXTER, M.D., Cleveland.

Homœopathic Society of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Ohio.
R. B. RUSH, M.D., Salem.

Cincinnati (Ohio) Homœopathic Medical Society.
T. C. BRADFORD, M.D., Cincinnati.

Chicago (Ill.,) Academy of Medicine.
T. S. HOYNE, M.D. CHICAGO.

Cook County (Ill.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
R. LUDLAM, M.D., CHICAGO.

St. Louis (Mo.) Homœopathic Medical Society.
J. HARTMANN, M.D., St. Louis.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

House of the Angel Guardian, Boston, Mass.
H. P. SHATTUCK, M.D., Boston.

Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, Mass.
J. H. WOODBURY, M.D., Boston.

School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth, Boston, Mass.
L. D. PACKARD, M.D., Boston.

Consumptives' Home, Boston, Mass.
C. CULLIS, M.D., Boston.

Five Points House of Industry, New York.
B. F. JOSLIN, M.D., New York.

Home for the Friendless, New York.
C. TH. LIEBOLD, M.D., New York.

Margarettville Retreat for the Insane, N. Y.
H. DOTY, M.D., Margarettville.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D., New York.

Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, N. Y.
B. F. BOWERS, M.D., New York.

Ingleside Home, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. SHATTUCK, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Old Ladies' Home, Newark, N. J.
F. B. MANDEVILLE, M.D., Newark.

Orphan Asylum, Newark, N. J.
S. B. TOMPKINS, M.D., Newark.

Little Wanderers' Home, Philadelphia.
J. E. JAMES, M.D., Philadelphia.

Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, Pa.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D., Pittsburg.

Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, Ohio.
N. SCHNEIDER, M.D., Cleveland.

Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, Ill.
S. P. HEDGES, M.D., Chicago.

Home for the Friendless, Chicago, Ill.
D. A. COLTON, M.D., Chicago.

Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D., St. Louis.

DISPENSARIES AND INFIRMARIES.

Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, Boston, Mass.
S. WHITNEY, M.D., Boston.

Consumptives' Home Dispensary, Boston, Mass.
G. M. PEASE, M.D., Boston.

Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.
V. THOMPSON, M.D., New York.

Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.
C. E. CAMPBELL, M.D.

New York Homœopathic Dispensary.
J. C. MINOR, M.D., New York.

New York Homœopathic College Dispensary.
W. BRINCK, M.D., New York.

North Eastern Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.
F. A. SEEGER, M.D., New York.

Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.
H. RICKABY, M.D., New York.

Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.
J. ERMENTRAUT, M.D., New York.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Homœopathic Dispensary.
D. M. BRYANT, M.D., Brooklyn.

Gates Avenue (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Homœopathic Dispensary.
J. L. KEEP, M.D., Brooklyn.

Morrisania (N. Y.) Homœopathic Dispensary.
F. W. HUNT, M.D., New York.

Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary.
E. W. AVERY, M.D., Poughkeepsie.

Albany (N. Y.) City Dispensary.
L. M. PRATT, M.D., Albany.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Homœopathic Dispensary.
G. W. LEWIS, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Newark Homœopathic Dispensary (N. J.).
J. J. YOULIN, M.D., Jersey City.

Dispensary of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.
R. J. MCCLATCHEY, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Eye and Ear Infirmary, Philadelphia, Pa.
M. MCFARLAN, M.D., Philadelphia.

Hahnemann Medical Dispensary, Philadelphia.
R. J. MCCLATCHEY, M.D., Philadelphia.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Homœopathic Dispensary.
J. J. CLARK, M.D., Harrisburg.

South Western Homœopathic Dispensary of Philadelphia.
C. J. WILTBANK, M.D., Philadelphia.

Washington (D. C.) Homœopathic Dispensary.
T. S. VERDI, M.D., Washington.

Cincinnati (Ohio) Homœopathic Dispensary.
G. W. BIGLER, Cincinnati.

Hahnemann Medical College Dispensary, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. STREETER, M.D., Chicago.

Western Division Homœopathic Dispensary.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D., Chicago.

Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, St. Louis, Mo.
J. HARTMAN, M.D., St. Louis.

St. Louis Homœopathic Dispensary.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D., St. Louis.

Homœopathic Free Dispensary of Leavenworth, Kansas.
M. MAYER, M.D., Leavenworth.

San Francisco (Cal.) Homœopathic Dispensary.
J. S. BEAKLEY, M.D., San Francisco.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

New England Homœopathic College, Boston, Mass.
D. THAYER, M.D., Boston.

New York Homœopathic Medical College.
S. B. BARLOW, M.D., New York.

Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.
O. B. GAUSE, M.D., Philadelphia.

Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.
A. O. BLAIR, M.D., Cleveland.

Medical Department of Michigan University.
C. J. HEMPEL, M.D., Grand Rapids.

Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.
D. S. SMITH, M.D., Chicago.

Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis.
J. HARTMANN, M.D., St. Louis.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.

New England Medical Gazette, Boston.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D.

N. A. Journal of Homœopathy, New York.
F. W. HUNT, M.D.

Homœopathic Sun, New York.
F. W. HUNT, M.D.

Quarterly Homœopathic Journal, Buffalo, N. Y.
R. R. GREGG, M.D.

American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, Philadelphia.
H. N. MARTIN, M.D.

Hahnemannian Monthly, Philadelphia.
R. J. MCCLATCHEY, M.D.

Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter, Cleveland.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D.

American Homœopathic Observer, Detroit.
E. A. LODGE, M.D.

Medical Investigator, Chicago.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D.

U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal, Chicago.
G. E. SHIPMAN, M.D.

Western Homœopathic Observer, St. Louis.
W. T. HELMUTH, M.D.

Homœopathic Independent, St Louis.
J. HARTMANN, M.D.

The report of the Auditing Committee was deferred till tomorrow.

A recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met at two o'clock, P.M.

The Committee on Entertainments reported that the Institute would visit the Institute of Technology this afternoon at 4 P.M., and the rooms of the Natural History Society at 9 A.M., tomorrow.

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

H. D. PAINE, M.D., Chairman of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, presented a General Report. — (Section III, Art. 10.) To this was appended: —

Homœopathic Treatment of Measles, by W. H. Holcombe, M.D., of New Orleans. — (Section III., Art. 11.)

Therapeutics, by J. C. Burgher, M.D., of Pittsburg. — (Section III., Art. 12.)

A Case of Sciatica from Gold-Poisoning, by J. Heber Smith, M.D., reported by Dr. Cate of Salem. — (Section III., Art. 13.)

Cerebral Disease Cured by Lachesis ^{200}, by W. P. Wesselhoeft, M.D., of Boston. — (Section III., Art. 14.)

Hydrocephalus Cured by Morphine, by J. Hartmann, M.D., of St. Louis. — (Section III., Art. 15.)

Case of Biliary Concretion remaining in the Duct, by T. C. Fanning, M.D., of Tarrytown, N. Y. — (Section III., Art. 16.)

Case of Biliary Calculi, by E. W. Kellogg. M.D., of Southington, Ct. — (Section III, Art. 17.)

The reading of these papers was followed by an animated

DISCUSSION ON GOLD-POISONING.

DR. MCMANUS would inquire what were the specific indications for the use of Kali nitricum, Kali hydriodicum and Bryonia?

DR. J. H. SMITH, of Melrose, Mass.: The Bryonia was given according to homœopathic principles, in order to relieve pain; the Kali nitricum and Kali hydriodicum on general principles.

DR. O. P. BAER, of Richmond, Ind.: Is Kali nit. an antidote to Aurum?

DR. SMITH: I so consider it.

DR. W. L. THOMPSON, of Augusta, Me.: Is the alloy now used in the gold leaf the same as was used in the years before the war? Did the Cuprum met. take any part in producing the symptoms?

DR. SMITH: The gold contained more copper than before the war. It probably did produce some of the symptoms.

DR. BAER did not consider Kali nit. an antidote to gold, He would have given Aurum $^{30\,000}$ or $^{40\,000}$.

DR. MCMANUS: Did Dr. Baer ever use Aurum $^{30\,000}$?

DR. BAER had had experience analogous to that, in a case of lead-poisoning which he had treated on the same principle with high potencies. It was relieved by Plumb. ^{200}.

DR. THOMPSON had a case of cutaneous eruption. Used Rhus^{3}, which relieved the case a little, but the improvement ceased. Changed to Rhus ^{30}, and then to the 200th, with the same results, except that with each change in attenuation the patient became better. He then went back to low potencies, and finally gave the 200th for more than eight weeks. Dr. Fincke told him that this was too low, and supplied him with the four thousandth potency. This did better than any of the lower had done. He finally obtained Rhus $^{4\,000}$ of Dr. Fincke, and cured the case. He was more than six months in treating it.

DR. CONRAD WESSELHOEFT: In dealing with a case of poisoning, we are not to depart from homœopathic principles. What we want is not a chemical antidote to the poison, but a simillimum to the symptoms. We can have no other guide.

DISCUSSION ON MEASLES.

DR. BAER: Last winter there was an epidemic of measles, and other eruptive diseases, in Indiana. In Richmond it seemed to seize the entire community. It was accompanied with otitis, tonsillitis, parotitis, angina faucium, and erysipelas. In one remarkable case, a little girl, of a nervous temperament, had a very light attack. She had so far recovered that, at her mother's request, she was allowed to go out. In about a week she was taken again, very severely. She had a rash from head to foot. She was hoarse with coryza. Acon. ^{200} was taken for five or six days, and it was passing off very well. Then the hands and feet became very red. She took Rhus ^{200}, and on the following morning her extremities were covered with pustules to the

knees and elbows. The continued use of Rhus ^{200} cured her. But were there two attacks of the measles in the space of ten days? An old lady had a relapse after being up a fortnight, and the second attack was quite severe, — as much so as the first.

DISCUSSION ON GALL-STONES.

DAVID THAYER, M.D., of Boston: The specimen sent by Dr. Kellogg is a very remarkable one. I have made a special study of gall-stones. There is one sure remedy for them, and that is one which we always have in our pocket-case. It will not relieve the dreadful colic-pains which attends the passage of them, but it will remove the cause. This is China. I have known no failure. I have generally been a low-potency man; have used from the third to the sixth, and even up to the thirtieth. I had a lady, a Mrs. C. of Cambridge, who frequently suffered from severe attacks. In one of them she was actually covered with a sheet, a supposed corpse. I gave her China, I believe 6th, and it cured her. She has never had another attack. She afterwards removed to New York. Years after, her husband called on me for more of the medicine, as she feared that there might be a recurrence. I sent her China ^{30}.

But how will you relieve the agony which attends the passing of the calculi? Some use a large dose of olive oil, or resort to hypodermic injections. In India, where gall-stones are very common, epistaxis is a frequent affection of those afflicted with calculi. The effect of gall-stones is to thin out the blood. In the case of a very icteric lady I pronounced the origin of her disease to be gall-stones. But there was no sensation of pain. People can be so accustomed to pain as to be unconscious of it. I knew of a case in a patient who, till after it was cured, seemed to know nothing of a headache from which she never was free for an instant. She took China and Carb. v. She used to bleed, for months. Afterwards she bled to death. I made an autopsy with a physician who expected to find no visible cause of death.

I pointed him to my note-book, and to my diagnosis of gall-stones. The gall-bladder was found to be reduced to a sack filled with calculi, some as large as a robin's egg.

Adjourned till eight o'clock, P.M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at eight, P.M., with a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. The President, R. Ludlam, M.D., of Chicago, who was the Orator appointed in 1868, delivered the Annual Address.— (Section I., Art. 17.)

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute convened at ten, A.M.

The Committee on Entertainments reported that the trip down the harbor must be made in two parties, and recommended that those who are accompanied by ladies should go at half-past two; the others at the close of the meeting. Accepted.

W. T. HELMUTH, M.D., being summoned home by a telegram, read, out of its regular order, a paper on the Extirpation of the Inferior Maxillary Bone, which included, as he thought, a sufficient answer to the strictures of Prof. Franklin, last year, [see Procedings, 1868, p. 220,] on the report of the proceedings of the year before. Accepted and referred.—(Section V., Art. 17.)

DR. PAINE, having presented all the papers in the possession of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, took the opportunity to suggest an important topic. He thought it might be well to inquire a little whether there be a *genius epidemicus:* something which runs through all the diseases that are prevailing at the same time and place, connecting them as with a thread. When diphtheria made its first fatal appearance at Albany, it was noticed that all diseases which were in any degree similar were best treated

with the remedies which cured diphtheria. Other exemplifications of this principle readily occur. If it be found true of epidemics in general, its consideration will greatly aid the physician, at seasons when he is most pressed for time to study out his cases, by furnishing him a clew to a philosophical therapeusis.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

DR. WILLIAMSON, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, reported that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and found them correct; and, thanks to the generosity of friends of the Institute in Boston, who have contributed seven hundred and fifty dollars for that purpose, this association is now free from debt.

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY, AND PROVINGS.

CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D., of Boston, Chairman, read the General Report of the Bureau. (Section II., Art. 12.)

W. E. PAYNE, M.D., of Bath, Me., presented a report on Recording and Collecting Clinical Provings. (Section II., Art. 13.) Also, —

A report on Stillingia Sylvatica; by EDWIN M. HALE, M.D., of Chicago. (Section II., Art. 14.)

DR. C. WESSELHOEFT thought it very difficult to arrive at reliable conclusions on the efficacy of remedies. It is desirable to collect all the light we can on the operation of any one drug. He would recommend Baptisia tinctoria for a general and extended study.

DR. DUNHAM had heard with great pleasure the appeal contained in the report. The organization of labor for the proving of drugs is the only means by which a knowledge of them can be carried forward effectively. He therefore moved the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That the Bureau of Clinical Medicine be requested to give attention to the collection of clinical verifications of the symptoms con-

tained in our materia medica, and to include such verifications in their reports, with whatever details they deem proper, giving credit to the authors.

Resolved, That the Institute invite State medical societies to co-operate in this work of clinical verification of the materia medica.

Adopted.

DR. CLARY thought the resolutions just passed covered the whole ground which had been open to discussion. He did not doubt but that responses to the proposed circulars would throw great light on the pathogenesis of drugs. He had more confidence in clinical provings, when one drug only is used in curing a disease.

D. HOLT. M.D.. said that Dr. Morgan of Philadelphia presented to the Institute, last year, some new scheme of classification of medicines. The present arrangement of remedies is too confused. If you administer a drug to a hundred persons, you will find two classes of symptoms developed. The smaller set are found in nearly every prover; the others are very numerous, very diverse, and some are found in but one or two instances. Just so with the symptoms in any well-defined disease. In typhoid fever, for instance, certain symptoms, which we call pathognomonic, occur regularly, while a much greater number are found in but a few cases, or are peculiar to a single case.

A. O. BLAIR, M. D., of Cleveland, was gratified with Dr. Payne's suggestions, and with the spirit of these resolutions, but thought it would be very difficult to carry them out. It is difficult to tell how much reliance can be placed upon a report. A man tells us that he has cut off a typhoid fever in its fifth day by Baptisia tinc.; he really thinks so, but he has mistaken ephemeral fever for typhoid. Again the pathognomonic symptoms are not all we want. The guiding symptoms of the disease must correspond with the leading symptoms of the drug; but that is not enough. There are cases in which the symptom we want is rarely developed by a proving of the drug.

And there may be specifics which will cure diseases when we know of no symptom in common, and when the minute symptom-hunter would utterly fail. In the case of a fatal epidemic called the *black tongue* (the blackening was by outrageous doses of Argentum nitricum), the antiphlogistic treatment always killed the patient. I tried Lachesis, not from correspondence of symptoms, but because I considered animal poisons the proper remedies for blood-poison. I think it was the twelfth potency I used. I obtained from Radde what he called the ninth, and diluted it three times. It cured the disease beautifully. By the way, after I had exhausted that lot of Lachesis, I have not, till recently, had good results from the use of any other. But I never have seen the time when Lach. would cure so many diseases as it did then. I do not think Belladonna is a prophylactic of scarlet fever; nor, in usual cases, a remedy. Hahnemann thought there were two kinds of scarlet fever: in the one, the skin is polished; it rarely occurs in the United States, and it is cured by Belladonna; — in the other, the skin is rough, and Bell. is worse than nothing. I have had but one case which Bell. cured. Lachesis is the true remedy, and Sulphur the prophylactic.

Question by a Member: Did you ever use Dulcamara?

DR. BLAIR: I have never tried it for this disease.

A resolution, limiting the debate to eight-minute speeches, was here adopted.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D., was called out. He had not arranged anything to say on this point. But he would say that such is often the power of the *genius epidemicus* that remedies will at particular times be found to act, when the provings do not indicate them. But, if the provings were carried to the utmost, the symptoms would probably be found, though they might be passed over as accidental. In erysipelas, Lachesis will be found of value, even when no symptoms correspond. The animal poison is homœopathic to the blood-poison. Hence, too, the value in blood-poisons of Apis, as it is miscalled; for,

not the bee, but the poison of the bee, is the medicine. A similar error exists in the names of those medicines called by the names of serpents. The names of such drugs should be changed.

GEORGE W. SWAZEY, M.D., of Springfield, thought that the principles of the gentleman from Ohio might have an unfavorable effect on the study of medicine. He did not like flings at minute symptoms, or sinister allusions to "symptom-hunting." Will any one explain the rationale of the operation of the twelfth dilution of a medicine?

DR. DUNHAM: The symptoms which all provers of a drug experience are not the only important ones. When Dr. Hering was investigating Tellurium, I made a proving. I had some peculiar ear-symptoms which no one else had. Dr. Hering thought there must be some mistake; but those symptoms have been amply confirmed by the clinical experience of myself and that of both the Joslins, father and son. Now who can say that any of our investigations are exhaustive? I had a case of a lady with heart-symptoms which called for the use of Lilium tigrinum. There were also uterine symptoms for which no proving of Lilium then made, would indicate the use of this remedy, but it cured her. Later, one single proving by a female was recorded in the Transactions of last year, which fully justified its use. Comparatively few provers are women, and the resources of the materia medica for uterine symptoms are but little known as yet.

An invitation to visit the Public Library was assigned to this evening, after returning from the trip down the harbor. Another, to the Athenæum and its art-gallery, was left to the option of individuals, as to time.

Recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DISCUSSION ON PROVINGS, CONTINUED.

H. N. MARTIN, M.D., of Philadelphia, was much interested in the recommendation for the collection of all the records of provings and clinical observations that we can find. It is the principle on which the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, which he represented, was established. The portion of the Journal called "Therapeutic Hints" is not indorsed editorially, and must be considered as mere suggestions. The provings, signed by correspondents, rest on their authority, while the others, unsigned, bear the approval of all the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College. All facts gathered in accordance with the plan proposed will certainly be copied in the Journal, unless copy-righted. A large number of circulars have been sent out requesting such facts, to which, he was sorry to say, scarce an answer had been returned.

BRUNO DE GERSDORFF, M.D., of Boston: It has been said that none but well persons can be good provers. And there are but few people really healthy. I have never been very well, and have not made many provings; but in my youth, my father, and also the Father of Homœopathy, proved in me Calcarea carbonica. I developed symptoms not found before; and, notwithstanding my poor health, I sometimes get good symptoms which never showed themselves in me before. And I mean expressly to say that no proving with dilutions can bring any results except when made on persons who are sick, and therefore sensitive to the action of medicines.

DR. MCMANUS: Some have objected to the immense number of symptoms attached to our drugs. I do not pretend that all the recorded symptoms are reliable, but it is wrong to denounce any of them without good grounds. During my absence from Baltimore to attend the last meeting of the Institute, I left a female patient in the charge of a friend, who tried numerous

remedies without success. I gave two doses of Stann.[30] and cured her. My friend asked me why I chose a drug which had not the leading symptoms of the disease. My reasons were, that she had a pain in her chest, but only when in bed and on her right side. I think, before a summary dismissal of a large mass of symptoms, we ought to make thorough experiments with the drugs to which they belong.

The reports were accepted and referred.

NOMENCLATURE.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D., Chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature and Pharmacy, presented the Report (Section II., Art. 13). Accepted and referred.

DR. ALLEN: In botanical nomenclature nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of all the plants in existence have been described and named. Those which have been recently discovered have generally been named once for all. But the plants earlier named were often included in genera that were afterwards divided. For twenty years we have had a good botanical nomenclature, and it is not proper for us to ignore it. Gray's Botanical Works are our standard. Other works, as Woods', are of no authority. In dealing with a drug from the vegetable kingdom, it is our duty to be sure of the proper botanical name at the outset.

F. A. ROCKWITH, M.D., of Newark, N. J., accorded with Dr. Allen. A change of botanical names is out of our power. We cannot use the names now used by the homœopaths of Europe with any safety. A congress of different nations should settle them in conformity with the terms of science. The homœopaths are behind the age in their names for chemical substances, also. Such names as Mercurius and Hepar sulphuris should be discarded. By the last we are even liable to obtain Potassic sulphate, instead of the mixture we use.

DR. WILLIAMSON: This Institute has more power to regulate

the nomenclature of our drugs than any other homœopathic body in the world. It is twenty years in advance of any other. But we need to exercise its power mainly to prevent confusion and to secure permanence. If we begin by reckless changes, we can leave nothing that will not be changed by our successors.

A HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSATORY.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., Chairman of the Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory, preceded the report with a statement that the Committee was in fact constituted for the criticism of a particular Dispensatory. But it should first inquire what a dispensatory ought to be. There must be alphabetical arrangement of all the names and synonymes of remedies, with descriptions, medical history, summary of pathogenetic action, sources of supply, together with information as to pathogenesis, etc. We have no reliable work of this kind at present. Dr. Dunham then read the Report.

DR. D. S. SMITH moved to strike out such part of the resolution as related to Dr. Lodge's work.

DR. DUNHAM: Dr. Lodge has treated us with entire cordiality. He has his manuscript ready. We must have such a work, and there should not be a poor one published.

DR. CLARY approved of Dr. Dunham's suggestions. If Dr. Lodge's book is not good, we shall not buy it; it is even doubtful whether it will ever be published.

DR. D. S. SMITH thought that there was no probability of the speedy appearance of Dr. Lodge's work. He asked, "How much nearer ready is it now than a year ago?"

DR. ROCKWITH thought it difficult to make the book we want. Pharmacology is sadly neglected. Men are called late in life into our profession, and can spare no time to cultivate any of the sciences collateral to that on which their support depends. He had been obliged to go to the allopathic dispensatory for a

formula for arsenite of quinine. He could not think a work by any single man would satisfy the wants of the profession.

SAMUEL S. GUY, M.D., of New York: The question is, whether the part relating to Dr. Lodge shall be struck out. If we strike that out, what is then left?

The motion to strike out was negatived. The resolutions were then adopted, and the report referred. (Section I., Art. 20.)

BUREAU OF OBSTETRICS.

J. H. WOODBURY, M.D., of Boston, of the Bureau of Obstetrics, announced, as the first paper, a Report on Obstetrics; by H. N. Guernsey, M.D., of Philadelphia. The paper was read and gave rise to an animated discussion.

DISCUSSION OF DR. GUERNSEY'S REPORT.

DR. WOODBURY dissented from some parts of the paper. He had recently been at the deathbed of a patient of a pupil of the author of this report. The young man had conscientiously stood by and seen her die of hæmorrhage while relying on remedies recommended. She could have been saved by a colpeurynter. Any one who would mechanically compress a cut artery should do something for a case like that. It is no use to object that the means are not homœopathic, while they conform to the teachings of common sense.

DR. HOLT would like to know if Dr. Guernsey really intended to teach a reliance upon internal medication in extreme cases of uterine hæmorrhage. What would he do in a case of flooding in which the patient could not live sixty seconds, — scarcely long enough for him to open his case and take out a medicine? I have had such a case. In an instant my hand was thrust into the uterus; and, when cold was applied to the abdomen, the uterus contracted upon my hand like a vise. There are a few such cases, and shall we leave them to the operation of remedies to be swallowed? Will Dr. Guernsey tell us whether he ever had such a case which he saved by medicine?

DR. GUERNSEY said it gave him much pleasure to state, that he had had precisely such cases as described by Dr. Holt, and that he always relied entirely upon the exhibition of the internal remedy; that he has had *many* such cases, and was able to arrest the hæmorrhage much sooner by the application of the medicine internally, than by other means; and that he has never found it necessary to resort to an adjuvant. Allopathic physicians often lose their patients by relying upon mechanical means to arrest the hæmorrhage in such cases, but as he (Dr. Guernsey) has never lost a case by relying upon a more rational, more certain, and a more scientific means to arrest the flow immediately, he, for one, wished to keep as far away from the old and dangerous practice of allopathy as possible.

As to the want of time in selecting the remedy, — Dr. Guernsey always had his medicine at hand, and in a *moment*, the proper vial is picked from his case, and the medicine applied first dry upon the tongue, and then in water, if necessary, every few minutes.

All physicians can come up to this high standard of successful practice if they will. It simply consists in applying carefully the law of the similars, which is a universal law.

DR. BAER was called for, he knew not why. He had had a large experience in obstetrics; he had followed the allopathic course for ten years, and twenty-two years since, had changed to that of homœopathy. On account of his imperfect health, he had been advised to attend specially to the department of obstetrics. He believed in high dilutions, having commenced with the thirtieth and gone up to the two-hundredth and beyond. He had never used any other instrument than his hand to arrest sudden and profuse flooding. He had been called upon by a well-known citizen of Ohio, to attend a moribund sister. Her eyes were rolled up till the white only was visible; the mouth open, and every evidence of immediate death. He gave Ipec. ^{30}. In half an hour the worst was over. She said "the very first

dose relieved me." He was once called to another case nearly as desperate, the patient of an allopath. She was relieved by Bell[30]. But experience and skill can avoid such cases. Young physicians are the ones who have the most of them.

Adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute met at ten A. M., DR. BECKWITH in the chair.

DISCUSSION ON OBSTETRICS, CONTINUED.

W. E. PAYNE, M.D., agrees with Dr. Guernsey as to the extent and power of the homœopathic law. It will be found to extend far beyond our own present knowledge of it. But there are difficulties in its application, and the younger members of the profession will oftenest fail here. No beginner can carry the whole materia medica in his head. Now the question is whether, in a case of great emergency, he shall go home to consult his books, or take a course known to him to be efficient, but outside the homœopathic law. I have never used the tampon, and hope I shall never be driven to resort to it. But if I had not the time to find the proper remedy, I should try to do the best I could. The physician would do well to have at hand a compilation of his own, of such things as he may wish to know suddenly, but not be likely to remember. He should not be ashamed to take out his book and consult it in the presence of a patient. If he saves his patient by homœopathy, very well; but let him, by all means, save the life of his patient.

AMOS B. SMITH, M.D., of Geneva, N.Y.: I have been in charge of an institution in which there are from ten to fifty patients

suffering from female diseases. I could cite abundant facts to illustrate the truth as well as the efficacy of homœopathy. I have never used a tampon. Flooding is always preceded by great excitement, and often by violent and irregular uterine contraction. This I have always tried to control by gentle pressure on the abdomen. I never remove the placenta. If the uterus becomes inactive I resort to galvanism. It is better to wait than to hurry. It is well sometimes to irritate the uterus with the finger, or to move the placenta within it. I should use the tampon if I found it necessary, but even in cases of placenta prævia I have not needed it. I diagnosed such a case once, and directed that I should be summoned the instant the labor commenced. I took my battery with me. Under its influence I soon found my way through the placenta and made a way for the child. It is true that I have sometimes had to resort to topical applications, — to persulphate of iron for instance. And in cases of uterine displacements there may be a necessity for mechanical means. If the axis of the uterus be horizontal, with the weight of the viscera above holding it there, its position must be changed mechanically before there is anything for drugs to do. In cases of retroversion, lymph may be thrown out and adhesions formed. There is no hope without mechanical replacement. A careful development of the abdominal muscles ought to save much of the necessity of operating on the uterus. In replacing the uterus mechanical means may be necessary, but all appliances to keep the organ in place, be they internal or external, must injure the organs on which they press.

The PRESIDENT'S opinion was requested. He said: I call myself a young man and a beginner. I agree with the opinion of Dr. Payne. I am no extremist. I have the largest confidence in our remedies; I always find that their range of usefulness extends as I come to know them better. When I am a hundred years old, I shall hope to know them much better than now. But there are certain expedients in our power which lie

outside of our materia medica. I hold that we are justified in the use of every such expedient, — regular, irregular, and defective. One who can discharge his duty to his patient without them, must be possessed of extraordinary medical skill. I show students all instruments, old and new. We should err if we concluded that remedies are all-sufficient. A man who never needs a tampon, colpeurynter, or any such appliance should not tell his students so: men who have never lost a patient by puerperal convulsions have no right to say that there is no need of losing them. I have lost three whom I believe no human power could have saved. There is perhaps not one man in five hundred that has the ability to select the proper remedy that Dr. Guernsey has. The rule for him, then, will not apply to us. I am compelled to resort to other expedients than medicines. If he needs them not, so much the better.

Dr. Williamson was called for. He could boast of no great amount of experience, though he had been in practice thirty-seven years with a good proportion of gynæcological cases, besides being an old teacher of obstetrics. He had seen some extreme cases. Manageable cases should be managed. We must cure disease if possible, and by all means save life; but we must also prevent suffering, even if we cannot cure nor save life. And there are sometimes curable cases of which you cannot get control. You may not get consent to your measures. If the patient be willing to follow your advice it may not be in her power. She may be poor, with a sick husband or a needy family. It is useless to tell her she must keep a horizontal posture when necessity compels her to be on her feet. You must relieve her if you can. All you can do for her may be to give her a pessary or a supporter. May we never use mechanical means, to relieve mechanical disorders? May we not use forceps to remove gravel from the eye? Shall we use no splint for a broken limb when the patient must take care of himself, even though we can prove that the patient would be better without a splint, if his nursing were the best possible?

OWEN B GAUSE, M.D., of Philadelphia: I have nothing new to say. I regard it my duty to teach both the old and the new — from Denman to Guernsey. I have the utmost confidence in our remedies; and in pathological cases we have *almost* always a remedy. There are exceptional cases, and the practitioner's very first case may be an exceptional one. A young man must use such means as he has in his power; it is his highest duty to save life. In the great majority of cases we can dispense with pessaries and tampons. Prof. Morgan once found his patient flooding: he grasped the uterus through the walls of the abdomen and the flow ceased; he relaxed, and it recommenced. He repeated this till he had demonstrated that mere external pressure would control flooding. "How about the parturient bandage?" is a question which just now is receiving great attention. I think there are cases in which the bandage is not required.

DR. BECKWITH thought the paper of Dr. Guernsey was beautifully written, but its teaching was bad. He would not like to have young men sent out from school with such notions. He had always used the bandage, and sometimes found a mechanical support for the uterus advisable.

CHARLES H. HAESELER, M.D., of Pottsville, Pa., desired to relate the case of a patient whom he had been attending for some years. He had known her from a child. She was anæmic, pale and weak. In an evil hour he yielded his consent that she should consult a doctor in Philadelphia who, unfortunately, had like many women, *uterus on the brain.* He demanded a specular examination, and frightened the virgin into compliance. He pronounced the uterus ulcerated, and cauterized her till she sank under his treatment. Then he sent her home when unfit to travel, and she died in three days. There is a case of topical treatment for you. I have never lost a case from flooding, either premature, or at full term. But, to show that I am not opposed to mechanical treatment, I will add that I use the forceps when I judge it necessary.

DR. GUERNSEY was called for reply. He said: I stick to my principles, and it seems that you all agree with me that the principles are right, but you seem afraid to adopt them in practice. I claim no peculiar skill. I have done no more than others may do if they will apply the law of Hahnemann. Let my report be published in full: in ten years you will hear from it again. Dr. Guernsey's paper was accepted and referred. (Section IV., Art. 8.)

DR. WOODBURY read an account of an Operation for Imperforate Vagina, with complete subsequent development of the menstrual function. Accepted and referred. (Section IV., Art. 9.)

The following papers were read by title, accepted and referred. Flexions of the Uterus; by T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D., of St. Louis. (Section IV., Art. 10.)

Anteflexion of the Uterus; by Prof. J. C. SANDERS, M.D., of Cleveland. (Section IV., Art. 11.)

Ovarian Dropsy; by J. HARTMANN, M.D., of St. Louis. (Section IV., Art. 12.)

WILLIAM GALLUPE, M.D., of Bangor, Me., gave an abstract of a paper on a case of Cure of an Ovarian Tumor by medicine; it was accepted and referred. (Section IV., Art. 13.)

ERNST HOFMAN, M.D., of New York, proceeded to read a paper on Sterility. During the reading he exhibited and described some surgical appliances.

DR. DUNHAM inquired whether these instruments had been patented.

DR. HOFMAN: They have.

DR. DUNHAM: Then the Code of Ethics adopted by the Institute require that he should not occupy our time here in advertising them.

DR. HOFMAN said that he had patented them in conformity with the advice of several leading physicians.

The reading was stopped, and the paper referred to the Committee on Publication. [The paper has never been furnished to the Committee.]

BUREAU OF SURGERY.

In the absence of the Chairman, the Secretary presented the following papers, which were accepted and referred: —

Hypertrophy of Thyroid Gland; by J. BEAKLEY, M.D., of New York.

Dry-Earth Treatment of Ulcers; by J. BEAKLEY, M.D., of New York.

Ovariotomy; by B. W. JAMES, M.D., of Philadelphia. (Section V., Art. 18.)

Modified Linear Extraction of Cataract; by C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D., of New York. (Section V., Art. 19.)

Surgical Report; by J. C. MORGAN, M.D., of Philadelphia. (SectionV., Art. 20.)

Operations on the Lachrymal Canal; by T. F. ALLEN, M.D., of New York.

Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia; by M. MACFARLAN, M.D., of Philadelphia. (Section V., Art. 21.)

Internal use of Monsel's Solution in Hæmorrhage; by M. MACFARLAN, M.D., of Philadelphia. (Section V., Art. 22.)

Orthopædic Surgery; by L. H. WILLARD, M.D., of Pittsburg. (Section V., Art. 23.)

Ophthalmic Surgery; by J. B. BELL, M.D., of Augusta, Me. (Section V., Art. 24.)

Antiseptics in Surgery; by A. G. BEEBE, M.D., of Chicago. (Section V., Art. 25.)

Cancer of the Brain; by S. J. PEARSALL, M.D., of Saratoga Springs.

Strangulated Femoral Hernia; by G.M. PEASE, M.D., of Boston. (Section V., Art. 26.)

DR. ALLEN, being asked by Dr. McManus whether the obstruction of the lachrymal canal can be cured by medicine, replied: Not in a case of occlusion of the duct. Stricture is supposed to have been relieved by Natrum muriaticum, Calcarea carbonica, and Pulsatilla.

DR. LIEBOLD, being asked by Dr. Holt whether the hard cataract can be cured by medicine, replied: I never heard of such a case. There are cases supposed to have been benefited by phosphuretted oil.

DR. ALLEN had searched all the records carefully and had found three cases of hard cataract which were supposed to have been cured. There have been cases which got well; if nature can cure them, why may not medicine? He thought that he had held it in check for years, in aged persons, by the use of Silicea. But he should like to see the records of the cure of a case of glaucoma.

J. H. SMITH, M.D., of Melrose, Mass., presented a patient with what is feared to be a cancer on the tongue. It has been relieved by Lycopodium. The surface turns black, sloughs off, leaving a smooth red surface beneath, which in turn blackens and comes off. It commenced last August as a little pimple; then took the course of an ordinary epithelial cancer. Has been seen by several surgeons, and an operation advised. When he was first seen by Dr. Smith, three months ago, he could not articulate a single word, the mouth and tongue were so much swollen. The remedy which reduced the swelling was Lycop. Since the beneficial effects of the Lycop. have passed off, no remedy has seemed to be of any use in arresting the destruction of the substance of the tongue. Silicea, Arsenicum, and Thuja have been successively used without any marked benefit. The character of the pain; a darting, lancinating and burning pain, extending up the left side of the head. The tongue has, at its diseased part, been black as coal, and then would slough off, leaving a fresh raw surface.

The case is presented for the purpose of getting advice from the surgeons as to whether an operation is advisable, and as to what remedy, in the judgment of the Institute, will be expedient.

An invitation was received from the President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to visit the Monument. Accepted.

The Censors reported that they had received applications in suitable form from Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, M.D., and Martha J. Flanders, M.D., but, in conformity with the resolution passed at New York, June 5, 1867, they had not reported them.

They also reported the resignation of Walter Ure, M.D., of Allegheny City, Pa., who states that he has ceased to call himself a homœopath. After some discussion as to the proper method of procedure, on motion of Dr. Talbot, his name was removed from the roll.

Recess till two, P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute re-assembled at two, P.M.

H. D. PAINE, M.D., of New York, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Institute be, and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Boston who have so liberally contributed the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars to the liquidation of the debt of this association.

F. R. MCMANUS, M.D., of Baltimore, presented the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the appreciation and thanks of the American Institute of Homœopathy are due to Prof. Reuben Ludlam, M.D., of Chicago, for his able address, and that a copy be requested for publication with the proceedings of the session.

It was unanimously adopted.

BUREAU OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE.

DR. T. F. ALLEN presented a paper on the Origin of Lymphatics, which was read and referred. [Not furnished.]

DR. BAER'S views were somewhat different. In the cell exists all vegetable and animal life. The great activity of the atoms of the cell causes a vast amount of protoplasmic material to be poured out of, and over the cell in its structure, which forms, to a certain extent, the tissues and lymphatics. The law of cell-life is upward; in shape, cells are generally cylindrical; the height rarely exceeding the diameter. When a new cell is formed, it is upon the base of the mother cell; it carefully connects itself with its neighbors on either side, and thus is formed a complete network of cells, to constitute lymphatic tissue.

A report from J. H. P. FROST, M.D., of Philadelphia, on Physiology, was presented and referred. (Section VII., Art. 8.)

W. A. MORGAN, M.D., of New York, read a paper on Ventilation, which was accepted and referred. (Section VII., Art. 11.)

A. B. SMITH, M.D., in answer to a question whether the transfusion of carbonic acid, or carbonic oxide, through red-hot iron in any quantity had been demonstrated, replied that Dr. Derby, of Boston, had embodied the results of investigations on this point, in the last volume of the Annual of Scientific Discovery. They demonstrated the fact.

Other papers were read by title, accepted, and referred; as follows: —

General Report on Hygiene; CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., of New York. (Section VII., Art. 9.)

Alcohol; C. W. BOYCE, M.D., of Auburn, N. Y. (Section VII., Art. 10.)

Alcohol Predisposing to Syphilis and Gonorrhœa; by John Hornby, M.D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Inorganic Phosphorus, as Food; by Albert J. Bellows, M.D., of Boston.

BUREAU OF ORGANIZATION, REGISTRATION, AND STATISTICS.

H. M. SMITH, M.D., of New York, presented the General Report of the Bureau. (Section VI., Art. 9.)

DR. SMITH also presented the reports of various homœopathic institutions, which were accepted and referred. (Section VI., Art. 11.)

THE WESTERN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. LUDLAM stated that at the last meeting of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, the following resolution was passed: —

"*Whereas*, The establishment of the Western Institute of Homœopathy was predicated on the apparent dissolution of the American Institute; and as that Institute has been revived and is worthy of the undivided support of the profession of the whole country; and whereas the American Institute, with the respective State and County Societies, furnishes ample media for the expression and communication of thought and aspiration of the profession; therefore —

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the justness, expediency and plan of merging this body into that of the American Institute, and that this committee report at the next meeting.

The Committee consists of Charles J. Hempel, M.D., of Grand Rapids, Mich., William T. Helmuth, M.D., of St. Louis, and himself. Acting in behalf of that Committee, he begged leave to introduce to the Institute the President of the Western Institute of Homœopathy, L. E. Ober, M.D. of Lacrosse, Wis.

DR. OBER stated that at the late very interesting meeting of the Western Institute, at Ann Arbor, after the presentation of some valuable papers, the Committee just mentioned was appointed. The Western Institute was not organized in hostility to the American Institute, but, this being dormant during the war, that was organized to take its place. Considering a union to be now

desirable, he wished a committee should be appointed by this body to arrange with the Western Committee the terms of union.

NATHAN R. MORSE, M.D., of Salem, moved the appointment of a committee for this purpose.

The motion was carried; and the Committee appointed by the Chair, were Drs. O. B. Gause, of Philadelphia, L. Kenyon of Buffalo, and G. W. Bigler, of Cincinnati.

F. W. INGALLS, M. D., of Kingston, N. Y., who represented the Insane Asylum at Margarettville, N. Y., made a report which was referred to the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics.

The Necrological Report by S. B. BARLOW, M.D., of New York, was presented and referred. (Section I., Art. 21.)

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented and referred. (Section VI., Art. 10.)

C. J. HEMPEL, M.D., of the Committee on the Publication of a Journal by the Institute, reported that it was not advisable, for the following reasons: 1. It had been tried once and abandoned; 2. The number of journal now published is adequate to our wants; 3. It would operate injuriously and unfairly on our other periodicals; 4. Private enterprise and competition do this work best; 5. An additional journal is an additional tax on the time and the resources of the profession.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

The Committee on Medical Education were not ready to present a general report to-day.

DR. BLAIR thought the matter too important to be passed over lightly.

DR. GUY moved that the subject be made the first in order to-morrow. Carried.

An invitation to attend the Commencement of the Boston Dental College next Monday was received and accepted.

Adjourned to visit the Public Library.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Report of the Committee on Medical Education was presented by D. S. SMITH, M.D., of Chicago, and referred. Dr. Smith gave a synopsis of the report, which consisted of two papers, one prepared by the chairman, C. J. Hempel, M.D., of Grand Rapids, Mich., (Section I., Art. 18,) the other by D. S. Smith, M.D., of Chicago, and G. D. Beebe, M.D., of Chicago. (Section I., Art. 19.)

N. SCHNEIDER, M.D., of Cleveland, asked that Dr. Hempel's paper be read, as it was an important document on an important subject.

Dr. GAUSE was not satisfied with the report: so far as he could judge by the synopsis just given, it hardly touched the matter. As a representative of one of the schools, he thought full discussion necessary. It is a matter that interests the whole profession; for it is only as we educate that we can advance the character of homœopathy. Even the utmost we can do will fall short of the public demand. From a six years' experience in teaching in a Philadelphia school, he could say that the time now occupied in study was insufficient. Even with the extension now proposed, we shall not be able to keep up with the public demand. Both the time and the curriculum need to be extended. The Philadelphia and Chicago schools have both decided to attempt an extension of the time to three years. In the Annual Announcement of our college, we offer, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the profession, to give, with the increased time, a proportional increase of range of study, and that too without a proportional increase of expense. But we are only the servants of the profession, and we can do nothing but by your approbation. For myself, I am a humble individual, but I

stand here clothed with dignity, for I have the honor to represent the oldest homœopathic college of the world. It has lived a quarter of a century, and may be supposed to have passed the diseases of infancy, and to have acquired a healthy and strong constitution. All this time it has faithfully taught the principles set forth by the great master, but we must advance as every thing else advances. We wish to render it unnecessary for any of our pupils to seek in an allopathic school instruction which we cannot give them. All the difficulties in Philadelphia are now healed. There are no divisions, no cliques. Our faculty is a unit.

Dr. D. S. Smith, was able to say that Dr. Hempel's report covered the whole ground. It discusses every thing that relates to the fullest education. But the paper is too long to be read now. Let us read it in the Transactions of 1869; and next year, with the wisdom of Hempel to guide us, and the earnestness of Beebe to urge us on, we shall take our position just where we ought to stand.

J. D. Buck, M.D., of Sandusky, O., felt unwilling to have the subject consigned to the Transactions without some further step to have it in good shape for action next year; he therefore offered the following resolutions: —

Whereas, The enviable position which homœopathy as a science has achieved, places it in such a light before the world that its defects as well as its excellences become visible; and —

Whereas, It is desired by the American Institute of Homœopathy that the most thorough and efficient methods evolved by the combined talent of this national body for the education of representatives of our art should be brought to bear upon our medical colleges, to the end that they may labor together for the perfection of our art; therefore —

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Institute to confer with a joint committee consisting of one representative from each of our homœopathic medical colleges, to devise a more thorough and efficient plan of medical education than that now pursued by any, and to report the same at our next annual meeting.

Resolved, That this Institute recognizes both the trials and triumphs of these colleges, and that it desires to share with them in the future, as it has in the past, both their labors and their honors.

NATHAN R. MORSE, M.D., of Salem, Mass., thought this a most vital question. The patrons of homœopathy, in every community, are found among the patrons of education. Educated men naturally have more confidence in a physician if he has a good education. There are many self-educated men in our ranks who began their strictly medical studies without a sufficient foundation of general study. The medical student should at least bring to college the best education that a good high-school affords.

A. O. BLAIR, M.D., is the representative of the Cleveland school, and has been waiting for an opportunity to speak of it. The school is not dead, nor is it to be passed in silence. But he cannot say that its divisions are healed and its cliques extinct, for divisions and cliques it has never had. It has had nineteen courses of lectures, and among its large roll of graduates are many representative men, some of them professors in other colleges. It has a fine college edifice, connected with the hospital, most pleasantly and conveniently situated; and altogether the college presents as good advantages as any other; he would not say better, but certainly as good. As to medical education, all the propositions amount to the same thing. We resolve in favor of something better, but it all comes to nothing. We take men who are totally unfit to begin a medical education. Students should be admitted to medical colleges by examination, as to any other colleges. The time they spend in them should be proportioned to the advantages they bring, and the proficiency they make. The final examination should be by a board of censors who are not in the interest of any one college, and who will not pass a man with an incomplete education.

S. S. GUY, M.D., is a representative of the body outside of the faculties of the colleges, and consequently he would speak for

them. On no class of men do greater responsibilities rest than on physicians. Men, somehow, regard their own life as a matter of great consequence. "All that a man hath will he give for his life." The men in whose charge such interests are placed should have every advantage; and the subject of education is of the highest importance. What are any of us without it? Our standard ought to be far, very far, higher than it is. But all our colleges have had to struggle for life. Our professors are generally poorly paid. They make great sacrifices to a noble cause, and their self-denial is too often placed to the account of personal ambition, as if they were enduring everything from the hope of promotion. Then, there is a want of harmony that is discouraging. They ought to meet in convention, come to a good understanding, and unitedly carry out the views embodied in these resolutions. The professors should be selected for their ability to teach, and amply sustained in their chairs. Our patients are, as a rule, of the educated class, and they demand educated physicians. Our character for education must rise above that of the allopaths. We must make their schools smaller and smaller, and our schools better and better as well as larger and larger.

The resolutions were adopted.

INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

Dr. H. M. Smith was glad to announce that an American Institute of Homœopathic Pharmacy had been organized since the last meeting of the Institute. Its second meeting is to be held in Cincinnati on the last Wednesday in June. As there should be a uniformity of action between that body and this, he moved that the Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory be authorized to confer with them. Carried.

THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

GEORGE W. SWAZEY, M.D.: It will be recollected that I gave the requisite notice last year, that I would this year bring up the following resolution: "That the third article of the Constitution be amended by adding the words *male and female*, after the word *others*"; I do so now. This motion opens the "woman question," so called, which was laid upon the table last year. It ought to be fairly looked at by this body. Though I am not strenuous on its passage, I have, unfortunately, become responsible for its fair treatment. I am not disposed to enter into a full discussion of it now. The members have no doubt decided in their minds how they will vote. The vote taken in New York, two years ago, was the closest ever taken in the Institute. But the question was a different one from that now before us. It was on the admission of a particular lady; and much was said for and against her, which had no bearing on the abstract question now before us. There is no particular lady in the question now. The report of the Censors is now closed for the year, and I am glad that there is no personal matter to come before us. I have been asked not to disturb the beautiful harmony that has prevailed throughout this session, by the introduction of this question, but to let it pass over to another year. But, as I do not propose to argue the point, the vote can be very speedily taken, and the matter disposed of without acrimony, which would be better than to have it hang over us year after year. The question of women's rights has nothing to do with it. The question is whether, after having encouraged women to enter the profession, educated them, taken their money, permitted them to practise, and fraternized with them, we shall now debar them from the privilege of our larger Institutions. I, for one, would open the doors to them; but, as I have no strong wish of my own on the point, I will not argue the question. I have only done my duty

in bringing it up; it is for the Institute to do what they will with it.

DR. MORSE: As a friend to the measure, I move its reference to a special committee to report next year. It is too late in the session to get through it properly, — just before final adjournment.

DR. DUNHAM advocated the measure, not so much from gallantry or justice, as from the highest regards to the interests of the Institute. Two-thirds of our patients, it may be, are of the female sex. They are exposed to peculiar diseases, the cure of which forms a very large portion of our practice. Now, until our drugs are proved on women, we can know nothing of their efficacy in such diseases. But the especial object of this Institute is the study of the *materia medica*, and we need the help of educated women in it. Long as we had used Cyclamen Europæum, we never suspected its important office, till a woman brought a little bit of a proving that opened our eyes to the true value of the drug. So with Lilium tigrinum, of which we had the provings in the Transactions of 1867. But, without the proving of a female teacher in the Transactions of last year, our knowledge of the plant would be entirely incomplete. If we had a few women in the Bureau of Materia Medica, the results would be invaluable.

DR. MCMANUS: This is not a question whether women should be provers of drugs, but whether they should be members of the Institute. We agree on the importance of their provings, but let us keep to the question; shall they be members of the Institute?

HENRY P. SHATTUCK, M.D., of Boston, moved to indefinitely postpone the question. Motion lost.

DR. MORSE referred to the fact that the motion to commit which he had made, was still pending.

S. S. GUY, M.D., of New York: I would rather have this done, if to be done at all, somewhere else than in Massachusetts.

A. J. BELLOWS, M.D., of Boston: The action will be of no prejudice to Massachusetts. I think it will certainly be carried, and that the time will come when every man who votes against it will be ashamed. Public opinion demands the change.

DR. GUY: There are several aspects in which the question can be viewed. Let it be settled on its merits, and not on the opinion of others. But let it be settled once for all.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.D., of Brooklyn, moved the previous question on Dr. Swazey's motion.

DR. HOLT: The previous question cuts off debate, but not an amendment that has been already made. This remains to be voted on.

THE CHAIR thought not so; the vote under the previous question comes at once on Dr. Swazey's original motion.

DR. GUY: Let us know exactly to what vote the previous question will bring us.

DR. SWAZEY: The motion which I made to amend the constitution requires twelve months' notice. This has been given. It is only to make the meaning clear, for the instrument as it stands does not expressly exclude females, but only by implication. Practically they are excluded. The question is, whether we shall gracefully do now what we may be compelled to do at a future time. And now if Dr. Morse will withdraw his motion, I will offer a resolution that the change of which I gave notice, be made.

DR. MORSE wished to attain the same end at which Dr. Swazey aimed; his motion was made with the view of simplifying the matter.

DR. SWAZEY: What Dr. Morse would aim at, is out of our present reach. No notice has been given of any other change than the exact words I have proposed. I move that this amendment be made.

WILLIAM H. WATSON, M.D., of Utica, N. Y.: Will Dr. Swazey please state his motion?

Motion re-stated.

HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D., of Philadelphia: Will not Dr. Swazey at least change his *male and female* into *men and women?* Males and females are not necessarily men and women.

DR. TALBOT: It is a matter of taste whether, if you wish women admitted to membership of the Institute, you do it by making an inelegant as well as unnecessary change in the constitution, or by merely a declarative resolution to the effect that female practitioners or physicians be admitted. A mere resolution to that effect is all that is needed.

DR. H. M. SMITH was glad to hear from the Secretary that no change of the constitution is necessary to admit women to membership. He therefore offered, as a substitute for Dr. Swazey's amendment of the constitution, the following resolution: —

Resolved, That properly qualified physicians, men or women, are eligible to membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy.

DR. SCHNEIDER moved to lay this resolution on the table. Lost, 50 to 67.

E. P. SCALES, M.D., of Newton, is not opposed to the admission of females, but to the change of the constitution, which he thinks unnecessary.

DR. WRIGHT renewed his motion of the previous question, which was carried.

DR. MCMANUS wishes to know whether the resolution was about negroes.

DR. SWAZEY: There is no reference to color. It is, shall the words "male and female" be inserted after the word "others."

DR. MCMANUS: Will not Dr. Smith's amendment require to lie on the table twelve months before we can adopt it?

DR. TALBOT: No, it proposes no change in the constitution.

THE CHAIR: Dr. Smith's amendment will be put first.

DR. MCMANUS was allowed, out of courtesy, to say that the real question was, whether Dr. Swazey's resolution should be acted on now, or Dr. Smith's a year hence.

DR. SMITH'S amendment was carried, 85 to 32.

DR. MCMANUS: Is this the final vote? Or is Dr. Smith's resolution to be now put to vote?

THE CHAIR considered the action final.

JOHN W. DOWLING, M.D., of New York, did not mean to vote for the admission of women, but that he would prefer Dr. Smith's way of doing it to Dr. Swazey's. Many others voted under the same impression. Let us have a reconsideration.

DR. THAYER: The question is decided; no further action can be taken.

DR. TALBOT: The action is final only so far as it disposes of Dr. Swazey's original motion. The last vote puts Dr. Smith's resolution in the place of it. That resolution should be now adopted or rejected.

DR. HOLT: As a matter of common courtesy a reconsideration is due to men who wished only to substitute a measure which they disliked, for one which they disliked more.

DR. GUY rose to a point of order, that no vote to make Dr. Smith's resolution the act of the Institute had yet been taken.

THE CHAIR decided that Dr. Smith's resolution had been passed.

DR. GUY appealed to the Institute. The chair was sustained.

DR. DOWLING thinks that a trap has been sprung on the meeting. The vote of many members is counted in favor of a resolution to which they are opposed.

THE CHAIR decided to put Dr, Smith's resolution to a distinct vote. Shall the resolution presented by Dr. Smith be adopted?

Carried, 80 to 45.

DR. MARTIN: This makes no change in either constitution or by-laws. It is merely an expression of our present views of what they mean.

THE CHAIR so understood it.

DR. H. M. SMITH would explain that his resolution was merely

declarative, expressing the disposition of the Institute to admit women to the largest medical body in the world. The Institute stands higher than ever before. We are the oldest medical body of our faith in the world. We need not quake before any other. The Institute is, I find, known all over Boston. We are exposed to outside pressure here, as was shown last night by the remarks of the Secretary of the State, and of others.

DR. THAYER: It is often the custom for a person who has voted for a measure which he wishes should become a finality to move a reconsideration. If that reconsideration be laid upon the table it can never be taken up again, and the action remains unchangeable. With this view I move the reconsideration of the resolution just passed.

DR. MCMANUS thought that a resolution admitting females to membership was not so to be settled. It must come up again. We are not the Institute, nor can we bind it because we happen to be here this year.

After a somewhat excited discussion, Dr. Thayer said that in view of the feeling manifested against the motion to reconsider, he would withdraw it. There was, therefore, nothing before the Institute.

DR. D. S. SMITH: The mighty West is yet to be heard on this question; the West is not here to day. I am glad the resolution to reconsider was withdrawn. It was a gag to which the minority of to-day would not quietly submit. For one I am in favor of female physicians; I respect them, and I treat them as well as I do gentlemen, but I am opposed to admitting females as members of the Institute; and to prevent any misapprehension of my course I give notice that I shall bring up, at the next annual session of the Institute, the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the resolution, passed, at Boston, June 11, 1869, by which women are admitted to membership, be rescinded.

DR. SWAZEY: No attempt has been made to apply a gag here. We had this resolution hanging over us, and had no earlier time to bring it up. I am glad that at last we are over it. It stands as the plain common-sense view of the members on the question. I have a memorial on the subject. I suppose the proper course would have been to read it, but I was unwilling to trespass on the time of the Institute. If the West is not here, the East will not be at the next meeting. In every such case there must be a minority to smart under defeat. If I attend at the West, I will not complain of the action which there shall be taken.

DR. DOWLING desired to explain, that he did not intend to cast any reflection on the liberality of the citizens of Boston, last night, or imply any charge of unfair dealing in what he was surprised into saying a little while since under the apprehension that his vote was to be counted in favor of a measure to which he was opposed.

DR. MCMANUS would have the institute understand that he was a firm adherent to the principle of woman's rights, and an ardent admirer of the sex, especially for the delicacy which is so precious a characteristic of it. That delicacy he would never see needlessly exposed to injury. He has seen women in the Institute from time to time; he supposed they came voluntarily, and did not remain when they chose to go. He would like to know Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson. If a physician of skill and ability, he would respect her as such. If a competent surgeon, he would be willing to hold a tenaculum for her to tie an artery. But, as a member of this Institute, and sharing in its discussions, he thought a woman who respected herself was out of place in it.

DR. D. S. SMITH rose to a personal explanation; he desired to express his regret that he had spoken so hastily regarding the feelings of the West on the admission of women to membership.

DR. SWAZEY: Will Dr. Smith say one little thing more, and we shall have disposed of every thing that mars our harmony. I know his perseverance in a good cause, but will he just say that he will not keep this particular ball in motion? The will of the Institute is clearly manifested. No subsequent action will reverse that of to-day. "Let us have peace."

DR. SMITH: Dr. Swazey wishes me to say just what I cannot say. But what I said was with no view of reversing the action of to-day, but merely reconsidering it, so that the West might have its fair opportunity to express itself on this question. I have been a member of the Institute nearly from the first, and would not willingly injure its interests. But the way must be left open for bringing the matter up, if any of my friends choose to do so.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

On motion of W. H. WATSON, M.D., the following resolution was adopted: —

Resolved, That a Committee on Nominations be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, to be nominated by the members at present in attendance from each State respectively; and that the Committee be requested to report at three o'clock; and that the election of officers for the ensuing year be made the special order for that hour.

The following members were nominated and elected as Nomnating Committee: W. E. Payne, M.D., Bath, Me.; Lorrain T. Weeks, M.D., Laconia, N. H.; George E. E. Sparhawk, M.D., Gaysville, Vt.; Giles M. Pease, M.D., Boston, Mass.; S. E. Swift, M.D., Colchester, Ct.; C. Dunham, M.D., New York; F. B. Mandeville, M.D., Newark, N. J.; J. C. Burgher, M.D., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. R. McManus, M.D.; Baltimore, Md., A. O. Blair, M.D., Cleveland, O.; Francis Woodruff, M.D, Ann Arbor, Mich.; S. A., Robinson, M.D., Laporte, Ind.; T. C. Duncan, M.D., Chicago, Ill.; M. F. Page, M.D., Appleton, Wis.; and J. Hartmann, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. OBER moved to instruct the committee on nominations to select the time and place for the next meeting. Carried.

An invitation to visit the Coliseum was received and accepted. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed: —

Resolved, That the Institute tender its sincere thanks to its retiring officers for the able, faithful and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duties pertaining to their respective offices.

Resolved, That, both collectively and individually, we tender to the Mass. Hom. Med. Society our hearty and sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which it has received and entertained the American Institute of Homœopathy, during its present session; to the municipal authorities of Boston, for their advanced liberality in recognizing the importance and standing of the homœopathic school of medicine, by according to the Institute a hospitable reception and entertainment; to the Collector of the port of Boston, for his courtesy in providing an excursion in the harbor; to the Officers and Teachers on board the school-ship "George M. Barnard," for their polite reception, and most satisfactory exhibition; to the Officers of the following institutions, viz: the Institute of Technology, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenæum, the Coliseum, the Consumptives' Home, the Home for Little Wanderers, House of the Angel Guardian, and the Bunker Hill Monument Association, for their very polite invitations to visit their respective institutions; and to the press of Boston, for their reports of our proceedings.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WESTERN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the Western Institute of Homœopathy reported as follows: —

"Your Committee beg leave to report that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and strongly urge upon this Institute to take immediate measures looking to the union of the two associations.

"In order that the members may understand the measures hereinafter proposed, we desire to make the following statements: —

"In May, 1863, a number of homœopathic physicians met at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and formed a medical association, which they styled the Western Institute of Homœopathy.

"The necessity for this arose from the suspension of the annual meetings of the American Institute, made necessary by the war.

"The Western Institute has had a successful career and has done a good work. But the conditions which gave rise to it no longer exist. Therefore, it has been deemed proper that steps be taken whereby the Western Institute may close its career as honorably as it has performed its mission.

"This we deem may be easily accomplished from the fact that its constitution and by-laws are almost identical with those of this Institute.

"The Western Institute has upon its roll 170 members, and has no unpaid liabilities.

"We therefore offer the following resolutions for your consideration: —

"*Resolved*, That we invite the Western Institute of Homœopathy to transfer its books, papers and list of members, and assets to this Institute.

"*Resolved*, That members of the Western Institute may become members of this Institute at its meeting in 1870, by presenting to the Board of Censors a receipt for the dues for 1870; or upon the presentation of an authentic list of members whose dues are paid for 1869, and the money in hand. Then the individuals comprised in such list shall be admitted to membership by the usual vote."

The report was accepted, and the resolutions adopted.

Dr. TALBOT offered the following resolution, which was adopted: —

Resolved, That the Necrologist be instructed to prepare as full a list as he may be able, of the deceased homœopathic physicians of the United States.

A recess was taken till 2, P.M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Institute met at two, P.M., and in the absence of the President and Vice-President was called to order by the Secretary.

DR. H. M. PAINE stated a plan for the formation of a joint-stock company, for the maintenance of the Homœopathic Retreat for the Insane, at Margarettville, N. Y. A charter has been obtained from the Legislature. The capital stock is to be $30,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $50,000. It is

to be in stock, of which twenty-five per cent. is to be paid in. He appealed to the friends of homœopathy to take up this stock.

DR. BLAIR: I think I have some new light on the origin of idiocy. We have in Ohio a school for idiotic children. It is a good, well-managed institution. Calling there one day I saw the physicians at work on a boy's head. He had an eruption. Soon another boy came in with an eruption, and then another, till I was led to examine the case. I found a psoric taint prevalent throughout the whole institution. It occurred to me that the idiocy was caused in these cases by violent attempts to cure the eruptive disease. On attempting to push my inquiry, I found the officers inclined to impede it rather than facilitate it. I am determined to pursue the matter, and would like whatever aid the members of the Institute can give me.

DR. KENYON moved that Dr. Blair be requested to continue his inquiries, and communicate the result to the Institute. Adopted.

DR. WM. E. PAYNE wished to bring up a subject for the consideration of members. It is known that Dr. Hering has a mass of manuscript on materia medica ready for publication. It is being issued in the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica. At the present rate it will take twenty years to publish it. The articles are issued out of alphabetical order, but so printed that they can be re-arranged after completion. It is now proposed to issue the longer articles in extra volumes of the Journal, still continuing the shorter ones in the regular monthly issue. The extra volumes will contain about eight hundred pages, and be furnished in cloth at $5.00, or in paper at $4.00. It is hoped that the whole may be completed as early as 1876. If Dr. Hering should die, he would leave behind him no man who could do this work so well.

DR. MARTIN: Dr. Hering cannot consistently publish this, except by subscription. Though he enjoys an ample support, yet he already expends a great deal on publications, and cannot

afford to invest the large sum which would be locked up in this publication.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Committee on Nominations now reported as candidates the names of the persons subsequently elected, with the exception that they recommended that Dr. I. T. Talbot be re-elected General Secretary.

DR. TALBOT: I thank the Committee for the honor of the nomination, and the Institute for their long continuance of me in the office, but I feel compelled to say, that I cannot undertake the duties of the office after this year. After a consultation, I am able to recommend to you one that does not desire the office more than I do, and who will not perform its duties less to your satisfaction than I have done. I nominate Dr. Reuben Ludlam, of Chicago, for General Secretary.

The following officers were then unanimously elected.

President.

DAVID THAYER, M.D. . . . . Boston.

Vice-President.

J. J. YOULIN, M.D. . . . . Jersey City.

General Secretary.

R. LUDLAM, M. D. . . . . Chicago.

Provisional Secretary.

T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . Chicago.

Treasurer.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . New York.

Censors.

F. R. MCMANUS, M.D. . . . . Baltimore.
L. E. OBER, M.D. . . . . La Crosse, Wis.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . Chicago.
W. E. PAYNE, M.D. . . . . Bath, Me.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . . . Cleveland.

DR. WILLIAM E. PAYNE offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the elective officers of the Institute enter upon the duties of their several offices on the first day of January following their election.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The recommendation of the Committee that the next annual session should be held in Chicago, to commence on the first Tuesday in June, 1870, and continue four days, was adopted.

DR. D. S. SMITH: There are some towns which would like to have the Institute meet with them, but after what has been done in Boston they dare not try. And if any of them should succeed in doing as much as has been done for us here, Boston would soon have us back again, and outdo us and her former self too. So we may as well surrender in advance. But there are many places that can give a plain entertainment that shall be ample for physical wants. Chicago, for instance, abounds in substantial food, and we hope that the Institute will be satisfied with that. We may as well admit at once that there is but one Boston.

DR. E. M. KELLOGG offered the following resolution which was adopted: —

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish the forthcoming volumes of the Transactions so as to correspond with the general plan followed during the last two years.

BUREAUS AND COMMITTEES.

The Chair then announced the Bureaus and Committees for the ensuing year: —

Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings.

CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, M.D., BOSTON.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
W. E. PAYNE, M.D. . . . BATH, MAINE.
H. L. CHASE, M.D. . CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
S. B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
E. M. HALE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
J. P. DAKE, M.D. . . . . SALEM, OHIO.
G. E. BELCHER, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
J. L. KEEP, M.D., ... BROOKLYN.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

H. D. PAINE, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
S. M. CATE, M.D . . . . . SALEM, MASS.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. . . CLEVELAND.
S. GREGG, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
P. P. WELLS, M.D. . . . . BROOKLYN.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D. . . . . PITTSBURG.
N. F. COOKE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D., NEW ORLEANS.
L. M. KENYON, M.D. . . BUFFALO, N. Y.

Bureau of Obstetrics.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
J. H. WOODBURY, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
E. M. KELLOGG, M. D. . . . NEW YORK.
J. C. SANDERS, M.D. . . . CLEVELAND.
O. B. GAUSE, M.D. . . . PHILADELPHIA.

Bureau of Surgery.

W. T. HELMUTH, M.D. . . . ST. LOUIS.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
B. W. JAMES, M.D. . . . PHILADELPHIA.
T. F. ALLEN, M D. . . . . NEW YORK.
N. SCHNEIDER, M.D. . . . CLEVELAND.
C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
M. MACFARLAN, M.D . . PHILADELPHIA.
J. J. DETWILLER, M.D. . . EASTON, PA.
J. B. BELL, M.D. . . . . AUGUSTA, ME.

Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics.

H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
H. M. PAINE, M.D. . . . . ALBANY.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . . . . CINCINNATI.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D. . . PHILA.

Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. H. P. FROST, M.D. . . PHILADELPHIA.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . . . CLEVELAND.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
C. W. BOYCE, M.D. . . . AUBURN, N. Y.
A. R. MORGAN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. H. PULTE, M.D. . . . . CINCINNATI.

Orator for 1870.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Alternate Orator.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Necrologist.

S. B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Committee of Arrangements for 1870.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
A. E. SMALL, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
L. W. FOOTE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
D. S. SMITH, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
E. M. HALE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
S. P. COLE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Committee on Medical Education.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
C. J. HEMPEL, M.D. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
D. S. SMITH, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
A. O. BLAIR, M.D. . . . CLEVELAND.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS.
H. B. CLARKE, M.D. . NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Committee on Conference with the Professors of Medical Colleges.

H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
D. HOLT, M.D. . . . . LOWELL, MASS.
L. DE V. WILDER, M.D. . NEW YORK.
N. R. MORSE, M.D. . . SALEM, MASS.
L. E. OBER, M.D. . . LA CROSSE, WIS.

Committee on Finance.

H. M. SMITH, M. D. . . . . NEW YORK.
E. M. KELLOGG, M. D. . . . NEW YORK.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . . . . CINCINNATI.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
T. S. VERDI, M.D. . . . . WASHINGTON.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
J. HARTMANN, M.D. . . . . ST. LOUIS.
B. DE GERSDORFF, M.D. . . . BOSTON.

Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., NEW YORK.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
F. A. ROCKWITH, M.D. . NEWARK, N. J.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.

Committee on Nomenclature and Pharmacy.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.
C. HERING, M.D. . . . PHILADELPHIA.
C. NEIDHARD, M.D. . . PHILADELPHIA.
JACOB JEANES, M.D. . PHILADELPHIA.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D. . PHILADELPHIA.

DR. DUNHAM thinks that Prof. Blair can state an incident that would please the members of the Institute.

DR. BLAIR: Though the incident particularly relates to my own family, it is chiefly important as an official recognition of homœopathy by the U. S. government. There is a national Marine Hospital in Cleveland, a fine establishment, of which the surgeon is appointed for four years. A set of medical men in Cleveland have regulated the appointment, taking it in succession, and no one holding it more than a single term. The press of Cleveland has sustained the decisions of this ring. As the term was expiring last spring, the appointment of Dr. Prentiss was agreed upon by these men; but, after consultation, my son, Dr. John Blair, was induced to allow his name to be offered to Secretary Boutwell, with whom the appointment lay. He received the post, and the ring was disappointed. Strong influences are now at work to procure his removal.

DR. D. S. SMITH: There are several medical offices in the General Government now filled by homœopathic physicians.

The Secretary stated that about *two hundred and forty* members had been in attendance at this session of the Institute, during which *two hundred and twelve* new members had been elected.

The Institute then adjourned, to meet at Chicago on Tuesday, June 7, 1870.

I. T. TALBOT,
General Secretary.

XVII.

ANNUAL ADDRESS,

BY R. LUDLAM, M.D., CHICAGO, ILL.

Woman and Homœopathy.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is evident that we have reached a period in the history of this body when questions of medical controversy are no longer paramount, and in which we are not compelled to act on the defensive. In this famous city of Boston especially, it would be a work of supererogation to attempt a popular address in behalf of homœopathy. In this latitude, the day and the necessity for such appeals have passed away forever. Where the whole audience, and almost the entire community, are either under conviction or already converted, a revival sermon would be inappropriate and useless.

By your leave, therefore, I will address myself to the consideration of a more agreeable and profitable topic. I will speak of the *Mutual Relations existing between Woman and the Homœopathic System of Medicine.*

There is no better evidence of civilization, the world over, than is to be found in the care bestowed upon the health, the comfort, and the welfare of woman. If modern habits and usages have multiplied the diseases and physical frailties of the sex, it is one of the grandest of earthly compensations that modern science has mitigated their severity, and extracted their sting.

When we reflect upon the influence exerted to this end by the

system we represent and practise, it is sufficient to temper the present occasion with the most unbounded enthusiasm. Through it, what blessings have descended, directly and indirectly, into every well-ordered household! Where shall we look for the mother or wife or sister who has not been benefited thereby? Through its kindly and genial operation, what multitudes have escaped bodily pain and mental anguish. If "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," has he not so modified our curative agencies as to adapt them to the most refined susceptibilities of our most sensitive patients? And is it not something for which to be thankful, that our labors and our prescriptions may effect such wonders without the risk of working any possible harm?

There is no need of argument to demonstrate the admirable fitness of our remedies for the treatment of any especial class of diseases. Every practitioner before me has had daily, and perhaps hourly, occasion to confirm it. The most experienced, painstaking, and really skilful man among us is best assured of this fact. And no one who has taken the *rôle* of patient under this method of treatment will testify against it.

It is a trite saying, that "Homœopathy answers very well for women and children when they are ill." So it does. The experiment has been tried on a magnificent scale. And the result is, that it would be as difficult to destroy the public confidence in this system of medical practice as it would be to annihilate either of the more popular branches of the church militant. In short, it would be an impossibility. All the laws enacted by all the medical Sanhedrims in Christendom; all the opposition and ridicule of those who assume to control the rights and subsidize the resources of the Healing Art, would avail nothing against the settled reliance of the women of this and other countries upon the merits of homœopathy. And, if *they* are for us, *who* can be against us?

Even in quiet old Boston, something may have been said in these latter days concerning the rights of Women. It is al-

together probable that the most polite ears are familiar with the cruel complaints of this much-abused class. In the modest little city of Chicago, the most Herculean efforts are making to secure to the gentler sex those inalienable rights which hitherto have been denied. The most marvellous tact and the most unmistakable talent are laid under contribution therefor. Our politicians have been outwitted by these invincible champions of reform; our clergymen compelled to listen to their homilies; and our physicians put upon the most unpalatable diet, and even threatened with a loss of their occupation, if they decline to acquiesce in the movement! To our chagrin and discomfiture we have been told that man has done little or nothing for the elevation of Woman; that we have trampled her rights under our feet; that our sympathies are gone astray; and, in brief, that we are sadly demoralized, and fallen from our proper estate.

But, while it must be acknowledged that too much of this is true, and inasmuch as it cannot be doubted that the reaction will prove wholesome to society at large, I apprehend that an exception should be made in favor of the members of this Institute, and of their professional brethren. The doctor, at least, should be exempted from this wholesale denunciation. For, from time immemorial, has he not labored for the well-being of woman especially? To whose comfort does he aim to contribute most frequently and assiduously? Whose servant is he in sunshine and in storm, by day and by night, unceasingly? For whose benefit have his noblest efforts been put forth? Who shares most largely of the fruits of his professional toil? Who averts the contingencies of youth and maturity, of maternity and old age, for her sake and her safety? Who is it that constitutes a species of sub-Providence, and ministers to her welfare in a thousand little ways of which she knows — and too often cares — nothing? Who conducts away the harmful agencies that endanger the health of the household? Whose genius and appli-

cation has brought out and wrought out almost all of those expedients which, in her case, are only curative and salutary? From Hippocrates to Hahnemann, from good old Ambrose Paré to the last alumnus in Medicine, it has been the chief mission of medical men to protect and preserve her health as a necessary condition to her happiness and her usefulness.

And, if the profession in general should be accredited with so much of good, it must be conceded that our especial branch thereof has additional and peculiar claims upon the sex. For it is no trifling advantage to have turned the tide of popular opinion in this and every other community against the pernicious habit of overdosing and maltreating our female patients. Homœopathy has initiated a reform that will tell with wonderful effect upon the well-being of coming generations. It has already lifted a burden from multitudes who either do not know, or who will not acknowledge, to what agency they owe their emancipation. For the most harmful and disagreeable remedies it has substituted those which are kindly and beneficent, such as are most useful, available, and never injurious. The adaptability of its laws and means is marvellous; and, in the direction indicated, no one may catalogue all its merits.

We do well to reward the man who invents whatever is adapted to lessen the toil and lighten the cares of woman. The hum of the sewing-machine is a hymn in praise of his genius and of his humanity. But which is the more noble and useful to the wife or mother, to add a thousand superfluous stiches to her garments, or to take away a single one from her side, when she is in pain and peril?

Is it more commendable in the merchant to multiply her wants and caprices, by bringing all that the old world can furnish to adorn her home and her person, than for the physician to develop and render available a new world of curative resources, of which she will surely stand in need?

Which could she best spare, the "priceless pearl of the deep,"

which merely heightens her charms, or the Calcarea carbonica, the simple salt that is derived from the oyster-shell?

The value of all the lace that was ever manufactured in Belgium and out of it, is not to be compared with that of a few drops of Lachesis. I have seen a vial of pellets which, if it could not be duplicated, would not be exchanged for anything in the world beside. And there are myriads of these little vials with equally valuable contents extant to-day. Incredible as it may seem, there are not a few excellent women "out West" who would consider their houses only half-furnished without them. And "to this complexion has it come at last," that a lady in Cheyenne actually proposed to give her mirror for a miniature bottle of Belladonna!

Among the Kereks, a tribe of Arabs when a man's wife is ill he sends her back to her parents, with the message that he paid for a healthy woman, and cannot bear the expense of an invalid. If this custom had prevailed among us, it would be difficult to estimate the number of American families that had been preserved intact through the agency of homœopathic remedies! We may not possess a certain prophylactic against the spread of the divorce epidemic, but it must be true that our small-arms have served to keep some of the enemies of domestic peace and tranquillity at bay.

It is scarcely possible to refer to a more striking instance of the influence and utility of medical reform than we find in the history of domestic works upon homœopathy. It is true that the period in which these books acted as pioneers for the system, or sole representatives for physicians in remote neighborhoods, is fast passing away. But the good they have accomplished remains. The effort to simplify the art of prescribing, to impress the most important rules of hygiene, to promote self-culture in all matters of health and self-preservation by the exclusion of harmful medicaments, was a remarkable and almost unparalleled success. By the Divine blessing, in the hands of

intelligent women these instrumentalities were and are wonderfully efficacious. In the depth of the night, in the sorest extremity, when other means had failed, and help from the living counsellor was not available, these semi-official and silent physicians, these dumb doctors, have pointed out the remedy and frequently saved life. I need not tell you that the authors of these works have been canonized by general consent. The names of Hering and Pulte, of Hull and Marcy, of Guernsey and Tarbell, of Small and Freligh, of Shipman and Douglas, are household words the land over, and in not a few instances their volumes outrank the Old Testament Commentaries. "They builded better than they knew." They have sown good seed in good soil, and the harvest of blessing to suffering humanity is at hand.

Let me remind you of the important relation existing between women and homœopathy, in this matter of domestic practice. If this system of treatment had not been especially adapted to her needs and susceptibilities; easy of application and prompt in its effects; simple and harmless, but almost magical in its results, and of unquestionable utility; a ready and reliable resource, she would never have given it the sanction of her choice and her confidence. No sensible mother would indorse a method of cure which was not as appropriate for her child as for herself, and *vice versa*. And every earnest woman would include her father, brother, husband or lover, or all these, in the same list.

Given this demonstration, and the result is easily foretold. When the proposed reform had been put to this proof, its apostles were forthcoming. If homœopathy had not been suited to the relief of our physical infirmities, even when applied by laymen, and the women had not become its champions, its unbounded popularity would not be a matter of fact as well as of history, and we should not have been here this evening in the capacity of a national body of homœopathic physicians.

I know there are those in our ranks who are disposed to

place a low estimate on the value of domestic medicine. And they are partly in the right. It is mortifying to our pride in medical science to be forced to compete with those who rely exclusively, for their means of curing disease, upon a book-and-case education and traditional expedients. We may not feel inclined to fraternize with those who know little or nothing of the conditions and laws of life, but who nevertheless assume to practice the healing art. It is true that homœopathy has sometimes been sadly misrepresented through this short-hand method of making every one his own physician. But, however objectionable in some of its features, this system has its compensating advantages. Many a woman, armed with her little stock of remedies, has converted an entire community. The globules have finally insinuated themselves into the throats and affections of the people, because she first took them herself, and then commended them to others. These forerunners have given us a foothold. As pioneers, they anticipated and opened the way for the more modern and thorough-bred practitioner. Because we are advanced in knowledge, it does not become us to denounce and discard whatever has served to help us forward in our acquisitions. While there are pupils, there will be need of primers.

However numerous and well-sustained the public hospitals, does any one suppose that all "the Lord's sick-poor" find admission to them and relief through them? By no means. These incorporations do not render a thousandth part of the services received by this large and constantly increasing class. In every large community, the real almoners are the laymen who prescribe for the needy, as well as supply them with food and medicines. The women, who form the most efficient boards of managers, and who, in our day especially, are at the foundation of every charitable enterprise, are most of them armed *cap-à-pie* with our remedies; or, what is equivalent, they know where to get them, and how to give them. These women are educating

the lower orders of society to the point of appreciating and of adopting a better method of cure, and eventually the whole mass will be leavened.

It may appear cruel that the ladies should labor to deprive our antiquated brethren of the privilege of treating the servants in our best families when they are ill; but they know, and everybody knows, that homœopathy is making fearful inroads upon the affections of this class of patients also. "Like mistress like maid." Beginning with the upper circles, the benefits of this new and safer method of treatment are certain to reach down to those which are less favored by fortune and circumstance.

Each little case that these women carry, is a lever that will elevate the system into notice. Every prescription they make is an appeal to the sensibilities and reason of the poor invalid. In their errands of mercy, they deal with the hidden forces of the common-health and the common-wealth, — which are really identical. They plant blessings that will bloom in the by-ways of the city and of the country, and that will bear fruit which is literally for the healing of the nations.

But another train of influences is at work to develop and perfect the mutual relations existing between woman and homœopathy. I allude to the popular study of the sciences collateral to medicine. There was never a period in which these branches attracted so much attention, or when the people were so inquisitive and so well-informed concerning them. The ladies especially are exceedingly interested in whatever pertains to anatomy, physiology, and animal chemistry. The schools and seminaries afford them better facilities for the study of these subjects than some of us enjoyed, a few years ago, in our medical colleges. And not a few of them are more conversant with the principles and laws that underlie these sciences, and with their structural and functional details also, than the doctors who prescribe for them, and who assume so much knowledge.

Nor is this a mere ornamental department of modern education. Circumstances may compel the young lady-graduate to forego her music, and to forget her French; but not so with the study and appreciation of the branches named. She can never go or live where the beautiful harp of life may not and will not be played upon. The universal language of functional activity will be spoken through her own perceptions, at every turn, and under all circumstances.

There is no variety of information which is more useful and available to the sex and the species. Daily experience will multiply the opportunities for thought and reflection upon matters that especially concern her physical welfare and happiness. Our common every-day life is crowded with incidents that illustrate this fact. Its physiological basis is the foundation of health for the healthy, of help to the needy, and of hope for the hopeless.

Why, then, should there not be a general search after, and desire for, this knowledge? Why should not the popular pulse beat more quickly at the prospect of such an inheritance? And why should not the periodical press give especial prominence to these subjects, and lectures and addresses on science for the family and the fireside run through as many editions as there are days in a week or months in a year? Is Dickens more suggestive than Draper, or Lytton Bulwer than Baron Liebig?

It is a most encouraging sign of the times in which we live, that we can scarcely take up a current magazine that does not contain one or more papers upon hygiene, or some kindred topic. And it is equally significant that many of these chapters are written by well-known physicians of both schools of medical practice. For it is no longer considered unprofessional and impolitic to employ the secular press in educating the people upon these subjects. Indeed, it has become a legitimate duty and privilege to contribute in this manner to the general interest and enlightenment. The doctors themselves are learning

and realizing that they can perhaps accomplish as much for humanity out of the sick room as in it; and that all of their mission is not included in the mere prescription of remedies *secundum artem.*

Every list of new books includes one or more volumes that elaborate and apply this knowledge to the improvement of the physical condition of man, and the prevention of disease. Lessons upon the concomitants and contingencies of health are free as water. They are the thread upon which some of our best romances are strung. They tinge the sermons we hear, and the songs we sing. They stamp their impress upon the documents of the diplomatist, and crop out in every friendly circle. They creep into the school-boy's satchel, and cram the mail-bags to overflowing. To remain ignorant of their teachings is inexcusable and mischievous.

It is possible, gentlemen of the Institute, that we do not fully realize the influence which this popular change has already exerted, and will continue to exert, for the recognition and renown of homœopathy. We, of all others, should be constant and determined in our efforts to educate the people in whatever concerns their physical welfare. For, the greater their knowledge of anatomy, physiology, histology, botany, chemistry, and natural history, the better will they be fitted to appreciate any and all advancement in medical science. The more one knows of the peculiarities and susceptibilities of his bodily organization, the less medicine he will take or give. Physiology and physic in the crude sense are incompatible. Examine the delicate structure of the stomach, its nerves and vessels, its glands and its cells, which are operated by a wonderful sympathy; exhibit its curious textures in the field of the microscope, and detail the functional processes by which they prepare the food for the needs of the organism, and, when your pupil has learned the lesson, will he permit you to dose him with drugs that would corrode a chemist's retort, or ruin a piece of

machinery? Such a view of the stomach would open the eyes of most persons to the cruelties practised upon that innocent organ, and, through it, upon the whole animal economy.

The instinct of the herbivorous animal prevents it from eating the poisonous plants that abound in the pasture. The instinct of the child warns it that the nauseous potion will be injurious. The sheep is as ignorant of botany as the baby is of pharmacy. It is "original sin" in the one case as much as in the other, that leads the creature to rebel against swallowing what is harmful.

Now these intuitive perceptions are much more acute and significant in woman than in the animal; in the wife than in her husband. They are more delicate because they stand guard for a more delicate and susceptible organism. They are like the little cilia which keep the dust from our lungs, — invisible, but indispensable. They supply a condition which is necessary to medical progress. For they represent a faculty that is capable of culture and development. Instinct and intelligence are the hinges upon which the prosperity of our school must turn. And they are mutually requisite to, and responsible for, the popularity of the homœopathic system of treatment.

In woman, we find this faculty sometimes developed in a remarkable degree. She is usually the first to recognize and to call attention to the merits of homœopathy. She tests it upon herself, or upon her children, in an empirical, doubting way. Her instincts have been disgusted with the old and more familiar method, and perhaps she has taken its drugs under protest. She tries the new system with as many misgivings as Jenner may have had in vaccinating his own son. But the result is all that she could hope. Quietly, and without any risk or perturbation, with no fret or friction of the delicate machinery, her health is restored. She has learned a lesson in the school of experience. And it will not be lost upon her. A man, leaving a sick-bed for the whirl of business, to be caught in the mael-

strom of politics, or immersed in the affairs of church or state, would be as apt to forget the doctor, and what he had accomplished for his relief, as the most of us are to lose sight of Providence. But not so with woman. Her perceptions are on the alert. She catches a gleam of truth, and her tact enables her to employ it to advantage. If other members of her family, or some of her friends, are taken ill, she advises a trial of the remedies which acted so promptly and efficiently in her own case. They are successful. Her friend is cured, and her faith is confirmed. She reflects, investigates, proselytes.

This is the chronological order of events in the conversion of the people to our form of medical practice. The mental tentacles of our mothers and wives and sisters are on the *qui vive* for harmful agencies of all kinds. But they are equally alert in recognizing a friend as in detecting an enemy to the wonderful organism, or encampment, for which they stand sentinels. And it is because our system of cure is grateful to these perceptions that it passes the guard, and gains a hearing. The subsequent steps are easy. They include experiment, analysis, induction and adoption. First we have the facts, and then the philosophy; first patients, then patrons, and then apostles.

It is by such delicate hands that the seeds of confidence in this method of treatment are first sown. A thousand contingencies cluster about their germination and subsequent growth. The soil is sometimes unsuited, the season unpropitious, or the field may be choked with the weeds of ignorance and prejudice, or drenched with the muddy torrent of misrepresentation. But, under more favorable circumstances, the silent forces within the seed are operating in unison with the soil and the sun, to rear the plant and to ripen the harvest.

Through a trick of legislation, the representatives of our school of medicine were generally excluded from the army service. The soldiers suffered, but the system gained greatly in consequence. While others were "scrambling for rank and pay,

like apes for nuts," we were left to look after the families of the heroes who were doing battle for the nation. Our professional responsibility and reputation were doubled thereby. As a result of the intolerance that kept us from the field and hospital, homœopathy found favor where, otherwise, it had never been tested. The mothers tried it, and adopted it at home. The fathers and sons became disgusted with the old treatment while absent, and multitudes of zealous partisans flocked to our standard. It was thus that what had been designed to crush the life out of our cause, really contributed to its. prosperity and popularity. If we failed to obtain our rights from the surgical boards in the several States, we did not fail of a representation in the management of the grandest sanitary enterprise that was ever put into operation beneath the sun. And, when there were ten women for us to every man who arrayed himself against us, we could survive such an indignity; we could afford to labor and to wait.

In this indorsement of homœopathy by the best women in society, there is a moral power, which, like the magnet, gains strength by the weight that it carries. They may not pause to cipher out questions of medical casuistry, but their tact leads them to correct conclusions, and their tenacity holds them there. In whatever they uphold, the conscientious and intelligent adherence of this class of persons affords the best criterion of character. Without it, we should have failed; but with it, we shall certainly prosper.

But there are graver questions that grow out of this natural relation between woman and homœopathy. The line which separates tact from talent, is an indistinct and arbitrary one. If she have the taste and the genius for it, is there any good reason why a woman may not properly qualify herself for the practice of medicine? Shall we recognize the peculiar gifts of which I have spoken, place a premium on their possession and exercise, and afterwards seek to limit her acquirements, and to narrow the field of her usefulness? Why restrict her inclina-

tion in the study of the collateral sciences? In exceptional cases, why may not her natural ability as a nurse be permitted to develop into that of the true physician? Are her intuitive perceptions in the way? Will they prove a necessary obstacle to the skilful employment of remedies? Because she discerns more quickly and delicately than her brother, does it follow that she would prescribe less accurately and successfully? Are we prepared to admit that the more obtuse the doctor's perceptions, the better his diagnosis? The more slow and difficult his analysis of a given case, the better his recipe?

It certainly does not follow, that, because her faculties permit her to recognize, and prompt her to recommend, the best method of treatment, therefore she shall be gifted with the ability to employ it, and to dictate its details to the best advantage. Multitudes of women preach homœopathy most successfully, who, no matter what their advantages, would as signally fail in its general practice. In either sex, the possession of one talent does not imply the possession of all. In our calling, as in others, real merit is not an affair of gender, but of genius and industry.

Now, there have always been, and there will always be, female physicians. And their tribe is as certain to increase as it is to exist. We are chiefly concerned with the kind and degree of their qualification for the responsible office. If the people will demand their services, we have the right to insist that they shall be educated and trained for this particular function. And this more especially because we will be expected, and even forced, to fraternize with them. However ignorant or intelligent, they will be regarded as types of our class, or, if you please, as "representative men."

It is an error to suppose, that, the more intelligent and influential men in our ranks would if they could, really prevent women as a class from engaging in the practice of medicine. On the contrary, we perceive and admit the probability of their

usefulness in such a capacity. There is room and employment for all, and each should be occupied according to his or her gifts. Instead of opposing the sex in this direction, we simply recommend that they shall avail themselves of a thorough course of training for the duties assumed.

If it tries our temper to counsel with a *man* whose wits and wisdom are not equal to a professional emergency, and who has called us for denominational reasons, it is even more provoking to advise with a *woman* whose tact and learning are both at fault under similar circumstances. For her failure is more disastrous to herself and all concerned. The injury that she inflicts through ignorance will be in ratio with her influence as a woman.

It is not my purpose to institute a comparison between the sexes, as to their relative skill and reputation as physicians. In this, as in other pursuits, the doors are now open to healthful emulation and competition. For the past, however, the only marvel is, that, with so many obstacles in her path, woman has accomplished so much in the direction indicated. We cannot resist the conclusion that if, with all her lack of opportunities, nay, her positive hinderances, she has thus "put to usury" her one talent, she might safely be intrusted with three, or more.

Therefore, gentlemen of the Institute, while we are striving by every laudable means to raise the grade of qualification, we must help to elevate it for both sexes alike. We should recognize and encourage those medical schools which are now devoted to the education of women, and organize, endow, and support others, as they may be demanded by the growing popularity of our cause. And we should also labor to form a correct public sentiment which will require that all physicians, without any arbitrary distinction of sex, or color, or nationality, shall have been thoroughly educated and disciplined for their peculiar and responsible calling.

These, and kindred considerations which might be adduced

should lift us to the broad level of professional equality, liberality, and toleration. If the half that I have said of the peculiar relations of women to homœopathy is true, we are morally bound to minister by every possible means to the cultivation of those qualities of mind and heart which are suited to adorn our own or any other calling.

While the women introduce and defend us; while they intrust to our care and keeping their own lives, and those of others who are endeared to them by the ties of love and of friendship; while they continue to be the first to praise and appreciate, and the last to forget what we have done for them; while they throw their tact and influence and intelligence into the scale for us; while they hold up our hands at home and abroad; and while, in this or other cities, they raise and contribute thousands upon thousands of dollars to extend a knowledge of homœopathy, and impart its curative blessings to the poor and needy, we should frankly confess that this is our sweetest recompense, and our most lasting and grateful reward.

XVIII.

REPORT ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

BY C. J. HEMPEL, M.D., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,

Chairman of the Committee.

THE Committee on Medical Education beg leave to report the following statements and conclusions, as the result of a most careful consideration of the subject intrusted to their care.

Of late years, the subject of medical education has engaged the attention of the profession in a manner that indicates the gradual inauguration of a more complete and thorough study of the science of therapeutics, as well as of the collateral sciences of medicine.

Your Committee are of opinion that the young gentlemen who receive their medical education in homœopathic colleges are, upon the whole, better qualified to enter upon the practice of their profession, than the graduates of the institutions of the old school. On the other hand, it must be admitted that when Hahnemann first promulgated the law of homœopathy to the world, the enthusiasm with which the new science was received and adopted by his original disciples, led them to concentrate all their energies upon building up and perfecting the materia medica of the future, and a corresponding system of therapeutics. When we look at the stupendous labor which these pioneers have performed, we have no difficulty in accounting

for the apparent neglect which they manifested towards the collateral sciences of medicine.

This devotion, more or less exclusive, to the new truth, coupled, perhaps, with a certain indifference engendered by an all-absorbing enthusiasm for it, may have created in the minds of the general public a belief that homœopathic physicians were deficient in the collateral science of medicine, and left the study and practice of obstetrics, and more especially of surgery, to physicians of the dominant school. The jealous enmity of professional opponents did not hesitate to strengthen this impression by malicious misrepresentations. But, thanks to the persevering and successful efforts with which the collateral sciences have been cultivated by homœopathic physicians, for the last fifteen or twenty years, this has now very generally disappeared. It is true we do not yet number in our ranks such a roll of illustrious names as adorns the pages of the history of allopathic medicine; but, as a class, our physicians are at least equal to the generality of their allopathic brethren; and, armed with the great truths of homœopathy, they are more successful, more enlightened, and, it may not be extravagant to assert, more humane as practitioners.

The extraordinary welcome which the new medical doctrine received from the public made it apparent that its propagation could no longer be left to depend on the isolated efforts of individuals, and that a combination of efforts was indispensable in order to properly supply the constantly increasing demand for homœopathic physicians. The leaders of the school in our country likewise felt that it was their duty to send forth upon the world's stage a band of young champions who should be amply fitted, by a most thorough acquisition of the material science, and by a generous and expansive comprehension of our doctrines, to do battle for this great cause. Animated by that noble ambition which inspires every honest missionary of a heaven-born truth our, leading physicians organized colleges, devoted time

and money to the education of young gentlemen in the various branches of medicine as well as in the high principles of homœopathy. Now we have the satisfaction of seeing these schools annually sending forth hundreds of graduates, most of whom are an honor to our profession and to the great truth which we profess.

Having arrived at this stage in our report, your Committee now beg leave to more particularly inquire what studies are imperative upon a young gentleman who would offer himself for the practice of medicine. That a candidate for a high and honorable position in society, should acquire a thorough English education, before his admission to the lecture halls of a college, seems to your Committee a matter of course.

No young gentleman deficient in any of the preliminary knowledge furnished by the public schools found in almost every village in our noble country should dare present himself as a student of medical sciences and a candidate for medical honors. The possession of this knowledge should be considered indispensable to admission to any homœopathic college. It is almost equally indispensable that a young man be in all respects a gentleman before he becomes a medical student. On beholding the mass of unkempt, tobacco-chewing young men who crowd into the lecture halls of some colleges, we cannot help shuddering at the thought that these boors expect to be quartered upon the public as the healers of disease, the friends and benefactors of the sick. We hold that a physician's heart should be inspired with the love of truth, and warmed by a religious devotion, and that every manifestation of vulgarity in language, tone, manner or dress should be shunned by him as a disgrace, not only to himself, but to the brotherhood into which he expects to be admitted.

That no young gentleman, even of the most superior talents, can master the sciences of medicine by attending two courses of lectures seems to your Committee an indisputable proposition.

True, in that brief time a student who faithfully attends the lectures may acquire a sufficient knowledge of medicine to graduate and open an office. But, unless he is endowed with an immense amount of self-reliance, and of an inventive genius prepared for every emergency, he will, for a few years at least, be a prey to doubt and fear. More particularly does this apply to the homœopathic graduate who, with limited education, settles in a community where he has to depend upon his own resources, and is watched by the jealous eyes of a professional antagonist. The anxieties and perplexities to which even the best informed graduate is exposed before experience come to his aid can never be avoided, until there shall be a thorough change or reorganization of the system of teaching adopted in our colleges.

We therefore desire to submit the outlines of a system of studies which, if carried out with the requisite energy and diligence will, in the course of time, place the character of our schools far above the present standard of medical institutions.

Before proceeding to draw up a programme of studies that shall secure to our students the largest amount of knowledge and the highest degree of efficiency, let us ask the question: What is the natural order of the studies necessary to enable a young practitioner to successfully treat a case of pneumonia? An answer to this question will afford us an opportunity of giving the outlines of what your committee consider a course of medical instruction befitting the dignity, comprehensive vastness, and practical importance of the science of homœopathy.

In order to fit himself for the management of a case of pneumonia, the student has, in the first place, to acquire a knowledge of the anatomical structure of the lungs; secondly, a knowledge of their physiological functions; thirdly, he has to be made acquainted with the causes, nature, course and natural terminations of inflammations generally, and of inflammation of the lungs in particular; and fourthly, with the therapeutic and physiolo-

gical means of restoring the diseased organ to its normal condition. These four pre-requisites naturally point to the creation of four of the chairs in a medical school, — those of anatomy, of physiology, of pathology and pathological anatomy, and lastly, of materia medica and therapeutics. The business of the chair of pathology is logically confined to an elucidation of the origin, course, natural terminations, and pathological alterations of diseases both before and after death; these should be demonstrated upon the cadaver, as well as by specimens made of papier mâché. The theory and practice, which is appended to the chair of pathology in most medical schools, should constitute a special department, — the chair of clinical medicine. For the purposes of this chair, clinics and hospitals are indispensable adjuncts to every medical university. Students of medicine are not in a condition to profitably attend instructive clinical lectures, until they have obtained a satisfactory knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and the elements of pathology and materia medica. It is the business of the clinical professor to acquaint students with the details of the sick-chamber in so far as they refer to the management of a case; with the proper conduct to be observed towards the patient and his attendants; with the method of establishing a correct diagnosis, of selecting the suitable remedy, and of adapting the dose to the nature of the malady and to the susceptibility of the patient's constitution. The clinical professor shows upon what facts the practitioner has to depend for his prognosis; he teaches the method of watching the action of drugs in a given case; of determining the character of the changes which may take place in the symptoms; of discriminating between the natural developments of the disease, and the modifications superinduced by remedial influences; in one word, the clinical professor *applies* the teachings of the lecture-room, and thus completes the therapeutic edifice.

It is evident that in regard to obstetrics and surgery the same order of studies should be instituted; first, anatomical structure;

secondly, physiological functions; thirdly, abnormal changes; fourthly, therapeutic agents; and lastly, clinical medicine.

These varied requirements imply an orderly arrangement and a progressive succession of studies. Now look at our colleges, and what meets your eye but confusion and chaos? The student has to be hurried in two sessions through a mass of scientific matter which it seems almost impossible for the brightest intellect to compass in so short a space of time. The consequence is that our thorough students have to go to European universities to complete their education. It is not because these students are deficient in natural capacity. We can boast of names that rank as high in the medical profession as those of any, living or dead. All we want is opportunity; give us opportunity, and we will furnish you the men; from our colleges might go forth men whom posterity would honor as the standard-bearers of medical truth. But in order to accomplish these results, we want a more comprehensive, more logical, organization of medical studies. And we want more than two,—we want four sessions of lectures. Four sessions seem naturally indicated by the orderly arangement of the studies of which a full knowledge is indispensable to every well-educated physician.

During the first session the student should confine himself to the study of elements,— the elements of botany, natural philosophy, inorganic chemistry and toxicology, and the anatomy of the bones, muscles and ligaments. The study of French and German should also be pursued.

During the second session, these studies should be continued upon a higher plane; in anatomy, for instance, we add the anatomy of the viscera, lymphatics, blood-vessels and nerves; the rudiments of materia medica and therapeutics, the elements of pathology, and such surgery as the reduction of dislocations and fractures, the application of bandages, etc., may be taught; the anatomy of the pelvis, the mechanism of labor, and the simple operations in midwifery, such as turning, and the application of

the forceps, may likewise be explained. The study of French and German is to be continued.

In the third session, we should advance to organic chemistry, general and special pathology, morbid anatomy, physiology, special and microscopic anatomy, surgical anatomy, operative surgery of the higher grade, the higher departments of materia medica and therapeutics, proving of drugs and dissections, diet and hygeine, physiology of utero-gestation, etc.

And in the fourth session, we should add comparative anatomy, rhinoplastic and or thopædicsurgery, analytical chemistry, comparative materia medica and therapeutics, clinical medicine, practical midwifery, medical ethics and jurisprudence, critical history of medicine, and the philosophy of homœopathy.

It will be seen that, according to this plan, the students would be arranged in four classes, which might be respectively designated as the freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors. No student should be graduated from a lower into a higher class without previously passing arigid examination in presence of the faculty, or of a board of examiners appointed for that purpose. If the sessions were extended to six months, four or five lectures a day would be amply sufficient for a complete course, thus leaving the student abundant time for exercise, private reading, and dissections.

With a view of facilitating examinations, and securing to the student the best possible chances of passing a satisfactory examination, your Committee would recommend the adoption of graduated text-books for the students of each class, each text-book to have a syllabus attached to it in the form of a series of questions, each of which is to be provided with a number indicating the page where the answer to this question may be found. This would enable the student to refer again and again to the contents of the book, until these could scarcely fail to be indelibly impressed upon his memory. The first part of each lecture might likewise be devoted to a cursory rehearsal

of the previous lecture, for the purpose of affording a chance for additional explanations which are sometimes necessary, and are received by beginners with feelings of gratitude. It should be part of the general discipline of the school, that every student should be required to be at his post a few minutes before the professor enters the class-room. Absence from the lectures should only be excused in cases of sickness, or for causes that may seem justifiable to the faculty.

For the purpose of assisting in the creation of an honorable *esprit du corps*, and of fostering a noble and useful ambition, your Committee would suggest the propriety of adopting some distinctive badge for the members of each class.

By pursuing the course of studies which your Committee have suggested for your consideration, a young gentleman would be able to acquire a medical education such as no medical school on this continent is now able to offer. A diploma from such a college would constitute a title to respect; its graduates would soon obtain access to professional positions in the army and navy, and the opponents of homœopathy would be compelled to admit that gentlemen of such undeniable attainments in the various branches of medicine, could not possibly adopt an unreasonable or absurd system of therapeutics. We are aware that the innovation which is here proposed is radical and very great; but it seems to us demanded by the exigencies of the times, and the urgent wants of the profession. And what a triumph, if a homœopathic institution were to initiate a reform that would ultimately elevate the intellectual and moral standing of the whole medical profession! This object is worthy of our noblest and most persevering efforts.

An achievement of this sublime grandeur seems to require a combination of intellectual energies and pecuniary means which the friends of homœopathy may seem unable to command. It would take at least a million of dollars to organize an institution of this magnitude, with an adequate corps of salaried pro-

fessors. Can this amount be raised, and if so, what is the most feasible plan of raising it?

Your Committee believe that, if this capital were represented by shares of stock, bearing interest at seven per cent, the amount could be raised, provided the shares were fixed at so low a figure that even men of limited means could invest in it. Many would gladly contribute a small amount to the triumph of a cause which so deeply touches the interests of humanity. Hundreds of subscribers would undoubtedly relinquish the interest of their shares for the benefit of the school. In the course of time, additional sums would probably come into its treasury as legacies and other voluntary contributions. If the school were located in a great commercial centre, like New York, a large portion of the expenses of the establishment might be covered by rents from stores on the ground floor of the buildings.

Another source of income might be the profits arising from the sale of medicines prepared under the supervision of the faculty, and guaranteed by them. They would meet with a ready sale in every section of our country.

The students, who would very soon increase to the number of five hundred or more, would of course contribute towards defraying the expenses of the school. In the opinion of your Committee, the fees should be graduated so that the freshmen might pay, for instance, thirty dollars per session, the sophomores forty dollars, the juniors fifty dollars, and the seniors sixty dollars. Matriculation-fees and diplomas would be charged extra.

In thus describing the general plan of what might be considered the Normal Medical University of the Homœopathic School, your Committee do not presume to do any more than furnish the outlines of such a vast undertaking. The practical details and the financial responsibilities involved in its execution would have to be intrusted to the care and experience of a special Committee. To many, so gigantic a scheme of medical education may seem Utopian. Fifteen years ago it undoubtedly would have

been. But the strides with which homœopathy is advancing have brought us face to face with the reform which your Committee are advocating. In more than one State of our Union an approximation to our plan is possible, if not even its full realization in a central school of homœopathy. Not only do we believe that it has become possible, but that it is urgently demanded by the exigencies, importance and solemn grandeur of our rising cause. New York, Pennsylvania, the New England States, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois might each of them support such a school, and organize it upon a permanent basis.

We would ask you, gentlemen of the American Institute of Homœopathy, shall this effort be made? Shall we continue to depend for the propagation of homœopathy upon individual efforts, or shall we with honest and brave hearts labor for its advancement by a grand union of all our energies? Has not the time arrived when we should organize comprehensive *Systems of Means* for the thorough study of a science which is destined to afford to future generations a higher standard of physical, intellectual and moral culture? Gentlemen, homœopathy should not be to us merely a means of bodily sustenance, but a divine truth which the Father of Lights has placed in our keeping, and for the universal recognition of which we ought to hold ourselves responsible with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

XIX.

REPORT ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

BY G. D. BEEBE, M.D., AND D. S. SMITH, M.D.,

Members of the Committee on Medical Education.

THE undersigned, of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of medical education, beg leave to submit the following report:—

When the truths of homœopathy were first promulgated, when the system shared the ridicule and opprobrium which have greeted all great reformatory discoveries, and when to be a disciple of Hahnemann was to be made the subject of reproach and derision, then it was regarded a favorable omen if men of even indifferent ability were found willing to advocate its principles, and apply them in practice.

The noble pioneers who, to give to homœopathy its earliest foothold, braved the popular storm, could not do otherwise than look with peculiar favor upon any and all accessions to their ranks, whether of practitioners of experience and learning seeking a better way, or converted laymen whose only qualifications for practice was an abundant enthusiasm for a system of which they had but lately experienced the benefits.

So, too, when the masses of the people had been led to recognize the greater safety of the new mode of cure, and were eager to avail themselves of its advantages, and when but few communities were supplied with practitioners, a hearty welcome was extended to the veriest tyro who claimed a familiarity with the tenets of homœopathy, and would venture to practise upon

them; even such were quickly surrounded by numerous patrons, and enjoyed lucrative fields of practice.

Thus the friends of our system, both physicians and laymen, have opened wide the doors to the homœopathic profession, and have eagerly invited all, and conferred almost indiscriminate honors upon such as would enter. Itinerant clergymen, observing the need and desire for homœopathy in the communities they visited, have coupled the dispensing of homœopathic remedies with their religious labors, and for a time have done good service as colporteurs for our cause.

This process served to disseminate widely a knowledge of homœopathy; and its results, even in incompetent hands, always better than those of the drug system, have been witnessed by the people, and their verdict is in its favor.

A vast deal of seed has been sown, but of an inferior quality, that has been, too often, not unmixed with tares. These have grown side by side with the wheat, lest in uprooting them the precious grain should be injured. But the fields are now white for the harvest, and the tares should receive attention.

The same laudable desire to advance the cause of homœopathy, has stimulated the desire to teach also; and this, in turn, has led to the organization of schools which have been too feeble to call in the best talent of the profession, and have therefore been compelled to rely upon such "home talent" as was available. Though now nearly every city which can number its dozen of fair practitioners has its homœopathic medical college, still the title "Professor" is coveted by others, and there is a disposition to multiply schools of indifferent merit, more, it is feared, to make places for professors, than to afford needed facilities for acquiring a complete and thorough medical education. Each of these colleges, when established, must needs publish as long a list of matriculants and graduates as its competitors, and its honors be cheapened to the flagging demand.

A suitable inscription for the title-page of their announce-

ments, would be "The Way to a Medical Education Made Easy." They exultingly tell of how many students they have, and how many they graduate; but of the character of their graduates, and of the quality of their classes, they are little disposed to speak, and, unfortunately, are seldom questioned.

Students must be had, and in a canvass of the towns adjacent, that practitioner who will send up the largest list of students to his favorite college, soonest receives an "honorary degree," as a recognition of his service. If, therefore, he knows some young man out of business, (perhaps because unfit for any,) or some clergyman who has mistaken his calling, or some prepossessing youth without education or that practical tact requisite to win success, forthwith he must convert this refuse material into a medical student. If the victim pleads the want of means, he is assured the college will take his note for the amount of his fees; if he modestly mentions his ignorance, he is comforted by the statement that there are many successful practitioners with even less qualifications. He is made to believe that once in the profession he will with easy strides travel a royal road to fortune.

The convert writes to the Dean or Registrar of the College a letter, which in orthography would out-Nasby Nasby, informing him that he has selected his particular college for his patronage, provided he can graduate with one course of lectures. He is promptly answered, and assured of every consideration the faculty can confer. Or if he be a clergyman, and has occasionally dispensed to his parishioners a few doses of medicine from a domestic case, he is assured that his three years practice will be regarded an equivalent for a full course of lectures, and in his final examination the fact that he, though a little rusty, has been in practice will be taken into account. Or if perchance he be in feeble health, and can give but little attention to his studies, it is thought best to confer the degree, and advise him to read up after he has returned home.

When other arguments fail, it is urged that the candidate has traveled a long distance to attend the course; is willing to pay for his diploma, and it would be unkind to send him away with out it; besides, *the college needs the money.*

Or again, if the candidate be wholly lacking in medical qualifications, it is urged that he is a member of the Presbyterian or some other church; that he is very respectable in his own community; and really he had better be in the profession than to practise outside of it; and the degree is granted.

These are a few only of the tares that even lately have grown with the wheat. We may perhaps be looking at the matter in its worst aspect. It is well, however, to study the pathology of the case before considering the treatment.

The time has now fully arrived when homœopathy has more to fear from its friends than from its foes; and in no way can its interests be better promoted at the present time than by securing exponents of the highest social and moral status as well as those eminent for their scientific attainments.

It behooves those who battle for the truth to see that their ranks are filled by loyal men, marshalled under competent leaders. If unfit men have already gained positions of eminence, it may be the work of sound criticism to exhibit them to the public in their true characters.

One may be a victim of chronic *cacoethes scribendi*, and have kept his name in print with every issue of the medical periodicals; but in these latter times, this, unfortunately, does not argue that what he writes is worth the reading.

Words are cheap, and there are those in our profession who remind us of certain ancient statues from whose emotionless lips were made to flow streams of water. They resemble the echoes which repeat they know not what.

The time has come for sifting and for discrimination. It remains to adopt such measures as will enforce a high standard of

qualifications on those who would hereafter enter the profession. The instinct of self-preservation inheres in corporate bodies as well as in individuals; and it is exceedingly doubtful if any standard of medical education will be adopted by the colleges now organized, which may weaken the tenure of their existence. It is competent for this Institute to consider whether these gateways to the profession shall all be strengthened and guarded, or whether their number shall be lessened, to the end that the unworthy may not enter unchallenged.

None of our Colleges have, as yet, offered such advantages as would make them particularly attractive to earnest men in pursuit of a thorough and comprehensive medical education. Each of them has professors of great excellence in some one or more of its departments; but not one of them has, or has ever had, a full board of competent teachers. Not one of them has ever had the needed facilities for illustrating the various branches taught. None of them has ever derived from its students a sufficient income to enable it to do justice to itself or them, much less to do justice to the paramount interests of the profession.

It is worthy of serious consideration, whether the number of our schools should not be reduced to two, — one at the East and one at the West, — and organized to endure, endowed in every department, as the free offerings of the millionnaires among our patrons would now endow them, with buildings equipped in every department, and ample funds vested in boards of trustees, able to secure the best minds in the profession, and wise enough to select them without regard to local preferences or partisan influences. Let these schools be planted in the great centres of population, where clinical material may be had in abundance.

Such organizations, it is believed, are practicable at the present time, and such institutions aresadly needed to give to homœopathy a fitting presentment at the bar of an intelligent public opinion. When such schools are organized, it will no longer be

necessary to urge that the students of homœopathic preceptors be sent to homœopathic colleges. It will be found impossible to attract them elsewhere.

If the colleges depend upon the fees of students for support, these fees should be sufficiently large to sustain the school well, and should be promptly and uniformly collected. Beneficiaries are seldom an honor to any school; and, with rare exceptions, he who is permitted to give his note for the payment of fees, dishonors himself, his note, and the profession.

It is proper next to point out the qualifications necessary to constitute worthiness to enter the medical profession. Among these we may mention:—

First, *Fully-developed Manhood.*

This should mean something more than having arrived at the age of twenty-one. The profession should no longer rest satisfied to confide its interests to the keeping of mental dwarfs. In this age of grand achievements, the medical profession must lag if those now entering its ranks be not men. Vigorous minds, trained to independent thinking, and earnest hands skilled in execution, are needed to maintain our position in the front rank of the civilization of to-day. Mental excellence seldom inheres in effeminate bodies.

"A sound mind in a sound body" has long been recognized as a correlation of forces essential to the accomplishment of important results.

There is a common error in the selection of vocations for young men, the pernicious effect of which is severely felt by the learned professions. It may be stated somewhat in this wise: Given three boys, two of whom are of robust, well-developed physical organizition; the third, lacking in physical endurance, and feeble from childhood. The parents are considering the occupations in life best suited to them. The stronger two, it is urged, are well suited to the workshop or the farm, but the third must be educated for some one of the

professions; and thus are the professions made the receptacle of bodies too feeble to endure the exhausting demands of a high degree of mental culture, much less that earnest, mental labor without which there can be no excellence.

Second, *Previous Education.*

It is the aim of this paper to point out, in a practial way, a course which is believed to be, without question, attainable at the present time.

While it is not necessary that the candidate for the medical degree should have pursued the full classical course of the colleges, yet it cannot be too firmly impressed that this course of study is exceedingly valuable, first, for what is acquired therein, but vastly more for the mental discipline it gives, and the power it imparts to grasp and handle any subject which may be presented to the mind. It is, so to speak, a kind of mental gymnastics, which calls into exercise and develops the varied faculties of the mind to a degree attainable in no other way. It is not saying too much to aver that the choice positions in the profession are ever waiting for men of superior capabilities, who in addition can bring to these positions the preparation which a full classical course alone can give. Where this is beyond the attainment of the candidate, the following points should be held essential, viz.:—

a. A thorough English education, embracing the natural sciences.

b. A knowledge of the Latin language equivalent to that imparted in at least two terms of academic study.

c. A familiarity with at least one of the modern languages, sufficient to be able to read it.

These, it is thought, should be held essential to admission as a candidate for the medical degree. Manifestly, if they are so held by the colleges, it will devolve upon them to determine their possession by the students applying to become a candidate.

This necessitates a preliminary examination, on one of two

schemes. One would make it a preliminary to matriculation. But it seems far more desirable, for many reasons, that all be allowed to matriculate, and avail themselves of college instruction. But at a certain time, say, during the week previous to Christmas, those who contemplate applying for the degree should present themselves for examination, and on receiving a certificate of preliminary qualification, let them be permitted to enter their names as candidates for graduation. But if they fail to sustain a satisfactory examination, let them be advised to apply for the degree at a subsequent college course, when these essentials shall have been acquired. This examination should, of course, be thorough upon English composition, and would, it is to be hoped, stop the accumulation of literary curiosities in the archives of our colleges under the name of *Medical Theses.*

It now remains to indicate the medical qualifications which the candidate must possess, in order to obtain the degree for which he has applied.

These qualifications are to be determined by a final examination. If this examination be thorough, it ceases to be a matter of concern whether the candidate have attended more than one course of lectures, or have pursued the study of medicine for any stated period. He ought to possess the essential qualifications; and this rule should be adhered to with a rigor that could admit of no exception. The candidate should sustain a thorough written examination upon the full curriculum of medicine. If perfect answers have been made to all questions, he should stand numerically, say 100; and if less than perfect, his answers should each be rated by that standard, descending to 0. If, in the aggregate, his rating is not less than two thirds of the perfect standard, he should be entitled to the degree, otherwise not. Each Professor should, without conferring with his colleagues, determine the rating of each candidate in his own department, and deposit that, as his vote, with the President of the Board of Trustees of

the College, which vote should be regarded as final, and the candidate notified in accordance therewith by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Thus acquired, the degree of Doctor of Medicine would have somewhat more of meaning than under present usages.

If the regulations of our colleges require students to attend two courses of lectures, then the two courses should differ as to the branches taught. There would be the same propriety in requiring the freshmen in a literary college to spend a second year in repeating the studies of the freshman year, as to require medical students to take a second course identical with one they have already attended. It would be well if the studies could be graded so that two college sessions should be necessary to embrace the full course of instruction now included in a single course of lectures.

We would further urge that the college should not cease to extend the hand of encouragement to those who have gone forth bearing its *first degree.* By a watchful guardianship of the interests of its alumni, it should be prompt to recognize meritorious achievements by conferring additional degrees.

These higher degrees might be two in number, bearing somewhat the same relation to the first that the D.D. and LL. D. of the literary schools bear to the Master's degree.

The first might be designated *Medicinæ et Scientiæ Doctor;* and would not change the title of the holder when addressed.

The second might be designated *Medicinæ Doctor et Professor,* and should entitle the holder to be addressed as Professor, and to hold rank fully equal to that of the best teachers in our medical schools. These thoughts, suggestive merely, are submitted to this body of learned men in the hope that they may stimulate thoughts far better, and that this Institute may be led to define its views upon this important subject, and, with its weight of influence, urge their adoption by our present schools.

To review, then, the points presented:—

Homœopathy has now reached a point in history where its principles no longer lack popular recognition and support; but, an intelligent public having passed upon the merits of the system and having adopted it as their own, are now prepared to inquire into the qualifications of its practitioners; and public opinion demands a higher degree of excellence than most of them have attained.

The homœopathic colleges are too numerous, and consequently too feeble, to do credit to the system, or practically to meet the wants of the profession by elevating the standard of education: they should be reduced in number, endowed, and equipped so as to relieve them from pecuniary embarrassment and place them in possession of every facility for thorough medical training.

Only those men should be encouraged to become medical students who have the physical and mental capabilities for a high degree of culture.

A standard of preliminary education should be rigidly required as a matter of college examination.

The conferring of the medical degree should be uninfluenced by any considerations aside from actual attainments, which should be of a high order.

The colleges should stimulate their alumni to achieve honorable distinction by conferring higher degrees upon such as demonstrate an unquestioned claim thereto.

The American Institute of Homœopathy — now grandly national, progressive, cosmopolitan — should mature and define a standard of medical education, and urge it authoritatively upon our medical schools.

XX.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

A HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSATORY.

THE undersigned were appointed in June, 1868, under the following resolutions of the Institute: —

Whereas, There is great need of such a homœopathic dispensatory as will meet with the requirements of our advanced science, and the approval of our State and national organizations, and it is understood that Dr. E. A. Lodge, of Detroit, has such a work ready for publication. Therefore —

Resolved, That its proof-sheets be submitted to a committee of one professor from each of the colleges, on behalf of this Institute, for approval. (Transactions Am. Inst. of Hom. for 1868, 21st Session, p. 232.)

The Committee, through their Chairman, corresponded with Dr. Lodge on the subject of his "Dispensatory." Unforeseen obstacles delayed the preparation of the proof-sheets, as the Committee are informed; and it is only within a few weeks that they have received from Dr. Lodge the proof-sheets of a few pages, comprising three of the substances described in his "Dispensatory"; viz., Abelmoschus esculentus, Abies balsamea, and Absinthium.

The Committee can commend the typography. The style, however, they are compelled to regard as often obscure and sometimes ambiguous; while even in the brief notices of these comparatively unimportant substances, they remark some omissions of facts, and suspect some errors. Moreover, from these specimens, they can gather no idea of the probable value of Dr.

Lodge's work as a *Homœopathic Dispensatory*, inasmuch as none of these substances have been introduced into the homœopathic materia medica. For these reasons they cannot express "approval" of it.

The Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution: —

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of gentlemen familiar with Botany, Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica, to report to the Institute at its next meeting a plan for a Homœopathic Dispensatory, and that Dr. Lodge be invited to submit the MSS. of his "Dispensatory" to this committee, and to take their suggestions into consideration before he publish his work.

Resolved, That the Committee on a Dispensatory have power to call upon the Secretary of the Institute for any reports or papers in his hands, bearing upon the subject committed to them.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.,
CONSTANTINE HERING, M.D.,
AD. LIPPE, M.D.,
A. E. SMALL, M.D.,
J. T. TEMPLE, M.D.,
G. W. BARNES, M.D.,

Committee on a Homœopathic Dispensatory.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1869.

XXI.

NECROLOGICAL REPORT.

BY SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M.D., NEW YORK.

WHILE many millions of the human race have been swept away by death during the past year, no extraordinary mortality has stricken down the members of our body in any particular locality, excepting in the city of Brooklyn, where the mortality among the members of the reformed school of medicine reached nearly to half a score within the term of a few months, and the victims were, almost without exception, men of more than ordinary standing and repute. The storm has passed, however; but the names of Hull, Morow, Barker, Bryant, Stamm, Saltzwedel, and many others will always recall the days of sadness and grief which hung like a pall over our sister city, during half of the year 1868.

In presenting my Necrological Report for the past year, I beg to say that with much writing to many individuals, and much waiting for replies, — many of which have never yet arrived, — I have been able somewhat fully, to mend our necrological table by new facts received, by fixing many before uncertain dates, by various additions, corrections, emendations, etc., etc. And I have been able so far to bring the matter up, that a labor of, perhaps, another year will enable your Necrologist, whoever he may be, to place the record in a state of proximate completion, not to say of perfection. No one who has not been employed in such labors can know how much of difficulty attends the col-

lection and collation of data like those upon which our report is based. I have thought it not improper to embody in my report the slight obituary notices of one or two gentlemen, physicians now deceased, who were for a series of years in full membership in the Institute, but who, for reasons of which I am not cognizant, had for a few years absented themselves from any coöperation with the members of the Institute as such, but who, nevertheless, were not indifferent to the perfection of our reform.

Another matter has presented itself to my mind while occupied with these researches, which seems worthy of notice, at least. It often happens that in gathering these mortuary statistics full accounts are gathered up of the life and death of excellent homœopathists who were never members of the Institute. It has occurred to me that such cases should be admitted into our publications, not among the death-notices of members, but in a table or list by themselves, thus saving such facts from possibly entire loss. I am animated by the hope that due diligence on the part of your Necrologist next year may possibly give us a nearly perfect record of this kind.

XXII.

REPORT

OF THE EXECUTIVE AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

THE past year has been one of growth and progress with the American Institute of Homœopathy. The profession have, more than ever before, appreciated the importance and value of a national organization; and never as now has the Institute found such hearty support.

Physicians who for years had, from neglect, allowed their names to drop from the roll of members, have come forward, and, on complying with the by-laws, have been reinstated.

Many physicians, who formerly felt that they could not afford to join the Institute, now feel that they cannot afford not to join it; and the Committee look forward to a time, not very distant, when every properly qualified homœopathic physician in the United States will be connected with this association. The volume of publications issued during the past year is considerably larger than ever before. It has been prepared with a great deal of care, and contains much important information not to be found elsewhere. There is scarcely a page which does not present something of value to the profession. The Committee feel that in proportion to the care bestowed upon these annual publications will our choicest writers and best thinkers be induced to contribute to their pages.

In accordance with the instructions given by the Institute, the Committee have prepared a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, con-

sisting of the Code of Ethics, Constitution, By-laws and List of Members of the Institute. Three thousand copies of this were printed and distributed to homœopathic physicians throughout the country. It would be well if this Code of Ethics, which is unequalled for perspicuity, definiteness, and high moral tone, could be placed in the hands of every patient as well as physician in the land. They would better understand and appreciate their mutual relations. This Code, with its complete index, has been stereotyped, and the Committee would recommend that an edition be published and sold to the various organizations throughout the United States who have adopted it as their Code of Ethics.

Extra copies of Sections I., II. and VII. of the Transactions have been printed; and several of the different articles have been republished in pamphlet form at the expense of the authors.

There have been issued, under the auspices of the Institute, during the year, eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred pages; of these six hundred thousand were the Transactions proper; one hundred and fifty thousand, the Code of Ethics, etc.; and one hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred, miscellaneous.

In conclusion, it is hoped that with the increasing number of members and amount of funds, the Committee will assiduously cultivate the means of disseminating valuable information to the profession.

XXIII.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. E. M. KELLOGG, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY. CR.

1869.			1868.	
Mar. 19.	To cash for sales of Proceedings, and for printing extra copies of articles,	$143 86	June 6. By Balance,	$90 52
June 4.	To cash from members for dues and initiation fees,	1,466 00	Aug. 3. Express charges,	4 70
June 7.	To cash received as donations to the Institute from citizens of Boston,	750 00	Balance of Printing Bill due to Secretary,	310 86
			Aug. 19. By diplomas engrossed,	10 90
			Sept. 29. By printing, etc.,	11 50
			Nov. 24. By Stenographer's report,	50 00
		$2,359 86	1869.	
			June 2. By new ledger and cash book,	5 25
Balance,		442 56	" " By postage, stationery, etc.,	38 20
			" " By bill of Secretary for postage, stationery, etc.,	280 49
		$2,802 42	" " By bill of A. Mudge & Son for printing Proceedings, Code of Ethics, circulars, etc.,	2,000 00
				$2,802 42

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The accounts of the Treasurer have been examined and found correct.

WALTER WILLIAMSON,
H. N. GUERNSEY,
ROBERT J. McCLATCHEY,
CARROLL DUNHAM,
LYMAN CLARY.

BOSTON, June 9, 1869.

XXIV.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

LARGE associations very often find their usefulness cramped from lack of pecuniary means. The American Institute of Homœopathy is no exception to this rule. In the early years of its existence, its numbers were small, and its expenditures were limited to a few dollars annually. Its publications were of little professional value, if we may except the first volume, arranged by the Institute, and published by private enterprise. Its sessions, too, accomplished little more than an ordinary State society was capable of doing, while its members, scattered at inconvenient distances, often found it extremely difficult to attend the meetings. Of late years an effort has been made to render it more truly *national*, — an institute, in which could be represented every association, society, or institution in the country under homœopathic care and direction, and to which all these various bodies could report their transactions for the year.

Aside from this, Bureaus were arranged to embrace all the various branches of the medical art, and through which every member of the Institute can report whatever he finds of value. Already this plan has had the effect to produce a large number of papers, and more valuable ones than ever before.

This enlarged scope has greatly increased the expenses of the Institute, which is now more than one thousand dollars in debt, but the Committee hope and believe that the necessary outlay thus incurred will be abundantly returned in the future.

But the burden of a debt is always oppressive, and your committee are happy to announce that, through the liberality of a few generous citizens of Boston, seven hundred and fifty dollars have been contributed towards diminishing this debt. With this unlooked for encouragement new vigor and exertion should be infused into the Institute, and by increased usefulness to the profession, it should assure these donors that their gifts have been well bestowed. The pecuniary prospects of this association were never so bright as now. With a large and rapidly increasing roll of members, its income from this source must be greatly augmented.

Then, too, with valuable yearly publications which members cannot have until the annual dues are paid, they will be more prompt in their payments, and more anxious to retain their membership. This has already been exhibited on the part of many of the members.

Another source of income will be the sale of past publications. The Institute has in its possession of the

Transactions for 1855,	14 copies.			
" " 1856,	116	"		
" " 1858,	12	"		
" " 1860,	50	"		
" " 1865,	32	"		
" " 1866,	200	"		
	424 at	$1 00 each,		$424
Transactions for 1867,	355 at	3 00	"	1,065
" " 1868,	378 at	4 00	"	1,512
Parts 1 and 2 " 1867,	300 at	1 00	"	300
" 1, 2, and 7 " 1868,	400 at	1 00	"	400
Other pamphlets,	400			20
The total value of which at the established prices is				$3,721

It is not to be supposed that this will be a large source of immediate income, but these volumes, which can be obtained from no other source, will eventually all be required by the pro-

fession, and should be distributed in such a manner as will most benefit the Institute.

It has been urged upon the Committee to propose an increase of the annual dues, — from three dollars to five. It is true that the present dues are, compared with those of other associations, very low; and yet the Committee are unwilling to increase this general tax unless it is absolutely necessary. They wish each member to feel that he receives more from the Institute than he gives to it, and that it is for the pecuniary interest of every physician to be a member, and promptly to pay his dues. Every additional dollar of funds which the Institute receives will give it additional means of usefulness, and every member may contribute to this: —

First. By paying his own assessments.

Second. By urging properly qualified physicians to become members.

Third. By disposing of some of the volumes of publications now on hand.

Fourth. By obtaining from wealthy or generous friends any contribution to its funds which they may be willing to give.

In any and all of these ways, we ask the members to assist; and, with earnest effort, in a few years, the American Institute shall be of unlimited value to the profession, and its influence shall be world-wide.

H. M. Smith, M.D.,
E. M. Kellogg, M.D.,
I. T. Talbot, M.D.,
W. Williamson, M.D.,
E. B. Thomas, M.D.,
Committee on Finance.

XXV.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

THIS Association shall be styled the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Institute shall be the improvement of the science of medicine.

ARTICLE III.

The Institute shall be composed of those physicians who are already members, and of such others as may be hereafter duly chosen in conformity with its By-laws.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Institute shall be a President, a Vice-President, a General Secretary, a Provisional Secretary, and a Treasurer, with such other officers as shall be designated by the By-laws, to be chosen at such time, in such a manner, for such a period, and with such duties, as those By-laws shall ordain.

ARTICLE V.

The Institute shall have and use one common seal, with a suitable device and inscription.

ARTICLE VI.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present at the regular annual meeting, provided that notice of such alteration or amendment shall have been given in writing at a previous annual meeting of the Institute.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The Institute shall hold at least one session in each year, at such time and place as may be determined upon from time to time.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. 1. The officers shall be elected at each session by ballot, and shall remain in office until others are chosen.

SECT. 2. The officers of the Institute — viz: the President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Provisional Secretary, and Treasurer — shall constitute an Executive Committee which shall arrange the order of business at the meetings of the Institute; attend to matters of business not otherwise specially provided for; and perform such other duties as may by vote of the Institute devolve upon it. It shall also constitute the Publication Committee.

ARTICLE III.

The President shall preside at the meetings of the Institute, preserve order therein, put all questions, announce the decisions, and appoint the committees not otherwise ordered.

ARTICLE IV.

The Vice-President shall assist the President, and, in his absence, perform his duties.

ARTICLE V.

The General Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings; answer all letters addressed to the Institute;

open and maintain such correspondence as may tend to advance its interests; give proper notice of the meetings of the Institute; notify candidates of their election; and sign certificates of membership.

ARTICLE VI.

The Provisional Secretary shall assist the General Secretary, and, in his absence, perform his duties.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys belonging to the Institute; make all necessary disbursements; and report annually in writing.

ARTICLE VIII.

At each session of the Institute there shall be elected, by ballot, a board of five Censors, who shall receive and examine the credentials of candidates, and report to the Institute, for election, such as may be found properly qualified.

ARTICLE IX.

SECT. 1. Any person who shall have pursued a regular course of medical studies, according to the requirements of the existing medical institutions of our country, and shall have obtained a certificate of three members of this Institute that he has thus complied with the above requirements, and sustains a *good moral character* and general standing, — addressed to the Board of Censors, and by them satisfactorily found qualified in the theory and practice of homœopathy, and so reported to the Institute, — may be elected a member thereof; and, upon the payment of two dollars, shall receive a certificate of such election.

SECT. 2. Properly accredited delegates, being physicians, shall be admitted during the session of the Institute to all the privileges of members, except voting and eligibility to office, on the following basis: —

First. From every association composed of more than fifty members from different States, two delegates, with an additional delegate for every twenty members.

Second. From every State society, two delegates, with an additional delegate for every twenty members.

Third. From every county or local society, one delegate.

Fourth. From every college, hospital, or dispensary actually established, one delegate.

Fifth. From every medical journal published, one delegate.

Such delegates shall be elected for the term of one year.

It shall be their duty to present to this Institute, through its proper bureaus, a clear synopsis of the doings of their respective associations.

SECT. 3. Of State societies represented in the Institute, the Presidents shall be *ex officio* Vice-Presidents, and the Recording Secretaries shall be *ex officio* Corresponding Secretaries, of the Institute. It shall be the duty of these officers to communicate to the General Secretary any facts or information concerning the condition of these societies, and the progress of homœopathy in their several States.

SECT. 4. Any foreign homœopathic physician may be elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute at any meeting; and the Institute may, at any annual meeting, elect as Honorary Members, not to exceed five in one year, any foreign homœopathic physicians who may be judged worthy, from their superior attainments in medicine; provided that the names of persons proposed for Honorary Membership shall have been presented at a previous annual meeting. Such Corresponding and Honorary Members shall not be entitled to vote, nor be eligible to office.

SECT. 5. Members shall be required to pay annually the sum of three dollars towards defraying the expenses of the Institute.

ARTICLE X.

SECT. 1. There shall be a Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings, consisting of nine members, which shall obtain facts relating to the materia medica and pharmacy; and institute, collect, and arrange provings of drugs.

SECT. 2. There shall be a Bureau of Clinical Medicine, consisting of nine members, which shall collect facts relating to clinical medicine generally, and especially to any endemic or epidemic diseases which may exist in the country.

SECT. 3. There shall be a Bureau of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children, consisting of seven members, which

shall collect and report to the Institute facts and observations on subjects pertaining thereto.

SECT. 4. There shall be a Bureau of Surgery, consisting of nine members, which shall collect all improvements in surgery and surgical means, especially in connection with homœopathic treatment.

SECT. 5. There shall be a Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, which shall keep a register of all homœohpatic physicians, or those who claim to be such, in the United States, distinguishing those who are members of the Institute, and also members of State societies; prepare a list of all State and local societies, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, and journals, with their organization; and collect any statistics regarding homœopathy, its status and progress.

SECT. 6. There shall be a Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, consisting of seven members, which shall report to the Institute the advances made in these departments of medical science.

Each of these bureaus, unless otherwise provided, shall consist of five members, to be appointed annually by the President, with the advice of the other members of the Executive Committee; and, if any member of a bureau shall resign, or decline to serve, the Chairman of the bureau shall fill the vacancy, and notify the General Secretary of the fact.

The Chairmen of similar bureaus in State societies, represented in the Institute, shall be *ex officio* Corresponding Members of these bureaus.

ARTICLE XI.

Diplomas shall be granted to such as are already members of the Institute, on the payment of one dollar, and to new members on the payment of two dollars.

ARTICLE XII.

These By-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of a majority of members present at any annual meeting.

XXVI.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted May 14, 1846.

Resolved, That this Institute recommends the formation of local homœopathic societies, on the basis of the Institute.

Resolved, That each local society be recommended to appoint a bureau for the augmentation and improvement of the materia medica, whose duty it shall be to send to the central bureau information in relation to the following topics:—

1. The effect which may be observed from the trial of new remedies, whether in health or disease; stating the precise localities of the symptoms, the time of day at which they occur, with all the attending circumstances and conditions.

2. New symptoms, either pathogenetic or curative, of medicines already or not fully tried, which are clearly ascribable to those drugs; with particulars of such cases.

3. Symptoms of remedies which have been most frequently confirmed in practice; also any remarkable coincidence in popular practice,— especially in cases of poisoning.

Resolved, That each local society is expected to report itself annually to the Institute.

Resolved, That each member of the Institute be earnestly desired to make trials of drugs upon himself.

Adopted June 13, 1850.

Resolved, That candidates hereafter admitted to membership in the Institute, who may have received a diploma from some regularly established medical college, or institution legally authorized to confer such degree, shall have the title M.D. affixed to their names in all the publications of the Institute; and all who have not such degree of Doctor of Medicine, but are eligible to membership according to the seventh article of the by-laws, shall have prefixed

the title of Dr.; and the Board of Censors are hereby instructed so to report their names to the Institute.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Institute, all methods of arriving at the curative properties of a drug, except by means of its pathogenetic effects, are uncertain.

ADOPTED JUNE 12, 1851.

Resolved, That this Institute consider it the duty of every member to make some written communication at every annual meeting upon some matter pertaining to the general interests of homœopathy.

Resolved, That members of the Institute who may change their place of residence are hereby requested to give notice of such change to the General Secretary.

Resolved, That individuals proposing to become members of the Institute shall subscribe their names, if present, or, if absent, the Secretary to be authorized to add such names and place of residence, to the Constitution and By-laws, previous to receiving the certificate of membership.

ADOPTED JUNE 8, 1853.

Resolved, That the members of the Institute who shall sign the certificate of an applicant for membership shall state upon the certificate the name of the medical college at which such applicant shall have graduated.

ADOPTED JUNE 8, 1854.

Resolved, That all committees appointed to report on scientific subjects, failing to report within one year after their appointment, shall be discontinued, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Resolved, That we regard the homœopathic law as co-extensive with disease, and that a resort to any other medicinal means than those pointed out by the law *similia similibus*, is the result, in part, of the incompleteness of our materia medica, but mainly the result of a want of sufficient knowledge on the part of the physician, of those remedies already possessed by our school; and not of an insufficiency of the homœopathic law.

Resolved, That the pharmaceutists of the homœopathic school be recommended to use, in the preparation of drugs by trituration, the proportions of ten grains of the drug to ninety grains of sugar of milk; and, for the sake of uniformity, to retain the numerical designation adopted by Hahnemann, and continued by the majority of homœopathic physicians.

Adopted June 7, 1855.

Resolved, That the Institute cannot view the advertising of remedies as nostrums, or the combining of several medicines in one prescription, in any other light than as irregular practice, and subversive of the best interests of homœopathy; and that we will not tolerate in our membership one guilty of such practice.

Adopted June 5, 1856.

Resolved, That the Proceedings of the Institute, published by the General Secretary, be withheld from all members of the Institute whose arrearages or dues shall amount to more than two dollars at the next meeting.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the usage and dignity of scientific bodies, which very properly discountenance all extraordinary efforts on the part of the members of such bodies to enhance individual interest, we, as an associated scientific body, will discountenance all like extraordinary efforts on the part of the members of this Institute; and, whenever such cases come to our knowledge well authenticated, we will sever such members from our connection, as no longer worthy of our sympathy and fellowship.

Adopted June 4, 1857.

Resolved, That members in good standing who, from advanced age or from other causes of honorable mention, shall retire from the practice of medicine, may retain membership, and be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Institute of Homœopathy to extend a fostering care to the homœopathic medical colleges of the United States, and exert its influence in directing students of medicine, who are seeking admission to the honors of the profession, to their halls for instruction.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy does not necessarily indorse the doctrines contained in the reports of committees by accepting and publishing such reports with the proceedings.

Adopted June 3, 1858.

Resolved, That all papers received by the Institute, which are ordered to be placed on file, be referred to the General Secretary, to be used as he may think proper in making up his report of the proceedings of our annual meetings.

Adopted June 2, 1859.

Resolved, That in all publications of the Institute, whenever attenuations, dilutions, or potencies are mentioned, the centesimal scale is implied, unless a different scale is expressed.

Resolved, That, in the case of such papers ordered for publication as are objectionable on account of their length, the Publishing Committee may, with the consent of the authors, abbreviate the same, or suspend the publication thereof until otherwise instructed.

Resolved, That, a collection of well-digested clinical facts being of importance to the interests of homœopathy, the members of this Institute are requested to furnish the committees appointed to report on medical subjects with an abstract of such cases of importance, occurring in their experience, as relate to any of those designated subjects; and that the publication of the same is authorized, provided it can be effected without subjecting the Institute to pecuniary responsibility.

Adopted June 7, 1866.

Resolved, That members who are three years in arrears, and who do not pay within one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership, and their names shall be stricken from the list.

Resolved, That while we approve the establishment of life-insurance companies which make a distinction in favor of the patrons of homœopathy, and, while we desire to encourage such organizations, nevertheless, with a view to impartiality, we hereby forbid the use of the name of the American Institute of Homœopathy in any manner calculated to advertise or promote the interests of one such company in preference to another.

Adopted June 7, 1867.

Resolved, That, in the organization of life-insurance companies which discriminate in favor of practical homœopathists, we recognize an important instrumentality, which, by showing the superiority of homœopathic treatment, will contribute to the more rapid adoption of the principles of medical science promulgated by the illustrious Hahnemann; and that, whenever practicable, the members of this Institute will give to such organizations a united and cordial support.

Adopted June 5, 1868.

Resolved, That, in the meetings of the Institute, the first businessin order, after completion of the annual organization, shall be

the presentation of reports of Bureaus and of all other scientific papers; and that the miscellaneous business shall follow the same.

ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1869.

Resolved, That properly qualified physicians, men or women, are eligible to membership of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Resolved, That the elective officers of the Institute shall enter upon the duties of their several offices on the first day of January following their election.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish the forthcoming volumes of the Transactions so as to correspond with the general plan followed during the last two years.

Resolved, That the Bureau of Clinical Medicine be requested to give attention to the collection of clinical verifications of the symptoms contained in our materia medica, and to include such verifications in their reports, with whatever details they deem proper giving credit to the authors.

Resolved, That the Institute invite State societies to co-operate in this work of clinical verification of the materia medica.

XXVII.

MEMBERS.

The ? denotes that the residence is doubtful; the figures show the date of membership.

Members are requested to inform the General Secretary of any change in the address of any of the members.

The following resolution, passed June, 1866, went into effect June, 1867:—

Resolved, That members who are three years in arrears, and who do not pay within one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership, and their names shall be stricken from the list.

1851. Abbott, Jehiel, M.D. ..... Westfield, Mass.
1860. Ahlborn, Henry, M.D. ..... 76 Charles St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Albertson, J. A., M.D. ..... San Francisco, Cal.
1866. Allen, Timothy F., M.D. ..... 3 East 33d St., New York.
1860. Alley, James T., M.D. ..... St. Paul, Min.
1868. Alvord, Samuel, M.D. ..... Chicopee Falls, Mass.
1864. Anderson, William D., M.D. ..... New Haven, Conn.
1867. Andrews, Joel R., M.D., 52 W. Twenty-ninth St., New York.
1853. Angell, Henry C., M.D. .... 16 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
1846. Annin, J. D., M.D. ..... Newark, N.J.
1869. Arcularius, Philip E., M.D. ... 43 E. 21st Street, New York.
1858. Ashton, A. H., M.D. ..... 730 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia.
1869. Avery, Edw. W., M.D. ..... Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1867. Avery, Henry N., M.D. ..... 122 E. 27th St., New York.
1868. Bacmeister, Theodore, M.D. ..... Toulon, Ill.
1867. Baer, O.P., M.D. ..... Richmond, Ind.
1869. Baethig, Henry, M.D. ..... 304 Oak Street, Buffalo, N.Y.
1867. Bailey, George W., M.D. ..... Elizabeth, N. J.
1867. Bailey, J. B., M.D. ..... Charlestown, Mass.
1869. Baker, Walter S., M.D. ..... Cohoes, N.Y.

1857. Baldwin, Jared G., M.D.22 E. Twenty-fourth St., New York.
1844. Ball, Alonzo S., M.D.... ..43 W. Eleventh St., New York.
1868. Bancroft, Walton, M.D.....La Salle, Ill.
1866. Baner, Wm. J., M.D.....234 Fourth Av., New York.
1867. Barker, William C., M.D.....Waukegan, Ill.
1844. Barlow, Samuel B., M.D.55 E. Twenty-first St., New York.
1853. Barnes, George W., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1848. Barrows, George, M.D..... .....Taunton, Mass.
1868. Barrows, Geo. S., M.D.....Rockford, Ill
1846. Barrows, Ira, M.D. Cor. Wash. & Mathewson Sts.,Prov.,R.I.
1857. Bartlett, A. R., M.D.....Aurora, Ill.
1867. Bartlett, Edward G., M.D..... 58 W. 23d St., New York.
1868. Baxter, H. H., M.D.....Columbus, Ohio.
1847. Baxter, William, M.D.....Wappinger's Falls, N.Y.
1846. Bayard, Edward, M.D.....8 W. Fortieth St., New York.
1867. Bayliss, B. L. A., M.D..... Astoria, N. Y.
1859. Beakley, Henry, M.D..... Peekskill, N. Y.
1848. Beakley, Jacob, M.D..Grammercy Park House, New York.
1869. Becker, Benjamin, M.D..... .....Cressona, Pa.
1865. Beckwith, D. H., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1857. Beckwith, Seth R., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1869. Beebe, A. G., M.D.... .....Chicago, Ill.
1857. Beebe, Gaylord D., M.D..66 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
1846. Belcher, George E., M.D.43 E. Twenty-first St., New York.
1868. Bell, James B., M.D.....Augusta, Me.
1867. Bell, James S., M.D.....Joliet, Ill.
1857. Bell, William C., M.D.....Middletown, Conn.
1859. Bellows, Albert J., M.D..90 Springfield St., Boston, Mass.
1846. Belt, R. G., M.D..... .....Philadelphia, Penn.
1867. Benedict, Harris S., M.D... .....Corning, N. Y.
1846. Bennet, Hilem, M.D .. ..Rochester, N. Y.
1869. Bennett, Hollis K., M.D.....Whitehall, N. Y.
1865. Benson, P. Oscar C., M.D.... .....Skaneateles, N. Y.
1846. Berens, Bernard, M.D.....909 Arch St., Philadelphia.
1846. Berens, Joseph, M.D....513 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.
1858. Berghaus, Julius M., M.D....49 West 24th St., New York.
1869. Bevin, Wm. A., M.D... ....Keyport, N. J.

1854. Bigelow, Franklin, M.D....52½ Warren St., Syracuse, N.Y.
1854. Bigelow, Jacob G., M.D. .....Syracuse, N.Y.
1868. Biggar, Hamilton F., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1850. Bigler, G. W., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1866. Billings, George H., M.D..7 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.
1869. Birch, George B., M.D. .... .Hannibal, Mo.
1854. Bishop, D. F., M.D.....Lockport, N. Y.
1869. Bishop, Herbert M., M.D...87 Franklin Street, Norwich, Ct.
1869. Bishop, R. S., M.D..... ... Medina, N. Y.
1853. Bissell, Arthur F., M.D.....157 Maiden Lane, New York.
1869. Blair, A. O., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1869. Blaisdell, John M., M.D.....Bangor, Me.
1865. Blakely, William J., M.D.....Erie, Pa.
1867. Blakelock, Ralph, M.D..... 262 W. 24th St., New York.
1854. Blanchard, Henry C., M.D. 381 Washington St., Buffalo, N.Y.
1869. Bloss, J. P., M.D..... ....Troy, N. Y.
1845. Boardman, J. C., M.D.....Trenton, N. J.
1865. Boericke, F. E., M.D ...635 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1866. Borland, W. C., M.D.....Pittsburg, Pa.
1867. Bowen, Eleazer, M.D.....Jersey City, N. J.
1869. Bowen, G. W., M.D.....Fort Wayne, Ind.
1867. Bowen, Horace, M.D.....Jersey City, N. J.
1844. Bowers, Benjamin F., M.D.... 50 W. 29th St., New York.
1869. Bowman, Benjamin, M.D.....Chambersburg, Pa.
1866. Boyce, C. William, M.D.....Auburn, N. Y.
1860. Bradford, F. Standish, M.D....112 Fourth Av., New York.
1846. Bradford, Richmond, M.D.....Auburn, Me.
1865. Bradford, T. C., M.D. 170 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1869. Breyfogle, Charles W., M.D.....Louisville, Ky.
1869. Brick, Francis, M.D.....Keene, N. H.
1869. Brigham, G. N., M.D.....Montpelier, Vt.
1867. Brink, William, M.D...55 E. Twenty-first Street, New York.
1869. Briry, Milton S., M.D.....Bath, Me.
1868. Bristol, Bennett J., M.D.....Webster Groves, Mo.
1865. Bronson, Charles C., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1859. Brooks, Charles A., M.D.....Clinton, Mass.
1867. Brooks, John B., M.D.....Geneseo, Ill.

1860. Brooks, Silas S., M.D. 140 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.
1869. Brown, D. M., M.D. .....Franklin, Mass.
1867. Brown, Edward V., M.D. .....Tarrytown, N. Y.
1869. Brown, Granville Curtis, M.D. .....Port Chester, N. Y.
1867. Brown, Henry P., M.D. .....Waterbury, Conn.
1860. Brown, Josiah, M.D. .....Lynn, Mass.
1867. Brown, Titus L., M.D. .45 Collier Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
1867. Browne, Gardner S., M.D. .....Hartford, Conn.
1867. Bryant, Melville, M.D. .306 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1869. Buck, J. D., M.D. .....Sandusky City, Ohio.
1860. Buckner, Charles S., M.D. . .12 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
1868. Budlong, John C., M.D. .....Centredale, R. I.
1859. Bulkley, William E., M.D. .....Danbury, Conn.
1856. Bull, A. T., M.D. .....986 E. Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Bumstead, S. J., M.D. ....Pekin, Ill.
1867. Bunting, Thomas C., M.D. .....Mauch Chunk, Pa.
1869. Burbank, J. C. M.D. .....Janesville, Wis.
1868. Burchard, J. Gregg, M.D. .....Peekskill, N. Y.
1867. Burdick, Stephen P., M.D. . . .308 W. 34th Street, New York.
1854. Burgher, J. C. M.D. .....332 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
1848. Burke, A. C., M.D. . . .142 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Burnett, Benajah J., jr., M.D. .....Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1859. Burpee, John A., M.D. .....Malden, Mass.
1869. Burr, Charles H., M.D. .....Portland, Me.
1868. Calvert, William J., M.D. .....Ann Arbor, Mich.
1867. Campbell, C. E., M.D. .....33 Third Avenue., New York.
1869. Carpenter, Charles H., M.D. . . .1 Fifth Street, Troy, N. Y.
1854. Cate, Shadrach M., M.D. .....Salem, Mass.
1844. Cator, H. Hull, M.D. ....Kingston, N. Y.
1867. Cetlinski, Beloit, M.D. .....102 E. Twelfth St., New York.
1859. Chamberlain, William B., M.D. .....Worcester, Mass.
1847. Chase, Hiram L., M.D. .....Cambridge, Mass.
1869. Cheever, Daniel A., M.D. ....Peoria, Ill.
1865. Childs, W. R., M.D. .....204 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
1846. Clark, Eliphalet, M.D. .....Portland, Me.
1850. Clark, J. K., M.D. ....Sacramento, Cal.
1844. Clark, Luther, M.D. . . . .37 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.

1854. Clarke, Henry B., M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1859. Clarke, John L., M.D.....Fall River, Mass.
1846. Clarke, Peleg, M.D.....21 Sutton St., Providence, R. I.
1845. Clary, Lyman, M.D.....54 Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.
1860. Clay, G. B. L., M.D..... .....Moorestown, N. J.
1867. Cleaveland, William L., M.D.....Atlanta, Ga.
1852. Clements, Zina, M.D..... ... ... Saratoga, N. Y.
1869. Cloud, Charles R., M.D..... .....Burlington, N. J.
1869. Cloud, J. A., M.D.....308 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1869. Coburn, Edward S., M.D.....70 Second St., Troy, N. Y.
1869. Cochran, Charles A., M.D.....Winthrop, Me.
1865. Coffeen, J. Q. A., M.D.....Dayton, Ohio.
1866. Coggswell, C. H., M.D.....Clinton, Iowa.
1869. Cole, S. P., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1851. Collins, H. A., M.D.....Springfield, Mass.
1857. Colton, D. A., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1869. Compton, J. Augustine, M.D.....Muncie, Ind.
1867. Comstock, Albert L., M.D.....Mount Kisco, N. Y.
1866. Comstock, T. G., M.D., 14th St. and Wash. Av., St. Louis, Mo.
1848. Cook, Abijah P., M.D.....Hudson, N. Y.
1869. Cook, Charles P., M.D..... ... .Hudson, N. Y.
1867. Cook, E. G., M.D.....38 East Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Cook, Elliot L., M.D..... .....Warren, Pa.
1850. Cook, Simeon A., M.D.....1 Clinton Place, Troy, N. Y.
1866. Cook, William H., M.D. .....Carlisle, Pa.
1854. Cooke, N. F., M.D.....182 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
1866. Cooper, Frank B., M.D.....Allegheny City, Pa.
1866. Cooper, J. F., M.D.....Allegheny City, Pa.
1869. Corcoran, Luke, M.D.....Unionville, Conn.
1850. Cornell, Benjamin F., M.D.....Fort Edward, N. Y.
1856. Côtè, Marcellin, M.D.....284 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1869. Covert, Nelson B., M.D.....Geneva, N. Y.
1865. Cowley, David, M.D.....298 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1854. Cox, James W., M.D.....Albany, N. Y.
1869. Cragin, F. M., M.D.....South Dedham, Mass.
1867. Craig, J. D., M.D..... . .. ..Niles, Mich.
1869. Crispell, G. D., M.D.....Kingston, N. Y.

1865. Cropper, Charles, M.D.....Lebanon, Ohio.
1869. Cross, Hiram B., M.D. 384 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
1869. Cross, William P., M.D.,379 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
1859. Cullis, Charles, M.D...8 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.
1848. Cummings, J. M., M.D.....Portland, Me.
1867. Currier, C. B., M.D..... Middlebury, Vt.
1867. Cushing, Alvin M., M.D.....Lynn, Mass.
1860. Cushing, J. F., M.D.....Covington, Ky.
1869. Cutler, William C., M.D.....Chelsea, Mass.
1866. Dake, B. F., M.D.....300 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1855. Dake, C. A., M.D.....Rochester, N. Y.
1847. Dake, C. M., M.D.....St. Albans, N. Y.
1852. Dake, Jabez P., M.D.....21 N. Vine St., Nashville, Tenn.
1860. Dake Jabez W., M. D.....Nunda, N. Y.
1868. ?Dayfoot, Herbert M., M.D.....Mt. Morris, N. Y.
1869. Delavan, J. Savage, M.D..77 Columbia St., Albany, N. Y.
1859. Dennett, George Wm., M.D.....South Framingham, Mass.
1869. Dennis, L., M. D..... ....Newark, N. J.
1851. Dennison, Jeremiah T., M.D.....Fairfield, Conn.
1844. Detwiller, H., M.D.....Easton, Pa.
1858. Detwiller, J. J., M.D.....Easton, Pa.
1847. DeWolf, John J., M.D.....Providence, R. I.
1858. Dinsmore, J. Pitman, M.D. 8 O'Farrell St., San Fran., Cal.
1847. Dodge, Moses, M.D.....Portland, Me.
1848. Donovan, ThomasW., M.D. Tompkinsville, Staten Isl., N. Y.
1868. Doran, Charles R., M.D.....Hagerstown, Md.
1869. Dorion, Charles N., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1869. Doty, Hylon, M.D..... .....Rochester, N. Y.
1847. Douglas, J. S., M.D..... Milwaukee, Wis.
1867. Dowling, John W., M.D.....58 W. 25th St., New York.
1867. Drake, E. H., M.D.....Detroit, Mich.
1869. Dudley, Pemberton, M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.
1866. Duncan, T. Cation, M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1860. Dunham, Carroll, M.D.....68 E. Twelfth St., New York.
1866. Earheart, J. R., M.D....125 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1859. Eaton, Hosea B., M.D..... Rockport, Me.
1868. Eggert, William, M.D... .....Indianapolis, Ind.

1865. Ehrman, A. H., M.D.. ...46 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1846. Ehrman, Benjamin, M.D..46 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1849. Ehrman, C., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1846. Ehrman, F., M.D .....87 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1869. Ehrmann, Louis P., M.D..... .. .. .Louisville, Ky.
1869. Elliott, Joseph B., M.D.....Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1857. Ellis, John, M.D.....11 West Eleventh St., New York.
1867. Ermentraut, John P., M.D.....194 Seventh St., New York.
1867. Evans, Jos. T., M.D.....33 E. 31st St., New York.
1867. Everitt, Daniel L., M.D...29 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Fairbanks, John N., M.D..... .....Hightstown, N. J.
1867. Fanning, Thomas C., M.D.....Tarrytown, N. Y.
1859. Farnsworth, Charles H., M.D.....E. Cambridge, Mass.
1866. Faulkner, R., M.D..... ..Erie, Pa.
1867. Fellows, H. Barton, M.D.....Aurora, N. Y.
1868. Finch, Edward W., M.D.....New Rochelle, N. Y.
1855. Fincke, Bernhardt, M.D.,92 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Fish, Chas. F., M.D.....Newark, N. J.
1867. Fiske, William M. L., M.D.....Pilatka, Fla.
1867. Flagg, Levi W., M.D.....Yonkers, N. Y.
1869. Flanders, David P., M.D..... .....Belfast, Me.
1869. Fletcher, William K., M.D.....North Cambridge, Mass.
1851. Foote, Charles C., M.D.....New Haven, Conn.
1850. Foote, Elial T., M.D.....New Haven, Conn.
1850. Foote, George F., M.D.....Dubuque, Ia.
1869. Foote, Leo W., M.D. .....Chicago, Ill.
1869. Foster, Avery B., M.D.....137 High St., Providence, R. I.
1869. Foster, Edward, M.D.....Marblehead, Mass.
1866. Foster, George S., M.D.....Dayton, Ohio.
1867. Foster, Wm. D., M.D.....Hannibal, Mo.
1860. Fox, John W., M.D.....San Francisco, Cal.
1869. Fowler, Edward P., M.D.....New York.
1867. Franklin, E. C., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1869. Freeland, James C., M.D.....Fitchburg, Mass.
1858. Freeman, W., M.D.....43 W. 24th St., New York.
1860. Freeman, Wm. E., M.D.....Wilmington, N. C.
1858. Freligh, Martin, M.D.....62 E. Ninth St., New York.

1869. French, Alfred J., M.D.....Lawrence, Mass.
1866. Friese, M., M.D.....Harrisburg, Pa.
1865. Frost, James H. P., M.D.....Milton, Pa.
1869. Fuller, Hiram E., M.D.....Lansingburg, N. Y.
1865. Fuller, James M., M.D...253 Richmond St., Cincinnati, O.
1844. Fuller, Milton, M.D.....35 Essex St., Boston, Mass.
1858. Füllgraff, Otto, M.D..... 113 E. 17th St., New York.
1869. Gale, J. A., M.D.....West Medway, Mass.
1859. Gale, Stephen M., M.D.....Newburyport, Mass.
1868. Gallinger, Jacob H., M.D.....Concord, N. H.
1848. Gallupe, William, M.D.....Bangor, Me.
1851. Gambell, W. P., M.D.....2 Rutland St., Boston, Mass.
1849. Gardiner, Daniel R., M.D.....Woodbury, N. J.
1846. Gardiner, Richard, M.D..526 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1869. Gardner, M. M., M.D.....Utica, N. Y.
1865. Garside, W. B., M.D.,Greene Av. & Hall St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1859. Gause, Owen B., M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.
1869. Geary, John F., M.D..632 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
1847. Geist, Christian F., ...2 Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.
1859. Gersdorff, E. B. de, M.D.. 136 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Gifford, Gilbert L., M.D..... ....Hamilton, N. Y.
1859. Goedeoke, L., M. D.....Belle Plaine, Iowa.
1867. Goodwin, Thomas S., M.D.,Port Richmond, Staten I., N.Y.
1869. Gottschalk, Wm. von, M.D. 243 Westminster St., Prov.,R.I.
1866. Graham, Wm. G., M. D.....Kansas City, Mo.
1869. Gramm, Gustavus E., M.D..1656 Vienna St., Philadelphia.
1869. Graves, S. P., M. D..... .....Saco, Maine.
1855. Gray, A. W., M.D.....Milwaukee, Wis.
1844. Gray, John F., M.D.....Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.
1854. Green Geo. S., M.D.....Hartford, Conn.
1855. Gregg, Rollin R., M.D....42 S. Division St., Buffalo, N.Y.
1844. Gregg, Samuel, M.D.....35 Howard St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Griffith, J. J., M.D.....Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
1869. Groot, S. I., M.D....344 N. York Ave., Washington, D. C.
1848. Guerney, Egbert, M.D.....18 W. 23d St., New York.
1846. Guernsey, Henry N., M.D....1423 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
1852. Guernsey, Wm. F., M.D..4430 Frankford Ave. Phila., Pa.

1857. Guilbert, Edward A., M.D.....Dubuque, Iowa.
1869. Guild, Phineas K., M.D.....Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1867. Gumpert, B. B., M.D.Cor. Frank' and Parrish Sts., Phila., Pa.
1865. Gunkle, Henry, M.D.....Newport, Ky.
1869. Gunter, Geo. W., M.D.....Natick, Mass.
1847. Guy, Samuel S., M.D.. .....Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1869. Haeseler, Charles H., M.D.....Pottsville, Pa.
1865. Hale, Edwin M., M. D. .65 Twenty-second St., Chicago, Ill.
1867. Hale, Wm., M.D.....213 Penna. Ave., Washington, D. C.
1859. Hall, Geo. A., M.D.....Westfield, N.Y.
1869. Hall, John, M.D.... 36 Richmond St., Toronto, Ontario E.
1846. Hallock, Lewis, M.D..... 92 Madison Ave., New York.
1869. Hamilton, Clark T., M.D..186 Atlantic St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1847. Hamilton, O. D., M.D..... Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.
1852. Hammond, Milton, M.D....57 N. Paca St., Baltimore, Md.
1867. Harding, Evan B., M.D.....Northampton, Mass.
1859. Harding, Wm. F., M.D.....Greenfield, Mass.
1865. Harpell, J., M. D.....426 John St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1857. Harris, Charles Taylor, M.D.....Ann Arbor, Mich.
1859. Harris, John T., M.D.....Roxbury, Mass.
1866. Hartmann, J., M.D.....413 N. Eleventh St., St. Louis, Mo.
1865. Hartshorn, D. W., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1868. Hasbrouck, Stephen, M.D.....Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
1857. Hatch, Philo L., M.D.....Minneapolis, Min.
1867. Hawks, John, M.D..... 20 Jefferson St., New York.
1858. Hawley, L. B., M.D.....Waverly, N.Y.
1869. Hawley, William A., M.D..... Syracuse, N. Y.
1865. Haynes, J. Russ, M.D.....Newport, Ky.
1869. Hayward, Joseph W., M.D.....Taunton, Mass.
1867. Hedenberg, James, M.D.....Medford, Mass.
1846. Helmuth, Wm. S., M.D...312 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1853. Helmuth, Wm. T., M.D...1418 Wash. Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Hemenway, Horace P., M.D....., E. Somerville, Mass.
1846. Hempel, Charles J., M.D.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
1868. Hempstead, W. C. F., M.D.....Virden, Ill.
1844. Hering, Constantine, M.D....112 N. Twelfth St., Phila., Pa.
1867. Heurtley, R. Walter, M.D..122 So. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

1865. Hewitt, Thomas, M.D.....16 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1867. Hill, Robert L., M.D..... Dubuque, Iowa.
1869. Hiller, Frederick, M.D....56 South C St., Va. City, Nevada.
1847. Hinds, W. H. H., M.D.....Milford, N.H.
1869. Hinkley, A.S., M.D....117 West Ellicott St., Buffalo, N.Y.
1867. Hinks, E. F., M.D.....Marlborough, Mass.
1867. Hitchcock, H.M., M.D.....51 E. Twentieth St., New York.
1859. Hobson, Joseph V., M.D..... Richmond, Va.
1867. Hocking, Wm. F., M.D.....Yonkers, N.Y.
1869. Hoffendahl, H.L.H., M.D...25 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.
1858. Hofman, Ernst F., M.D....40 E. Twentieth St., New York.
1854. Hofman, H. H., M.D..... 216 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1867. Holcomb, N. Webster, M.D..... Farmer's Village, Conn.
1860. Holcombe, Wm. H., M.D..... 229 Camp St., New Orleans.
1865. Holland, H. N., M.D..... Jeffersonville, Ind.
1869. Holmes, E. B., M.D.....Canandaigua, N.Y.
1857. Holt, Aaron P., M.D..... Lyndon, Ill.
1846. Holt, Daniel, M.D..... Lowell, Mass.
1869. Holt, Edward B., M.D..... Lowell, Mass.
1866. Homer, Horace, M.D..... Plainfield, N.J.
1869. Hoppin, Courtland, M.D.....Providence, R.I.
1867. Hornby, John, M. D.....Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
1858. Hotchkiss, Jesse T., M.D.....Monroe, N.Y.
1854. Houard, John G., M.D. 402 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1859. Houghton, H. A., M.D..... .....Keeseville, N. Y.
1867. Houghton, Henry C., M.D.....3 E. 33d St., New York.
1867. Hoyne, Temple S., M.D....711 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1869. Hoyt, William Henry, M.D.....Syracuse, N. Y.
1869. Huebener, O. T., M.D..... Litiz, Pa.
1869. Humphrey, Otis M., M.D..496 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Hund, H. B., M.D.....128 Forsyth St., New York.
1868. Hunt, David, jr., M.D..... .....Worcester, Mass.
1867. Hunt, F. W., M.D.....107 W. 36th St., New York.
1867. Hunt, Henry F., M.D.....315 Market St., Camden, N. J.
1865. Hunt, James G., M.D....100 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati, O.
1865. Hunt, W. H., M.D.....Covington, Ky.
1868. Hunter, A. O., M.D.....Mansfield, Ohio.

1869. Huson, Samuel K., M.D.....Lawrence, Kansas.
1853. Hutchinson, J. B., M.D.....Madison, Ind.
1867. Ingalls, Frederic W., M.D.....Kingston, N. Y.
1868. Jackson, W. M., M.D.....Providence, R. I.
1869. Jacobson, Edward H., M.D.....Bethlehem, Pa.
1859. James, Bushrod W., M.D. 1821 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1846. James, D., M.D.....1013 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1846. James, Isaac, M.D..... ....Bustleton, Pa.
1866. James, J. E., M.D.....1013 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1869. James, Walter M., M.D....1612 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1844. Jeanes, Jacob, M.D.....519 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Jayne, DeWitt C., M.D.....Florida, N. Y.
1859. Jefferds, George P., M.D.....Bangor, Me.
1869. Jernegan, H. Mayhew, M.D..110 Fourth Ave., New York.
1859. Johnson, Daniel A., M.D.....Chelsea, Mass.
1869. Johnson, I. W., M.D.....Peoria, Ill.
1860. Johnson, Isaac D., M.D.....Kennet Square, Pa.
1853. Johnson, J. M., M.D.. .....Cleveland, Ohio.
1868. Johnson, P. E., M.D.....Alton, Ill.
1854. Jones, Elijah U., M.D..... .....Taunton, Mass.
1867. Jones, Henry C., M.D..... ..Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1858. Jones, Joseph E., M.D.....West Chester, Pa.
1868. Jones, S. A., M.D.....Englewood, N. J.
1867. Jones, William A., M.D..... .Lyndborough, N. H.
1853. Joslin, Benj. F., M.D.....50 W. 29th St., New York.
1867. Keep, J. Lester,M.D.Cor.Gates &Vandb'lt Avs.,B'klyn.,N.Y.
1848. Keep, Lester,M.D.Cor.Gates &Vandb'lt Avs.,B'klyn., N.Y.
1869. Keith, Theodore S., M.D.....Waltham, Mass.
1858. Kellogg, Edwin M., M.D..... 34 E. 19th St., New York.
1857. Kellogg, John L., M.D..... .....Chicago, Ill.
1869. Kennedy, E. H., M.D.....Argo, Ill.
1853. Kenyon, L. M., M.D....86 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1866. Keyes, A. E., M.D..... Mansfield, Ohio.
1844. Kimball, David S., M.D.....Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
1869. Kinne, Theodore Y., M.D.....Paterson, N. J.
1869. Kirk, William V., M.D.....Niverville, N. J.
1867. Kirkpatrick, Alexander, M.D.....Burlington, N. J.

1865. Kneipcke, E., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1867. Knight, Elam C., M.D.....Waterbury, Conn.
1848. Koch, A.W., M.D.....118 N. 12th St., Philadelphia.
1868. Koch, Richard, M.D.....35 N. 12th St., Philadelphia.
1865. Krebs, Francis H., M.D.....63 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Kuhn, Carl W., M.D.....59 Bond St., New York.
1869. Kümmel, Ernst R., M.D.....Milwaukee, Wis.
1866. Lee, C. H., M.D.....Pittsburg, Pa.
1860. Lee, J. K., M.D.....Cor. 38th & Chestnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
1855. Lewis, George W., M.D.....Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Lewis, William H., M.D.....36 Newton St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Liebold, C. Theo., M.D.....Fourth Ave., New York.
1867. Lilienthal, S., M.D.....230 W. 25th St., New York.
1845. Lippe, Adolph, M.D.....1204 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1866. Lodge, Edwin A., M.D.....51 Wayne St., Detroit, Mich.
1868. Loelkes, George, M.D.....Belleville, Ill.
1866. Logee, H. M., M.D.....Linesville, Pa.
1869. Lord, I. S. P., M.D.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1869. Loring, Charles P., M.D.....141 High St., Providence, R. I.
1858. Lougee, Wm. H., M.D.....Lawrence, Mass.
1846. Lovejoy, Ezekiel, M.D.....Owego, N. Y.
1869. Lowe, Lewis G., M.D.....Bridgewater, Mass.
1867. Lowry, Charles, M.D.....Greenwich, N. Y.
1868. Ludlam, Edw. M. P., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1857. Ludlam, Reuben, M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1868. Luyties, D. R., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1869. McAffee, E. M., M.D.....Mt. Carroll, Ill.
1869. McAffee, W. D., M.D.....Rockford, Ill.
1860. McClatchey, Robert J., M.D.....916 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.
1867. McClelland, J. H., M.D.....332 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1868. Macfarlan, Malcolm, M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.
1858. Macfarland, Lafayette, M.D.....1492 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.
1869. McLean, John, M.D.....Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ontario.
1860. McLeod, G. J., M.D.....3905 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1844. McManus, F. R., M.D.....27 Sharpe St., Baltimore, Md.
1869. McMichael, L. D., M.D.....Buffalo, N. Y.
1866. McMurray, Robert, M.D.....192 Second Ave., New York.

1867. McNeil, Daniel, M.D..... .....Hudson City, N.Y
1767. Macomber, Addison P., M.D.....Hackensack, N. J.
1844. Mairs, James, M.D...45 W. Twenty-fourth St., New York.
1860. Malin, John, M.D..... 4847 Main St., Germantown, Pa.
1844. Manchester, Charles F., M.D..29 Mills St., Pawtucket, R.I.
1867. Mandeville, F. B., M.D.....Newark, N. J.
1868. Mann, O. H., M.D.. .....Evanston, Ill.
1848. Marcy, Erastus E., M.D.....26 E. 22d St., New York.
1868. Marix, Martin Mayer, M.D.....Leavenworth, Kan.
1866. Marsden, J. H., M.D.....York Springs, Pa.
1869. Marshall, A.V., M.D.....West Cornwall, Vt.
1868. Martin, H. N., M.D.....630 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1857. Martin, Jos. Lloyd, M.D....Mt. Vernon Pl., Baltimore, Md.
1867. Mason, S. R., M.D.....Sheffield, Ill.
1859. Matthes, G. Felix, M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1869. Merrill, John C., M.D.....Portland, Me.
1848. Middleton, J. D., M.D.....98 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.
1869. Middleton, Melbourne F., M.D.....Camden, N. J.
1867. Millard, Henry B., M.D.....7 E. 25th St., New York.
1867. Miller, R. E., M.D.....Oxford, N. Y.
1869. Minor, John C., M.D.....New York.
1858. Minton, Henry, M.D.....138 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1868. Mitchell, Geo. B. L., M.D.Ave. 13, near 117th St., New York.
1866. Mitchell, J. S., M.D.....66 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
1867. Mitchell, J. W., M.D.....231 Broadway, New York.
1866. Mitchell, John J., M. D..... Newburgh, N. Y.
1867. Moffat, Reuben C., M.D.10 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Montanye, William D. L., M.D.....Rondout, N. Y.
1869. Moore, David F., M.D.....Lake Village, N. H.
1869. Moore, J. Clifford, M.D.....Lake Village, N. H.
1869. Moore, James Otis, M.D.,.....Haverhill, Mass.
1868. Moore, John, M.D.....Liverpool, Eng.
1860. Moore, Joseph, M.D.....Bridgeton, N. J.
1860. Moore, Thomas, M.D.110 Talpohocken St., Germantown, Pa.
1855. Morgan, A. R., M.D.....10 Livingston Pl., New York.
1867. Morgan, John C., M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.
1846. Morrill, Alpheus, M.D.....Concord, N. H.

1858. Morrill, Ezekiel, M.D.....Salem, Mass.
1868. Morrill, G. D., M.D.....516 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Morrill, Henry B., M.D.....58 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
1858. Morrill, Henry E., M.D....88 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1866. Morrill, Shadrach C., M.D.....Concord, N. H.
1869. Morse, Martin V. B., M.D.....Marblehead, Mass.
1867. Morse, Nathan R., M.D..... . ..Salem, Mass.
1869. Mosman, Nathan A., M.D.. .....Norwalk, Conn.
1869. Mull, P. W., M.D.....Ghent, N. Y.
1859. Munde, Charles, M.D.....Würzburg, Germany.
1848. Munger, Erastus A., M.D.....Waterville, N. Y.
1867. Munsey, Barton, M.D..... .....Virden, Ill.
1867. Negendank, Augustus, M.D..... Wilmington, Del.
1844. Neidhard, Charles, M.D.. 1020 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1859. Neilson, James C., M.D.....Charlestown, Mass.
1868. Nibelung, Chas. H., M.D..... St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Nichols, Frank, M.D.....Hoboken, N. J.
1859. Nichols, Lemuel B., M.D.. 102 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
1848. Norton, Lucian H., M.D.....Bridgeport, Conn.
1869. Nott, Eliphalet, M.D..... Paterson, N. J.
1867. Nute, T. Riker, M.D..... .Chicago, Ill.
1857. Ober, L. E., M.D..... La Crosse, Wis.
1859. Orme, F. H., M.D.....Atlanta, Ga.
1856. Ormes, Cornelius, M.D..... Jamestown, N.Y.
1867. Osborne, James H., M.D..... Bridgeport, Conn.
1865. Owens, William, M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1868. Packard, Liberty D., M.D..... So. Boston, Mass.
1869. Packer, David, M.D..... Chelsea, Mass.
1869. Packer, Edmund H.,M.D.,170 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass.
1869. Page, Moses F., M.D.....Appleton, Wis.
1844. Paine, Henry D., M.D.....229 Fifth Ave., New York.
1850. Paine, Horace M., M.D.....104 State St., Albany, N.Y.
1844. Paine, John A., M.D.....Newark, N.J.
1853. Paine, Joseph P., M.D..... 84 Dudley St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Palmer, George B., M.D.....East Hamilton, N.Y.
1856. Palmer, Frederick N., M.D..... Newton, Mass.
1848. Palmer, Miles W., M.D..235 E. Eighteenth St., New York.

1853. Parks, John M., M.D.. .....Hamilton, Ohio.
1869. Parsell, George H., M.D..... Weedsport, N.Y.
1868. Parsons, Scott B., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Payne, Frederick W., M.D..... Bath, Me.
1860. Payne, James H., M.D. 1262 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
1844. Payne, William E., M.D.....Bath, Me.
1867. Pearsall, S. J., M.D.....Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
1867. Pearson, Clement, M.D.....Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
1851. Pearson, William, M.D.....S. Hadley Falls, Mass.
1868. Pease, Giles M., M.D..... Boston, Mass.
1868. Peck, Edwin H., M.D.....Vincennes, Ind.
1858. Perrine, W. L. R., M.D.. 83 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1847. Peterson, James, M.D.....Weare, N.H.
1868. Phelan, R. A., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Phillips, Albert William, M.D.....Birmingham, Conn.
1869. Pierce, Levi, M.D.....Charlestown, Mass.
1867. Pike, Joseph G. W., M.D.. 103 Camden St., Boston, Mass.
1844. Piper, J. R., M.D.....425 12th St., Washington, D.C.
1854. Pomeroy, Thomas F., M.D....Congress St., Detroit, Mich.
1847. Poole, Augustus, M.D.... 232 W. First St., Oswego, N.Y.
1867. Poulson, P.W., M.D.12 Montgomery St., San Francisco,Cal.
1867. Pratt, Leonard, M.D..... Wheaton, Ill.
1859. Pratt, L. M., M.D..... Albany, N. Y.
1867. Pratt, William M., M.D..... 218 E. Broadway, New York.
1866. Preston, Coates, M.D..... Chester, Pa.
1867. Price, Elias C., M.D.... 110 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
1858. Pulsifer, M. R., M.D.....Ellsworth, Me.
1858. Pulsifer, N. G. H., M.D..... Waterville, Me.
1844. Pulte, Joseph H., M.D..... Cincinnati, Ohio.
1854. Randel, William H., M.D..1 Clinton Square, Albany. N. Y.
1865. Rankin, J. S., M.D.....Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1869. Raue, Charles G., M.D..131 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1848. Raymond, Jonas C., M.D....248 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
1869. Read, Herbert H., M.D.....Windsor, Nova Scotia.
1860. Reading, Edward, M.D..... Hatborough, Pa.
1848. Reading, J. R., M.D..... Somerton, Pa.
1860. Reed, Jacob, jr., M.D..... Grand Rapids, Mich.

1857. Reed, William A., M.D. ..... 123 N. 11th St., Phila., Pa.
1869. Reud, William R., M.D. ..... Sacramento, Cal.
1869. Reynolds, Herbert, M.D. ..... Bridesburg, Pa.
1869. Reynolds, Porter L. F., M.D. ..... Albany, N. Y.
1846. Rhees, Morgan J., M.D. ..... Hollidaysburg, Pa.
1867. Rice, Nathaniel B., M.D. ..... East Saginaw, Mich.
1869. Richards, George W., M.D. ..... Orange, N. J.
1866. Richards, J. C., M.D. ..... Long Haven, Pa.
1847. Richardson, Edw. T., M.D., 87 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1869. Ring, Allen Mott, M.D. ... 126 Germain St., St. John, N. B.
1869. Robinson, Charles F., M.D. ..... East Boston, Mass.
1844. Robinson, Horatio, M.D. ..... Auburn, N. Y.
1866. Robinson, S. A., M.D. ..... Laporte, Ind.
1869. Rockwith, Frank A., M.D. 206 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.
1849. Rodman, William W., M.D. ..... New Haven, Conn.
1869. Rorabacher, Miles, M.D. ..... Litchfield, Mich.
1858. Rosman, John G., M.D. 60 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1866. Rousseau, L. M., M.D. ..... 294 Penn St., Pittsburg, Pa.
1869. Runner, Reuben C., M.D. ..... Chillicothe, Mo.
1865. Rush, R. B., M.D. ..... 120 Main St., Salem, Ohio.
1848. Russell, George, M.D. ..... 14 Lynde St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Sage, William H., M.D. ..... Unionville, Conn.
1860. Sanders, John C., M.D. ..... Cleveland, Ohio.
1859. Sanders, Orren S., M.D. ... 11 Bowdoin St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Sanford, Charles E., M.D. ..... Bridgeport, Conn.
1869. Sanford, E. W., M.D. ..... Brookline, Mass.
1869. Sanger, Thaddeus E., M.D. ..... Littleton, N. H.
1867. Sawin, Isaac W., M.D. ..... Centredale, R. I.
1769. Sawtelle, George B., M.D. ..... Malden, Mass.
1847. Sawyer, B. E., M.D. ..... Haverhill, Mass.
1867. Scales, Edward P., M.D. ..... Newton, Mass.
1859. Scales, Thomas S., M.D. ..... Woburn, Mass.
1844. Schmidt, J., M.D ..... 96 Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
1868. Schneider, N., M.D. ..... Cleveland, Ohio.
1867. Seeley, N. R., M.D. ..... Elmira, N. Y.
1868. Seidlitz, George N., M.D. ..... Keokuk, Iowa.
1869. Seip, C. P., M.D. ..... Canton, Ohio.

1867. Seymour, D. E., M.D.....Calais, Me.
1847. Shackford, Rufus, M.D.....Portland, Me.
1867. Shaffer, Levi, M.D..... Kingston, N. Y.
1859. Shattuck, Alvin, M.D.... 79 S. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Shattuck, Henry P.,M.D. 645 Washington St., Boston,Mass.
1867. Shearer, Thomas, M.D...97 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
1866. Sheffield, H., M.D..... 139 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.
1846. Shepard, A., M.D.....Glendale, Ohio.
1859. Sherman, John H., M.D.....Middleborough, Mass.
1857. Shipman, George E., M.D..... Chicago, Ill.
1854. Sisson, Edward R., M.D..... New Bedford, Mass.
1867. Sisson, William H. H., M.D.....Omaha, Neb.
1867. Skeels, A. P., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1848. Skiff, Charles H., M.D.....New Haven, Conn.
1869. Skiff, Paul C., M.D..... New Haven, Conn.
1853. Skiles, F. W., M.D.....76 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Sloan, Henry N., M.D.....Binghamton, N. Y.
1869. Slocumb, C. C., M.D.....Rutland, Mass.
1846. Small, Alvin E., M.D..... 124 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
1868. Small, Alvin E., jr., M.D....124 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
1868. Small, Henry N., M.D..... 124 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
1866. Smedley, Robert C., M.D..... West Chester, Pa.
1869. Smith, Amos B., M.D..... Geneva, N. Y.
1848. Smith, D. S., M.D.....402 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1866. Smith, Daniel D., M.D.....122 E. 27th St., New York.
1869. Smith, Ezra P. K., M.D..... Auburn, N. Y.
1860. Smith, Henry M., M.D..... 107 Fourth Ave., New York.
1869. Smith, J. Heber, M.D..... Melrose, Mass.
1869. Smith, St. Clair, M.D.....155 Worth St., New York.
1869. Smith, Stebbins A., M.D.....St. Albans, Vt.
1860. Smith, Thomas F., M.D., 128th St. near 4th Av., New York.
1867. Smith, William H., M.D. 815 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Sommer, Gustave Justus Moritz, M.D.....East New York.
1867. Sonnenschmidt, C. W., M.D.....Washington, D. C.
1869. Sook, Henry L., M.D.....Newark, Ohio.
1868. Southwick, D. E., M.D.....Ogdensburg, N. Y.
1869. Spalding, Henry E., M.D.....Hingham, Mass.

1859. Sparhawk, George E. E., M. D.....Gaysville, Vt.
1859. Spencer, Charles L., M.D..... New Bedford, Mass.
1850. Springsteed, David, M.D. 82 Hudson Street, Albany, N. Y.
1868. Squier, A. F., M.D.....1 Asylum Street, Boston, Mass.
1860. Starkey, George R., M.D.....713 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
1869. Stearns, George W., M.D..... New Bedford, Mass.
1869. Stebbins, James H., M.D..... Geneva, N.Y.
1846. Stevens, C. A., M.D.....Scranton, Pa.
1856. Stevens, Grenville S., M.D.....Providence, R. I.
1852. Stevenson, T. Collins, M.D.....Carlisle, Pa.
1866. Stewart, Jacob, M.D.....Sharpsburg, Pa.
1858. Stone, Henry E., M.D.....Fairhaven, Conn.
1869. Stow, T. Dwight, M.D.....Fulton, N. Y.
1869. Strong, O. G., M.D.....Canton, Ill.
1865. Sumner, Charles, M.D. 16 S. Clinton St., Rochester, N. Y.
1867. Swan, Samuel, M.D...13 W. Thirty-eighth St., New York.
1844. Swazey, George W., M.D..... Springfield, Mass.
1867. Swift, Solomon E., M.D.....Colchester, Conn.
1869. Swits, Harman, M.D..... Schenectady, N. Y.
1848. Taft, Charles A., M.D.....Hartford, Conn.
1853. Talbot, I. Tisdale, M.D....31 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Taylor, Charles W., M.D..... Newtonville, Mass.
1868. Temple, John T., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1847. Thayer, David, M.D.....58 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.
1869. Thayer, S. B., M.D.....Battle Creek, Mich.
1869. Thomas, Amos R., M.D.....937 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
1860. Thomas, E.B., M.D....119 W. Ninth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1867. Thompson, John H., M.D.....40 E. 26th St., New York.
1859. Thompson, W. L., M.D..... Augusta, Me.
1867. Thompson, Virgil, M.D....234 W. Eleventh St., New York.
1867. Tompkins, Silas B., M.D....884 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
1866. Townsend, E. W., M.D..... Greensburg, Pa.
1860. Trites, David T., M.D..... Manayunk, Pa.
1869. Trites, William Budd, M.D. 4323 Main St., Manayunk, Pa.
1869. Tucker, Henry, M.D.....Claremont, N. H.
1858. Turner, John, M.D.....130 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
1853. Turrill, M. Y., M.D..... Cleveland, Ohio.

1868. Vastine, Charles, M.D..... St. Louis, Mo.
1868. Vastine, Thomas J., M.D..... St. Louis, Mo.
1866. Verdi, Ciro S., M.D.....Mount Vernon, Ohio.
1858. Verdi, Tullio S., M.D.....268 G Street, Washington, D. C.
1869. Viets, E. W., M.D..... Laporte, Ind.
1848. Vinal, L. G., M.D.....958 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Wadsworth, T. D., M.D..... St. Louis, Mo.
1853. Walker, A., M.D..... Pontiac, Mich.
1854. Walker, Charles H., M.D.....Chelsea, Mass.
1869. Walker Mahlon M., M.D..Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
1865. Wallace, M. W., M.D..... Allegheny City, Pa.
1869. Wallens, Miles W., M.D.....Woodstown, N. J.
1844. Ward, Isaac M., M.D.....Newark, N. J.
1856. Ward, John A., M.D.....20 E. 21st St., New York.
1857. Ward, Joseph B., M.D..... Brooklyn, E D., N. Y.
1844. Ward, Walter, M.D..... Mount Holly, N. Y.
1869. Ware, William G., M.D..... East Dedham, Mass.
1848. Warner, Lewis T., M.D...39 E. Nineteenth St., New York.
1854. Watson, William H., M.D....270 Genesee St., Utica, N.Y.
1867. Webb, E. Cook, M.D..... Orange, N. J.
1865. Webster, W., M.D.....127 Main St., Dayton, Ohio.
1869. Weeks, Lorrain T., M.D..... Laconia, N. H.
1844. Weld, C. M., M.D. Norfolk House, Boston Highlands, Mass.
1848. Wells, Lucien B., M.D.....225 Genesee St., Utica, N.Y.
1844. Wells, P. P., M.D.....84 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1866. Werder, Max, M.D.....Cala.
1859. Wesselhoeft, Conrad, M.D. 57 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.
1869. Wesselhoeft, George P., M.D..... Brookline, Mass.
1867. Wesselhoeft, Walter, M.D.....Halifax, N. S.
1859. Wesselhoeft, Wm. P., M.D. 173 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
1869. West, Benjamin H., M.D..... Boston, Mass.
1858. West, Edwin, M.D. .....42 W. Washington Pl., New York.
1866. Wetmore, John M., M.D.....278 4th Ave., New York.
1867. Wheeler, Alexander W., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1867. White, J. Ralsey, M.D..... E. 123d St., New York.
1869. White, Joseph N., M.D..... Amsterdam, N. Y.
1860. White, Theodore C., M.D..16 S. Clinton St., Rochester, N. Y.

1867. White W. Hanford, M.D.26 E.Twenty-second St.,New York.
1869. Whiting, Lewis, M.D.....Danvers, Mass.
1868. Whiting, Samuel C., M.D.....Vincennes, Ind.
1869. Whittaker, E. B., M.D..... Gaysville, Vt.
1869. Whittier, Daniel B., M.D..... Fitchburg, Mass.
1867. Whittle, James Peterson, M.D.....Weare, N. H.
1847. Whittle, Joshua F., M.D..... Nashua, N. H.
1867. Wilbur, C. A., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1859. Wild, Edward A., M.D.....Austin, Nev.
1854. Wilder, Daniel, M.D..... New Bedford, Mass.
1855. Wilder, Louis de V., M.D..... 213 W. 38th St., New York.
1853. Wilkinson, Ross M., M.D...97 E. State St., Trenton, N. J.
1869. Willard, Ephraim S., M.D....4 Garland St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Willard, L. H., M.D.....Pittsburg, Pa.
1869. Willis, L. Murray, M.D.....East Boston, Mass.
1844. Williamson, Walter, M.D....11th & Filbert Sts., Phila., Pa.
1857. Williamson, Walter M., M.D.....11th & Filbert Sts., Phila.
1859. Wilson, G. H., M.D.....West Meriden, Conn.
1865. Wilson, Pusey, M.D.....Moorestown, N. J.
1865. Wilson, T. P., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1869. Wiltbank, C. J., M.D.....2132 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Wood, Henry C., M.D.....West Chester, Pa.
1854. Wood, J. B., M.D.....West Chester, Pa.
1860. Wood, O. S., M.D.....Omaha, Neb.
1859. Woodbury, John Harvey, M.D. 58 Temple St.,Boston, Mass.
1865. Woodhouse, Charles, M.D.....Rutland, Vt.
1857. Woodruff, Francis, M.D.....Ann Arbor, Mich.
1868. Woods, J. U., M.D.....Holyoke, Mass.
1868. Woodvine, Denton G., M.D..783 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Woodward, A. M., M.D..... New York.
1869. Worcester, Edward, M.D.....Waltham, Mass.
1869. Wright, A. R., M.D..... 162 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1853. Wright, A. S., M.D.....Omaha, Neb.
1858. Wright, Albert, M.D.....Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
1867. Wright, Wm., M.D....34 Fifth St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
1858. Youlin, John J., M.D...130 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.
1867. Zantzinger, Alfred, M.D....300 South Tenth St., Phila., Pa.

XXVIII.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

FIRST SESSION,

Held in New York, April 10, 1844.

JOSIAH F. FLAGG, M.D., of Boston, Chairman.
JOHN F. GRAY, M.D., of New York, Gen. Sec.
A. GERALD HULL, M.D., of New York, Prov. Sec.
S. R. KIRBY, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

SECOND SESSION,

Held in New York, May 14, 1845.

JACOB JEANES, M.D., of Philadelphia, Chairman.
EDWARD BAYARD, M.D., of New York, Gen. Sec.
R. A. SNOW, M.D., of New York, Prov. Sec.
S. R. KIRBY, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

THIRD SESSION,

Held in Philadelphia, May 13, 1846.

S. R. KIRBY, M.D., of New York, Chairman.
E. BAYARD, M.D., of New York, Gen. Sec.
R. A. SNOW, M.D., of New York, Prov. Sec.
S. R. KIRBY, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

FOURTH SESSION,

Held in Boston, June 9, 1847.

F. R. McManus, M.D., of Baltimore, Chairman.
E. Bayard, M.D., of New York, Gen. Sec.
R. A. Snow, M.D., of New York, Prov. Sec.
S. R. Kirby, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

FIFTH SESSION,

Held in New York, June 14, 1848.

Walter Williamson, M.D., of Philadelphia, Chairman.
Edward Bayard, M.D., of New York, Gen. Sec.
R. A. Snow, M.D., of New York, Prov. Sec.
S. R. Kirby, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

SIXTH SESSION,

Held in Philadelphia, June 13, 1849.

S. Gregg, M.D., of Boston, Chairman.
A. E. Small, M.D., of Philadelphia, Gen. Sec.
William P. Esrey, M.D., of Philadelphia, Prov. Sec.
S. R. Kirby, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

SEVENTH SESSION,

Held in Albany, June 12, 1850.

Edward Bayard, M.D., of New York, Chairman.
A. E. Small, M.D., of Philadelphia, Gen. Sec.
G. W. Swazey, M.D., of Springfield, Prov. Sec.
S. R. Kirby, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

EIGHTH SESSION,

Held in New Haven, June 11, 1851.

William E. Payne, M.D., of Bath, Me., Chairman.

G. W. SWAZEY, M.D., of Springfield, Gen. Sec.
CHARLES C. FOOTE, M.D., of New Haven, Prov. Sec.
S. R. KIRBY, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

NINTH SESSION,

Held in Baltimore, May 19, 1852.

ELIAL T. FOOTE, M.D., of New Haven, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D., of Philadelphia, Gen. Sec.
S. S. GUY, M.D., of Brooklyn, Prov. Sec.
S. R. KIRBY, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

TENTH SESSION,

Held in Cleveland, June 8, 1853.

RICHARD GARDINER, M.D., of Philadelphia, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M.D., of Philadelphia, Gen. Sec.
S. S. GUY, M.D., of Brooklyn, Prov. Sec.
S. R. KIRBY, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH SESSION,

Held in Albany, June 7, 1854.

LYMAN CLARY, M.D., of Syracuse, Chairman.
S. S. GUY, M.D., of Brooklyn, Gen. Sec.
J. REDMAN COXE, jr., M.D., of Philadelphia, Prov. Sec.
A. S. BALL, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

TWELFTH SESSION,

Held in Buffalo, June 6, 1855.

C. H. SKIFF, M.D., of New Haven, Chairman.
J. P. DAKE, M.D., of Pittsburg, Gen. Sec.
A. H. Beers, M.D., of Buffalo, Prov. Sec.
S. S. GUY, M.D., of Brooklyn, Treasurer.

THIRTEENTH SESSION,

Held in Washington, June 4, 1856.

G. W. Swazey, M.D., of Springfield, Chairman.
F. R. McManus, M.D., of Baltimore, Gen. Sec.
J. Middleton, M.D., of Baltimore, Prov. Sec.
S. S. Guy, M.D., of Brooklyn, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH SESSION,

Held in Chicago, June 2, 1858.

J. P. Dake, M.D., of Pittsburg, Chairman.
D. S. Smith, M.D., of Chicago, Gen. Sec.
G. E. Shipman, M.D., of Chicago, Prov. Sec.
S. S. Guy, M.D., of Brooklyn, Treasurer.

FIFTEENTH SESSION,

Held in Brooklyn, June 2, 1858.

D. S. Smith, M.D., of Chicago, Chairman.
William E. Payne, M.D., of Bath, Me., Gen. Sec.
E. T. Richardson, M.D., of Brooklyn, Prov. Sec.
S. S. Guy, M.D., of Brooklyn, Treasurer.

SIXTEENTH SESSION,

Held in Boston, June 1, 1859.

P. P. Wells, M.D., of Brooklyn, Chairman.
H. D. Paine, M.D., of Albany, Gen. Sec.
I. T. Talbot, M.D., of Boston, Prov. Sec.
C. H. Skiff, M.D., of New Haven, Treasurer.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION,

Held in Philadelphia, June 6, 1860.

E. C. Witherell, M.D., of Cincinnati, Chairman.

JACOB BEAKLEY, M.D., of New York, Gen. Sec.
HENRY M. SMITH, M.D., of New York, Prov. Sec.
C. H. SKIFF, M.D., of New Haven, Treasurer.

EIGHTEENTH SESSION,

Held in Cincinnati, June 7, 1865.

S. S. GUY, M.D., of Brooklyn, President.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D., of Boston, Vice-President.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D., of Chicago, Gen. Sec.
WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, M.D., of St. Louis, Prov. Sec.
D. S. SMITH, M.D., of Chicago, Treasurer.

NINETEENTH SESSION,

Held in Pittsburg, June 6, 1866.

J. S. DOUGLAS, M.D., of Milwaukie, President.
S. R. BECKWITH, M.D., of Cleveland, Vice-President.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D., of Boston, Gen. Sec.
H. B. CLARKE, M.D., of New Bedford, Prov. Sec.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

TWENTIETH SESSION,

Held in New York, June 5, 1867.

WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, M.D., of St. Louis, President.
P. P. WELLS, M.D., of Brooklyn, Vice-President.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D., of Boston, Gen. Sec.
HORACE M. PAINE, M.D., of Albany, Prov. Sec.
EDWIN M. KELLOGG, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION,

Held at St. Louis, June 2, 1868.

HENRY D. PAINE, M.D., of New York, President.

T. G. Comstock, M.D., of St. Louis, Vice-President.
I. T. Talbot, M.D., of Boston, Gen. Sec.
H. L. Chase, M.D., of Cambridge, Mass., Prov. Sec.
Edwin M. Kellogg, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION,

Held in Boston, June 8, 1869.

Reuben Ludlam, M.D., of Chicago, President.
D. H. Beckwith, M.D., of Cleveland, Vice-President.
I. T. Talbot, M.D., of Boston, Gen. Sec.
T. F. Allen, M.D., of New York, Prov. Sec.
Edwin M. Kellogg, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION,

To be held in Chicago, June 7, 1870.

David Thayer, M.D., of Boston, President.
John J. Youlin, M.D., of Jersey City, N. J., Vice-President.
Reuben Ludlam, M.D., of Chicago, Gen. Sec.
T. Cation Duncan, M.D., of Chicago, Prov. Sec.
Edwin M. Kellogg, M.D., of New York, Treasurer.

APPENDIX.

THE FESTIVITIES OF THE SESSION.

[Though, properly, these are not embraced in the Proceedings of the Institute, still they formed no small part of the pleasant hours spent by members in attendance at Boston; and it would be alike unjust to the Committee of Arrangements, to the societies who entertained the Institute, to the city which so liberally honored the members, as well as to the members who participated in these festivities, were they passed by unnoticed. As no complete report was made of the speeches, the Secretary has been obliged to depend in a great measure upon the carefully prepared reports published in the *New England Medical Gazette*, and in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, from which the following is to a great extent extracted.]

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

On Monday evening, the preliminary meeting was held at the house of Dr. Gregg, one of the original members of the Institute, and one of the oldest practitioners of homœopathy in New England. These meetings have differed very much in character. But any one who was present in New York and St. Louis, must acknowledge that physicians coming together for the first time, many of them strangers, others friends long separated, are not in a suitably sympathetic condition for the immediate transaction of business. On this evening no business was attempted, but about eighty members were assembled, and the evening was passed in the most social manner. Old friendships were renewed and new acquaintances were made; and the bountiful hospitality of the host added to the enjoyment of the occasion, and brought the members into harmony for the more serious business of the week.

TUESDAY MORNING,

On the assembling of the Institute, a communication was received from the municipal authorities of Boston, inviting the members to a reception on Wednesday evening, in the Music Hall. Following this came a courteous invitation to visit the Institute of Technology at such time as might be convenient. This set the ball in motion, and during the session, various institutions of Boston vied with each other in extending their courtesies, evidently

desiring that this body of distinguished visitors should be treated with hospitality during their stay. One of the committee to whom the invitations were referred to arrange the visits, facetiously protested that it was the hardest-worked committee of the Institute.

At one o'clock, the close of the morning session, an hour was taken for the

DAILY COLLATIONS.

These were spread in the hall beneath that in which the meetings were held. They were prepared by Mr. J. B. Smith, one of the best of caterers, who also furnished the three evening banquets. While there were no other beverages than ice-water, tea, and coffee at any of them, the supply of food was abundant to the very verge of profusion. This hour of leisure and free intercourse will long be remembered by the daily participants as one of unmingled delight.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Was visited on Tuesday at 4 P. M. This was the first to extend its courtesies to the American Institute at this session. It is an advanced school or college, with a regular four years' course, of which, however, the Latin and Greek classics make no part. The first and second years are occupied with studies which all the pupils pursue in common. In the remaining two years, there are six special courses. Drawing, French, and German are taught. Every student pursues a course of practical experiments in chemistry.

Many of the medical graduates of our colleges are quite ignorant of both chemistry and botany, while surgeons often lack the skill of eye and hand, so finely cultivated by the practice of drawing. Instead of the usual curriculum of the college, which, including its preparatory studies, consumes six precious years, we have here two years devoted to those branches which no professional man should neglect, and two years more (if he can spend so much) in the departments which best suit the genius or aims of the student. The fees for the first year are one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and one hundred and fifty dollars for each of the other succeeding years. The success of this Institute has been most satisfactory, and it now has one hundred and seventy-two students in attendance. The professors are men of distinguished ability.

TUESDAY EVENING.

At the close of the public address, the members and ladies were invited to the lower hall, where strawberries and ice-cream in abundance were provided and partaken, amid the flow of conversation and the ripple of laughter. Songs from a most gifted vocalist, Mrs. D. C. Hall, lent their charm to the entertainment. Another highly appreciated feature of the evening, was the recitation and the singing of comic songs by the talented Mr. H. C.

Barnabee. The hard-working, earnest young doctors were convulsed with merriment, while those rich in years and reputation forgot their dignities and honors, and joined heartily in the fun. Mr. Barnabee is sure of a cordial welcome should he hereafter chance to meet any who were present on this occasion.

A humorous poem on the "Woman Doctor," by Professor Wm. Tod Helmuth, of St. Louis, was received with warm applause. The entertainment was characterized by hearty and unrestrained enjoyment.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY

Was visited on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock. This society was organized — under another name — December, 1814. It was incorporated in 1831, but for ten years struggled with discouragement and debt. At first it occupied rooms in the Athenæum building in Pearl Street, and then the upper story of the Savings Bank on Tremont Street. In 1847 it bought the old Medical College in Mason Street, from whence it moved into its present elegant building in 1862. Its most munificent benefactor was Dr. William J. Walker, whose gifts and bequest have amounted to about $175,000. Its spacious rooms are crowded with specimens, and its collection of objects of natural history is one of the most extensive and interesting in the New World. The department of ornithology contains about 10,000 species. It has a library of 14,000 volumes, a commodious lecture-room, a printing office, an herbarium, and a microscopical cabinet. This society has done much to cultivate a taste for the positive sciences.

THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM

Freely opened its doors to the members of the Institute. Its valuable collections belong to a corporation of over a thousand members. It owns a large and beautifully situated building on Beacon Street. The library consists of more than a hundred thousand volumes, besides about fifty thousand pamphlets, and one of the largest collections of newspaper files in the world. The Fine-Arts Gallery contains three hundred and fifty pictures, some of which are very rare and valuable. In the reading-room are taken one hundred and twelve periodicals, besides eighty-two newspapers, of which thirty-seven are daily.

A TRIP DOWN THE HARBOR

Was made on Wednesday afternoon, in a steam revenue cutter, placed at the disposal of the Institute by the kindness of Hon. Thomas Russell, Collector of the Port of Boston. The delightful weather gave an additional charm to the excursion, and most of the members availed themselves of this opportunity to view the fine harbor, as well as to visit

THE SCHOOL-SHIP "GEORGE M. BARNARD."

For vagrancy and misdemeanors, boys are sentenced to this ship instead of to a prison. Here practical seamanship is taught, and on alternate days all the boys are required to attend school. Kind but strict discipline is maintained, and most of the boys are greatly benefited by this wholesome restraint. The State owns another ship for the same purpose, the "Massachusetts," which is stationed at New Bedford. These vessels cruise together, from time to time, along the coast of Massachusetts, occasioning an active rivalry among the boys as to seamanship. From both these vessels, many graduate to whale-ships, where they enjoy their first liberty. It is an interesting fact, in a sanitary point of view, that out of 1,714 boys committed to these vessels, there has never been a case of dysentery or typhoid fever.

RECEPTION BY THE CITY OF BOSTON.

On Wednesday evening, as the guests of the City of Boston, the Institute received such an ovation as homœopathy, the progressive school of medicine, had never before enjoyed. The municipal authorities had appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars for the purpose. The best hall, the best organ, the best organist, the best band, and the best glee-club in Boston, all contributed to render the occasion a memorable one. The floral decorations, of tropical and rare plants, were unique and tasteful in their arrangement, and added greatly to the grace and beauty of the scene.

The idea of the reception was that it should combine the attractions of a social reunion, a promenade concert, and a ball; and the arrangements were made accordingly. The floor of the hall was cleared of seats, except at the farther end under the gallery; the platform was profusely decorated with flowers and shrubs, many of them of rare varieties; the music was furnished by the great organ under the skilful touch of Dr. Willcox, the Germania Band, and the Orpheus Glee Club.

The company began to assemble at eight o'clock, and by nine the floor was crowded. Among the guests, besides the members of the Institute, and the members of the City Government, were Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Robert C. Pitman, Hon. J. M. Wightman, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Hon. Peter Harvey, Hon. Ginery Twichell, Judge Bacon, and many of the most distinguished citizens of Boston.

MAYOR SHURTLEFF'S ADDRESS.

Shortly before nine o'clock, the Mayor, Hon. N. B. Shurtleff, — himself an allopathic physician, — came upon the platform, accompanied by Prof. R. Ludlam, President of the Institute, and calling the company's attention, welcomed them as follows: —

In behalf of the city of Boston I welcome you to this festive occasion. I recognize in you the Homœopathic Medical Institute of

the United States, now about twenty-five years of age, and for that age, I must confess, a pretty largely grown body. It may seem strange to you who are all homœopathists, to see one of my profession welcoming you to these social enjoyments, but I assure you that the City of Boston, on occasions like this, never distinguishes one political party from another, one religious sect from another, nor any theoretical differences among medical men. The gentlemen of the City Government are here to represent the citizens of Boston, and all the people of Boston join with us in giving you a most hearty welcome to the city and to the festivities of this evening.

If you will allow me, I will simply say, that this evening I shall be homœopathic, — certainly in making my address of welcome to you. For I shall conform so far to your rules as to administer a very small speech, although allopathically I shall invite you to a very large amount of pleasure, and I hope of comfort. To those who are strangers here I will say that, perhaps, they have heard of Boston as a place of notions. It is true, indeed, that we have many of these; yet I trust that those of you who make investigations into our manners, customs, and these very notions, will find that they are all pleasant ones, and all meant for your benefit and good. You may have heard of *blue-laws* in a portion of New England; we know of none here. Here our legislators, although they may sometimes seem queerly inclined to give us unpalatable laws, are commonly very kind, and take a second sober thought. They protect our police interests to such an extent that they have come to the conclusion that this good city — where originated the independence of the whole nation, and where liberty went forth but a few years ago to give peace and contentment to all persons within our country, of every kindred, complexion and tongue — shall be allowed the same beneficent privilege!

With this understanding, I extend to you all the facilities for enjoyment that the Commonwealth has given by law to us; and I assure you that during your meetings you will be unmolested. In your peregrinations throughout the city you will see none to interfere. You can go and come and enjoy yourselves as much as you please. And I can assure you that the members of the City Government, although they will not be with you all the time you are here, yet will do all in their power for your gratification, and will rejoice with you in all that you will have. Again let me welcome you to this city and to the enjoyment of this evening.

To which the President responded as follows: —

RESPONSE OF DR. LUDLAM.

Mr. Mayor: In behalf of the American Institute of Homœopathy, I have the honor to assure you that we accept and appreciate your courteous recognition and hospitality. And I am sure that the members of our body are no more likely to forget this compliment on your part than they are to forget Boston itself.

Applause followed the addresses, and after the playing of more musical selections by Mr. Willcox, the poetical welcome written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was read by Prof. Sloan.

MRS. HOWE'S POEM.

Unbar the gates, unlock the doors,
  And make the city's guests at home;
Dress for their feet the marble floors,
  And set their colors in the dome.

For these are soldiers of the good,
  Who, with celestial arms, maintain
A warfare free of guilt and blood,
  A conquest innocent of pain.

Truth, like a star in darkness hung,
  Views not the midnight depths with fear;
But utters, with unfaltering tongue,
  "The steadfast day of God draws near."

Grim superstitions slowly melt;
  Old Wont and Usage turn and flee
Where'er their misty ranks have felt
  The charge of Thought's high chivalry.

Knights of hygiene, the growing day
  Binds nature in your plastic rule;
Your foemen throw their arms away,
  And seek the blessings of your school.

Pale forms from prison beds arise,
  And follow you with strength renewed;
While age and childhood lift their eyes,
  And sing the psalm of gratitude.

For sacred studies underlie
  Your helpful words and deeds of cure;
And Justice sets in honor high
  Your creed humane, your record pure.

This poetical tribute of Mrs. Howe was finely rendered by Prof. Sloan. The Orpheus Club then sang some of their choicest pieces, which were followed by music from the Germania Band.

At half-past ten all present repaired to Bumstead Hall, where a splendid repast was served by Mr. J. B. Smith, and the appetites of entertainers and entertained were fully and pleasantly satisfied.

Dancing was then commenced in Music Hall to the music of the Germania, and was continued till a late hour. The number of ladies and gentlemen present was about fifteen hundred.

THURSDAY MORNING

Presented quite a change from the brilliant scenes which the members had left but a few short hours before. Invitations were accepted to visit three charitable institutions, all under the medical charge of homœopathic physicians. The time was accordingly divided between them.

THE CONSUMPTIVES' HOME

And the Asylum for the Children of Consumptives occupy five houses, in Willard and Minot streets. The founder and trustee is Charles Cullis, M.D. These institutions are supported by the free offerings of the people. The present number of inmates is thirty-six. The whole number provided for since the commencement of this charity, four and a half years ago, is four hundred and fifty-two.

THE BALDWIN-PLACE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS

Is in the northern part of the city. It takes friendless children, educates them, and seeks out good homes for them at the West. Between three and four hundred are thus yearly restrained from crime, and provided with employment. Besides the cost of the buildings, about $100,000 have been spent in this work in four years. It has fed and clothed more than two thousand children. No case of suffering has been left unrelieved. Rev. R. G. Toles is the superintendent; Dr. J. H. Woodbury, the attending physician; and Dr. O. S. Sanders, the consulting physician.

THE HOUSE OF THE ANGEL GUARDIAN

Is a Roman Catholic institution for boys. Rev. G. F. Haskins, the originator and founder, is at its head. He has for many years been a firm advocate of homœopathy. H. P. Shattuck, M.D., has been the attending physician for two years or more. The institution is located in the Highland District, formerly Roxbury. It is a large and commodious building, and provides a temporary home and education for more than three hundred inmates.

At four, P.M., the members, in compliance with a special invitation voted by the Board of Trustees, visited

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

This occupies a large building on Boylston Street, near the southeast corner of the Common. It was founded in 1854, through the instrumentality of the late Joshua Bates, a London merchant, who gave more than $100,000 for its endowment. It receives ample aid from the city treasury. The library is divided into two distinct collections: the upper, in Bates Hall, contains books for scholars; the lower, for general readers. Books from both are lent to residents of Boston over sixteen years of age, and to pupils of the High and Normal schools. The number of persons registered for taking books is 11,596. The number of books lent in a single day has been as great as 1,813. The whole number of volumes is 144,120, some of them of very great value. Pamphlets are promptly bound. The sum spent for books in the last year was $15,544.04. A reading room is attached which contains about

three hundred magazines, European and American, but no newspapers. Its fine-arts collection contains gifts only.

THE COLISEUM

Was, at the time of the visit, in rapid preparation for the series of unequaled concerts, which began four days later. It is the largest audience room, probably, in the world, covering nearly three and a half acres, and capable of seating 36,000, with standing-room for 10,000 more. Members who remained till the next week were able to testify that a single female voice could fill this vast space with song.

Rising like magic where once the waves rolled, far from the original shore of the peninsula, it is destined, no doubt, soon to disappear, as if sunk again beneath them.

THURSDAY EVENING,

By invitation of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the members of the American Institute and a few invited guests, sat down to a sumptuous dinner in Horticultural Hall. At the table upon the platform were seated many of the most distinguished guests, and men eminent in the various walks of life were scattered over the Hall. The floral display was most beautiful, a conspicuous and crowning feature of which was a fine specimen of the rarest of flowers, the night-blooming cereus (*Cereus grandiflorus*), which burst into magnificent bloom during the evening, looking forth upon the audience, radiant with supreme beauty. Music by Gilmore's band lent its charm to the occasion, while the gallery was filled with ladies, eager listeners to the splendid tributes which were paid during the evening to homœopathy, and to the representatives of medical reform.

After the dinner had been partaken of, the President of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, G. W. Swazey, M.D., of Springfield, extended, in the name of the Society, a cordial welcome to the guests of the evening. He said: —

Coming, as you do, from nearly every State in the Union, you represent more than five millions of people who are accustomed to turn to our system for help when sickness overtakes them. You have come as co-laborers, to work with us in the cause of homœopathy, and to rejoice with us in its unexampled progress throughout the land.

Now, for the third time since its organization in 1844, we cordially greet the American Institute of Homœopathy in the city of Boston. In 1847, your then young society, composed of earnest, working men, held their fourth annual meeting in Boston. Fifteen octavo pages comprised the sum of its Proceedings, instead of the six hundred presented to us last year. It was a day of small things then, when, like a man's hand, was rising the little cloud which has since encompassed the whole land.

This quarto-centennial will be a marked era in the history of homœopathy in this country. Brighter hopes and higher aims are begotten in all of us, and new vows of devotion to our life-work of reforming the abuses of medical practice, take still deeper root in our hearts.

Gentlemen, let the festivities of yesterday indicate to you what influence your association has had upon the people in this region; and whoever has watched coming events by their shadows forecast, and can doubt the more glorious future of homœopathy, should question his own mental soundness. Recall its young life in 1844, and compare it with its present vigorous manhood: then its power doubted, now believed in; then ridiculed by those who now practise it; then overlooked by the masses, who now seek its breath of healing; then neglected by an enlightened community, who now delight in giving you, its representatives, a most hospitable welcome.

But I need not remind you of the flattering position you occupy, nor of the power you rightfully hold, nor of the fact that you are the first national medical association in point of time, as well as in progressive spirit. Let us mutually congratulate ourselves that, in our deep devotion to homœopathy, we are all of us as we ought to be, and where we ought to be, up to the *Hub* in it.

The regular toasts were presented by Henry B. Clarke, M.D., of New Bedford.

The first of these was the following: —

The American Institute of Homœopathy: it celebrates, to-day, its quarto-centennial anniversary. In view of the honor it has won in the brief period of twenty-five years, who can anticipate its centennial glory?

The President of the Institute, Prof. R. Ludlam, of Chicago, in reply said, that he was sure it afforded the members of the Institute the greatest possible pleasure to have received this recognition and compliment at the hands of the Massachusetts Society. As members of the profession, they had heard of the fame of these brethren; but this session had brought us to the homes of the Boston members, and had brought them very closely to our hearts. Of the fifty members who were connected with the American Institute at its foundation, twenty-five years ago, one-half were still living. Ten or twelve of these Nestors of the profession he saw present, — young men still in feeling, in sentiment, in action, and in that which constitutes youth. Alluding to several of the eminent members of the society who had passed away, he said that no member of the homœopathic school who has ever belonged to the American Institute had been known to renounce his faith in its principles before going to a better land. He called the attention of the audience to the evidences of the growth and prosperity of the Institute, which were to be seen in the large addition to its numbers at this session, in the presence of so many men of prominence, influence, character and ability — so many of the rep-

resentative men of the profession, and in the appearance and character of the annual Transactions, which were brought forth in a style — thanks to the indefatigable Secretary — which would do credit to any institution.

The President alluded, in a humorous manner, to the difficulty which they had experienced in finding time for the vast number of invitations which had been showered upon them, and the profuse hospitalities which they had met on every hand; last and not least of which was, the bill of fare of the Massachusetts Society.

The second toast was as follows: —

Massachusetts: ever prompt to lend her honored influence to individuals or organizations striving for a more excellent way.

The Hon. Oliver Warner, Secretary of State, responded, in the unavoidable absence of Gov. Claflin. He said that he had known how difficult it was to fill the place of the Governor before an assemblage which desired to look upon the face of the Chief Magistrate of the State in which it had assembled; but he found a precedent in the fact that Deacon Seward once appeared for President Johnson, in New York, and represented him as a sort of lay delegate. He was proud to acknowledge himself to have been for a great many years a believer in the heresy of homœopathy; and he rejoiced greatly in the fact, so patent to all, that the old days of prejudice and vituperation in regard to the new school, were fast passing away, if, indeed, they were not already ended. The foundation truths which all loved and revered, stand as firm in Massachusetts as they ever did, or as they ever will. He welcomed all the evidences of progress in medicine, and he should also welcome the day when women should come to mingle in the labors of the profession, and bring their tenderness, their kindly sympathies and warm hearts to the alleviation of human suffering by the couch of pain. He concluded by thanking them for their presence in the Commonwealth.

The third toast was: —

Boston: distinguished for her liberal hospitality. To-day she "opens wide her gates on golden hinges" and gives graceful welcome to the representatives of medical reform.

In the absence of His Honor the Mayor, William G. Harris, Esq., President of the Common Council, responded. He said he must confess, that this was the first time he ever took a sweat at the expense of the homœopathic fraternity. It was quite out of his line to have any connection with physic. When the reform in medicine first commenced, it was thought to be decidedly wrong, and an alarming innovation, that a class in the community should have been educated to subdue disease so quickly; it was thought to be almost sacrilege that physicians should break up the common course of events, and that fevers which were entitled to a run of from

fourteen to forty days, should be in any way arrested. In behalf of the city he would assure the gentlemen of the profession that in Boston, where liberty was born, where she was cradled, and where some gentlemen whom he saw before him had kept the cradle rocking, the homœopathic system would stand upon its merits; and the people welcomed gentlemen who had so nobly devoted their talent and their labors to the cause of humanity. He bade them God-speed in their great efforts, believing that they had worked out a reform which will be as potent in its influence as any which has preceded it. In conclusion, he gave the sentiment: To the members of this Institute, may your anticipations in regard to your social and professional life be fully realized.

Fourth toast: —

The President of the United States.

Hon. Charles W. Slack responded. This toast, he said, reaches the heart of every one of us who understands the true character of our simple-minded President, a man who is wholly devoted to the interests of the Union. The liberty and honor of our great republic are more resplendent to-day than ever before. You come to this oldest State in the Union with a new civilization dawning upon the republic, under a flag which throws no shadow on a slave.

Quite a parallel might be drawn between our President and this Institute. President Grant is a man who does his own thinking: you have done your own thinking. He is a man of peace and good sense, keeping his own counsel and breaking out from old lines of policy, and originating measures peculiarly his own: in that respect the President and this Society can be equally complimented. You experiment till you have come out right; he tried new means, against the opinion of older generals and contrary to the rules of the books, and at last won the approbation of the world by the courage with which he had followed out his purposes. Gen. Grant and this Institute have — one as a military man and the other working as a peace society — modified the opinions of the world. Gen. Grant by new measures gained the respect of every officer in the Union army; your new philosophy of cure influences the practice of those who do not accept your principles. I can remember when the old system gave us drugs without limit; but I saw in my own family how an honored allopathic physician mitigated year by year his treatment, until I could scarcely perceive any difference between his practice and homœopathy. Allopathy has been greatly modified by your courage in establishing the truth discovered by Hahnemann.

Again there is an analogy between the humane treatment which is practised by each. Some of the loveliest aspects of the President's character are shown in his treatment of his foes. Gen. Grant went to Vicksburg on the morning of July 3, 1863, to arrange the terms of capitulation. Driving up to an old mansion he found Pemberton and staff in possession. They were seated, while the conqueror of

a larger army than ever surrendered to Napoleon stood for an hour in the presence of the men he had defeated, and no man offered him a seat. When at last he wanted a cup of water he went alone into the yard for it, and then went back and gave them the terms of which we read. Not a particle of animosity seems to enter the heart of that man. Now this is Grant's character; and I submit that your humane treatment, by limiting the amount of suffering which burdens the human family and staying the duration of disease, shows that you have only one thought,— to eradicate pain. In giving to the family a system by which the gentler members of our households can minister with parental sympathy to the suffering of children, you have brought into many a house rays of sunshine that never came through the gates of science, as administered by the old school. The women of our land will stand by you.

And my last point of resemblance is in respect to the courage with which you enunciate your truths, no matter what your opponents may say. You have stood by your guns faithfully and have not abated a shot upon the old system. I like this firm resolve to conquer, based upon a clear understanding of your power, and the consciousness that you have attained the true method. And if errors occur, you frankly own the fact and gracefully retire from a wrong position. When Grant sent the name of Stewart to the Senate and found that there was a law against his confirmation, he acknowledged his error and withdrew the name. I can say, as a representative of the great republic, that she is always ready to give a cordial welcome to every new idea that benefits the human race, and that you will go on from triumph to triumph till the whole land recognizes the beauty and grandeur of the new school of medicine. To-day the locomotive whirls over the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A new era of prosperity has dawned upon our land, with an honest man in the presidential chair, and with important issues to impel him to grander deeds than those of the battle-field. You come garnering up the stock of human knowledge for the benefit of all the human family stretched between the oceans, and from the lakes to the gulf, and it will be the proud record of the future that, like this great progress in locomotion, so will be your experience in alleviating the sufferings of the human body. May we rejoice that we are able to celebrate this service accomplished for the benefit of the whole world.

Fifth toast: —

The Army of the United States, regular and volunteer: The world is astonished at its stupendous achievements. Liberty, humanity, and science join in grateful homage to the flag under which it marched to immortal victory.

Major-General H. W. Benham responded. He was not entirely at home nor entirely a stranger among homœopathists. One half of him was a full believer in homœopathy, and that was his "better

half." He had seen much of the practice in his own family, and though he accepted the medical advice furnished him by the government, which was of the other persuasion, his creed as to the new might be summed up in the words of the father in the Gospels: "Lord I believe; help Thou mine unbelief."

Sixth toast: —

The United States Navy: Vicksburg! New Orleans! The Kearsarge! Mobile! How the pulse of patriotism thrills as memory recurs to the gallant exploits which these names recall!

Admiral Henry Knox Thacher was called upon to respond, and said he hardly knew why he was called upon to speak in a company of doctors, unless it was that he had at various times prescribed pills, but, unlike homœopathic pills, they were very hard to take. He thanked the company for their appreciation of the navy. It was but just, in estimating its achievements, to take into account the means to which it had been limited, especially at first. With a long list of men-of-war, they had nothing adequate for blockading a port. Many of the vessels ran past them; and yet the results of the captures was a fund of some millions, that carries its beneficence into families, of which the father had lost life or limb in the defence of the country. Our navy is still in a deplorable state of weakness, and should we suddenly be plunged into war, the Atlantic ports would be greatly exposed, and San Francisco still more so.

Seventh toast: —

Reforms and Reformers: Striving as we do to emancipate our profession from the errors which tradition and authority have fastened upon it, we have ready sympathy for those who seek to help mankind by urging the claims of freedom against all pretenders.

William Lloyd Garrison arose, and the audience raised a cheer which increased until every man was on his feet. When the applause had subsided, Mr. Garrison said: —

I thank you with an overflowing heart for your kind demonstration. I felt gratified and honored with the invitation of your committee to meet and rejoice with you over the growing popularity of the homœopathic practice. And though I have fully enjoyed your elegant and tempting repast, I can hardly say, with the London alderman, who was called upon to speak after feasting, "I am too full for utterance."

Though I am not one of the medical fraternity, I can give substantial evidence of my interest in your school; for homœopathy has been in my family for a quarter of a century as a regular practice. And I feel particularly happy on this occasion to see directly before me my esteemed family physician, my valued riend (Dr. Geist); I can only say — may his shadow never be less.

I am able to say that I am not wholly unprofessional, for I have had one case under treatment. The patient was in a very desperate condition. The disease was chronic, of long standing and seemingly incurable. I believe I made a correct diagnosis of the difficulty. I think I got at the real symptoms. And, under God, I trust the right cure was found. And now, the patient, having changed his constitution, is presenting a fine, robust appearance. Of course, in all things we are merely instruments of a higher power. All events are of God, and to Him must be given the glory.

As an old resident of Boston, I was gratified at the hospitable reception given you by the city. It was well merited and handsomely done. Not the least interesting and curious feature of the proceedings was the welcome from the Mayor, one of our old school physicians. I know of no remark of his that called for anything but commendation, excepting what I thought was a slight, pleasant sarcasm aimed at the Legislature of Massachusetts for looking after the police of Boston. I think the Legislature fairly represents the Commonwealth, and neither the legislature nor the people would desire to meddle with anything in Boston beyond seeing that the laws are obeyed. But in one very important matter, touching the peace, health, and happiness of the masses, Boston has defied the Legislature; hence only has arisen any proposition to interfere with the local police.

I have been very much gratified in observing here the banishment of all that can intoxicate. It is a splendid example, and I trust it will be followed. It is the great Bard of Nature who says: —

> "How far that little candle throws his beams! —
> So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

And this is truly a very good deed, — may its light spread wide. Let other public bodies go and do likewise. For, gentlemen, I am confident that medical practice — and that of *one school* in particular — has done much to aggravate the evils of intemperance by its prescriptions. I have full faith to believe that you will be careful when and where you prescribe alcohol to be taken into the human system, knowing well how dangerous and seductive it is to the passions and appetites of men.

I was exceedingly well pleased with Professor Ludlam's address on the Relation of Woman to Homœopathy. I am delighted to see women in the gallery to-night, only a little mortified that they are not on the floor with us. They are quite equal to the other half. "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." They are to work together; let the vocation be in proportion to the adaptation of the person to follow it. I trust this noble body of men, to whom I feel drawn by the strongest ties, will set a noble example by recognizing the right of women to practise medicine.

I say I feel drawn to you. I know something of the early struggles of homœopathy, of the universal laughter it created, of the moral courage it required to stand up for it in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation. And a large majority of you have been obliged to give up your old practice; and for the sake of the truth and light vouchsafed to you, you have turned right about and accepted the new doctrine. And so I think you are an extraordinary body of men; and I say this without any desire to flatter.

And if there were nothing else to commend homœopathy, there is the vast amount of suffering it saves in administering medicine to children. The old practice was first to coax, then threaten, and then frighten the little sufferer, to get the potion down. Now nothing is more acceptable than the medicine, and its operation is as imperceptible as the laws of gravitation. The children alone would be justified in building to Hahnemann a monument higher than that on Bunker Hill.

Permit me, in closing, to offer the following sentiment: Everlasting gratitude and honor be to the illustrious founder of homœopathy; increasing success to the homœopathic practice throughout this country and the world; and "may you all live long and prosper."

Eighth toast: —

The Legal Profession: always ready to appreciate the progress of science, and to recognize the genius of all who contribute to its advancement.

The response was by William Whiting, Esq. He supposed that the reason why he was called upon to respond to this sentiment was that he happened to be a lawyer, and was present. Yet so profoundly did he respect and reverence the men of science, that it was impossible for him to meet them, gathered on such an occasion, without testifying his homage. If on the face of the earth there were any who might justly be called the children of God, the name applies to the simple-hearted men of science. He looked upon the meeting held here in Boston as one of serious importance to the future of medicine in this country. The speaker reverted to the introduction of the homœopathic system in this country, remembering well when the name of Hahnemann was first whispered in the ears of a few select persons in this city. He had seen homœopathy sneered at, despised, and made the laughing-stock of men who should have known better than to receive any offering to science in such a spirit. But he had also seen the few first advocates of homœopathy propagate their views so successfully, that now almost every State in the Union was represented under this roof. It was a triumph, not for them only, — it was a triumph of which the country would yet be proud, and the science, once despised, would yet master the field.

For the legal profession he could say, that he believed that it

was filled with honorable men, who appreciated every contribution to science, from wherever it might come, and whatever it might be. Homœopathy differed from the old system, in that it had a principle and a law, and the objection often heard, that so small a dose is absurd, loses its effect, when one looks minutely into the works of God, and discovers how an infinitesimal of perfume travels a thousand miles on the wind, or how slight a quantity of oxide of gold or silver, applied to the lens of the eye, would destroy the sight. When he recollected the amazing changes which had taken place in organic chemistry since the advent of Hahnemann, it seemed to him that the science of medicine had been born upon his birthday. He could not doubt that the influence of this body of men had been most salutary upon the practice of the old-school physicians around them; and from an extensive observation, he was satisfied that the use of the homœopathic remedies was being rapidly extended. He did not believe that there were ten old-school practitioners in Boston, who would dare to show a correct list of their daily remedies. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to experimental science, as the only certain means of attaining truth; and, in closing, assured the Institute, that the profession for which he spoke was bound to give every man a fair hearing, and to settle all questions on their merits; and that it was a profession which welcomed to this city every man that could add the slightest particle to human knowledge.

Ninth toast: —

Our Medical Colleges.

In response, Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago, said: I had supposed that Eastern men would first be called on. I am, however, happy to be selected as the representative of a city which, only a little while ago, was an open prairie without a house. But I am particularly solicited for information about our college. It is not an old one. I remember when I saw men spell out the words "HOMŒOPATHIC OFFICE," and wonder what they meant. Some thought that they indicated something good to eat. And they were right there. Our college has graduated about two hundred in all. It has sent out men who have become a power in the land; and it gives you now a President of the Institute whom you all consider competent to fill his post. I am proud to say that our colleges have a reputation in Europe. Men there inquire about them, and express the wish to come over, and study at them.

Dr. Martin, of Philadelphia, was called. He said he was not prepared to represent the Hahnemann College. It was, through its predecessor now blended with it, the first college in the world that taught homœopathy. Already the solitary school has grown to be a band of eight colleges, which have this year graduated two hundred students, and each of these will labor with enthusiasm for our cause.

Tenth toast: —

Our Medical Literature.

Dr. Dunham: Do you call me to respond to such a toast as this? Do you not recollect the conventional type of the devotee of literature — gaunt, pale, and with a wet cloth around his head to keep it in thinking trim? Do I look like that? After feeding a man as you do here in Boston, you ask him to speak for literature! Such is Boston cruelty. We have still in existence the old philosophical school of Pyrrho the Doubter, and it graduates doctors of medicine. Now, suppose a young graduate, with his honors fresh upon him, to be suddenly summoned home because his mother is sick. He comes, looks at her, and does nothing. His father cries, "Can you do anything for her?" He answers: "Professor John says, 'the principal office of the physician is to stand between the patient and his friends, and see that nothing is done.'" — "Of what use, then," asks his father, "are all your drugs and medicines?" The young doctor replies: "Professor Oliver says, 'Were the whole *materia medica* sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind, and all the worse for the fishes.'" And so he stands helplessly, looking on. How different these views from those of Hahnemann, who "could not think that the Creator had left the noblest of his creatures without relief in sickness." And so he wrought on in chaos, searching till he found the law of cure, — *similia similibus curantur*.

Even now, while speaking, two striking analogies meet my eye; the cereus which has blossomed before us while we were sitting here, and the ladies, who have drawn in among us as the evening has worn away. Both give pangs to the heart, and both relieve heartaches. And, without the power to inflict the suffering, they would be powerless to relieve suffering. Hahnemann discovered this relation. Instead of the impotent conclusion, that diseases must run their course, he sets us to seek and find the means of curing them.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, of Chicago, was called. He said the total number of homœopathic journals in the world is now twenty-four. Just half of these are in America, — three quarterlies, a bi-monthly and eight monthlies. You know their character: in typography they are equal to the older journals of the allopathic schools; in intrinsic merit they far surpass them. Formerly our proffers to exchange with the allopathic journals were rejected with silent contempt. Now, they willingly exchange with us. They quote us now, but they sometimes forget to give us credit.

Eleventh toast: —

Our Hospitals.

Dr. E. M. Kellogg said: I have a profound question for the Bureau of Psychology, when it shall be established. Why, as I rise

from my chair, do my thoughts all fly from me? I sat there with my thoughts all collected, but when I rose, something seemed to snap, and away they roll all over the floor, like beads when the string breaks.

This toast suggests to my mind the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. You were told last year how it suddenly forsook the allopathic ranks when the Trustees discovered, by mere accident, that they were, almost to a man, homœopaths. The legislature has appropriated $30,000 to it, and, on the homœopathic principle, takes it from the excise fund, contributed by the traffic in ardent spirits. The frequenters of those places get red eyes there, drinking a liquor therefore significantly called *red-eye*. They bring these red eyes to the hospital, and there they are cured by those contributions from the sale of red-eye. So red eyes are cured by red-eye — *similia similibus curantur!*

Dr. D. H. Beckwith, of Cleveland, said that he had watched Dr. Kellogg at the table, and had been expecting that he would have some peculiar symptoms. Being himself a pretty good feeder, he professes to be able to judge of the matter. He had queried whether something would not come of all this eating, and had been on the lookout for a *hospital* somewhere, for the victims of Boston's profusion; but not a sign of that institution could he find. He used to think favorably of Cleveland till he saw Boston. And even now it has one advantage: it has a hospital on a beautiful hill. It is already furnished with thirty beds, and there is space to extend the number to two hundred. We have also a share in another hospital of six wards. It contains one hundred and fifty beds. There our practice is brought in competition with allopathy.

Twelfth toast: —

Our Pharmacies.

Dr. H. M. Smith: Yes, it is an easy matter to call on "Smith," when you know not whom next to call out. You are pretty sure to find Smith in the party. I was warned that I was to speak for pharmacy. The empty tables show well that you acted wisely in postponing this disappetizing theme till after dinner.

Mr. Otis Clapp: In 1840, I was asked if I would take the agency of the *Homœopathic Pioneer*. I said yes, though I did not know what it was about. But I advertised it and obtained five subscribers. Soon I had a few calls for homœopathic books, of which there were very few then published in English, and these few were found on my shelves. As the books made a demand for remedies, I soon found it necessary to supply a little case of medicine. While proceeding in this humble way, a stranger called to borrow the *Pioneer*. I was at first unwilling to lend my only copy, as I might thus lose the sale of it. He returned on Saturday night, and asked the loan till Monday, and I willingly consented. On leaving, he handed me his card, and on it was "*O. W. Holmes.*" He invited me to hear

his lecture against homœopathy. I went, and heard him annihilate it. It has been annihilated a great many times since. When I found he was intending to publish the lecture, I wrote to him offering to publish it. He wrote back, expressing his regret that my offer came too late, as he had already arranged with another party. That annihilation was a fortunate thing for us. It led people to inquire who Samuel Hahnemann was. Even to this day we do not comprehend the depth of Hahnemann's mind. I cannot close without bearing testimony to the truth of the lecture delivered in this hall night before last.

The following volunteer toast was offered by Dr. Kellogg: —

Our indefatigable Secretary — a *fellow* who has been *wheeling* about the *hub* and never got *tired*; he always *spoke* out clearly and boldly, not only in his own *Transactions*, but also in those he printed for the Institute.

Dr. Talbot: Mr. President, as I am called in my official capacity, I rise for instruction in regard to a point of order. In the Transactions of 1866, '67, and '68, we read that ladies shall not be admitted to this body. But here they have been already admitted, and nobody seems even to object to it. Now, what am I to do about it? How shall I arrange it in the publications of this year! You have kindly referred to the *Transactions*. If they have increased in size, if they possess greater merit, it is because the best minds in the profession have contributed their best thoughts to them. These writings will live when we are dead. In all this quarter century the Institute has been but making a beginning. And a good beginning it has already made; and now, I trust, a noble career is open before us. When I saw yonder magnificent cereus gloriously opening its petals upon us, I accepted it as an omen that the Institute, after a long continuance in the bud, is, even now, blossoming into a splendid career of usefulness and beauty. Meeting year by year, may we be bound by new ties to sustain each other, and to carry on our work. I wish I could tell you how joyfully we welcome these many friends who have made us so happy by their presence.

A voluntary toast to the New York Club was responded to by Dr. Dowling: In my childhood I became familiar with the marriage ceremony. My father is a minister in the City of New York. "*He* preaches; *I* practise." We children were often called in to see twain made one; and one clause, which always came in, is very applicable at this advanced hour. It was this: "I will not weary you with any lengthened remarks on this interesting occasion." Brevity is most acceptable here. I am happy to represent the commercial metropolis here. Boston and New York are rival cities. Both have magnificent harbors. You have your Common; we, our Central Park. Both can claim an interest in James Fisk, Jr. But you have the only Bunker Hill in the world; *and* you have the crookedest of streets. I was greatly impressed with this

on my first visit to Boston, six years ago. I remember that I never started alone, from any point, in any direction, without finding myself, after walking a quarter of a mile, just where I started. It seemed as if the city had been planned by a man who was fuddled by some extraordinary cause of excitement. And, indeed, I was in somewhat in that state myself; for, besides losing my way at every step, I was on my wedding tour; and . . . . . well, I had an exalted idea of Boston at that time! Let me also assure you that the memories of my second visit will not be dimmed by my first; in the name of the New York Club let me express, in some faint degree, the unmeasured pleasure which has been given us by the efforts of the *fellows* around the *hub*.

The hour grew late, but not too late to call up other members; and we only regret that we cannot give the speeches of each one in full.

At midnight the company left the hall, the band playing "Home, sweet Home."

Thus ended the jubilee festivities of the twenty-second session of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,

HELD IN CHICAGO, JUNE 7, 8, 9, AND 10, 1870.

NEW SERIES.

CHICAGO:
PRINTED AT THE LAKESIDE PRESS,
108 AND 110 DEARBORN STREET.
1871.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870,

BY R. LUDLAM,

In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

PREFACE.

In presenting this volume of "Transactions," the Secretary deems it his duty to call the attention of the Institute to the importance of immediate reform in the manner of contributing papers designed for publication. Such papers ought to be furnished in a completed condition during the annual sessions of the Institute, instead of being announced, withdrawn for revision, and then transmitted to the Secretary some time during the ensuing year. One important paper has been lost during the past year in course of transmission; others have reached the Secretary too late for publication in their proper order; while still others have not been furnished at all. Many arrived so late in the year that portions of this volume had to be forced through the press at the rate of fifty pages daily—a speed hardly compatible with editorial accuracy. If the various Bureaus were to report none but completed papers, and to present those during the session, these difficulties would not be encountered, and the volume could be ready for delivery several months sooner.

In the Necrological Report, in the list of "Deceased Members," will be found the names of five or six who died since the last meeting of the Institute. This arises from the fact that the Report is carried up almost to the close of 1870, and it was deemed best not to alter the admirably prepared papers of our indefatigable Necrologist.

Extra copies of Section I. have not been printed this year as formerly, because the Institute had already, at considerable

expense, ordered copies of the "Daily Proceedings" (published during the days of the last session) to be sent to the members, and these were deemed sufficient for all practical purposes.

For the information of those wishing to communicate by mail with the Treasurer or Secretary, it may here be noted that the addresses of these officers have been changed since the publication of the revised list of members in this volume. They are at present, "E. M. Kellogg, M.D., 29 East Nineteenth Street, New York," and "R. Ludlam, M.D., 526 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

R. LUDLAM,
General Secretary.

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

Proceedings and Miscellaneous Papers.

	Officers of the Institute for 1870-71	467- 7*
ART. XXIX.	Proceedings of the Twenty-Third Session	473- 11
	Address of Welcome, by G. D. BEEBE, M.D.	474- 12
	Opening Address, by the President, DAVID THAYER, M.D.	475- 13
	Auditing Committee	482- 20
	Committee on Publication	482- 20
	Bureau of Clinical Medicine	483- 21
	Report of the Board of Censors	485- 23
	Committee on Credentials	494- 32
	Bureau of Materia Medica	495- 33
	Laying the Corner Stone of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago,	500- 38
	Address by A. E. SMALL, M.D.	501- 39
	Address by Hon. J. YOUNG SCAMMON	503- 41
	Homœopathic Dispensatory	506- 44
	Bureau of Obstetrics	508- 46
	Nomenclature	517- 55
	Editorial Association	517- 55
	Western Institute of Homœopathy	522- 60
	Ligation of Funis — Discussion	523- 61
	Bureau of Surgery	528- 66
	Bone in the Eye	529- 67
	A New Splint	532- 70
	Novel Suggestion in Ovariotomy	533- 71
	An Interesting Case of Hernia	534- 72
	Excision of Lower Jaw	539- 77
	Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene	542- 80
	Insane Hospital in the State of New York	544- 82
	Finance Committee	547- 85
	Committee on Foreign Correspondence	547- 85
	Corresponding Members elected	547- 85
	Bureaus and Committees appointed	548- 86
	Report on Medical Education	551- 89
	Committee on Conference with Medical Professors	552- 90
	Election of Officers	567-105
	Meeting of the Bureaus	568-106
XXX.	Annual Address. C. DUNHAM, M.D.	570-107
XXXI.	Report on Medical Education. G. D. BEEBE, M.D.	591-129
	" " " " HENRY B. CLARK, M.D.	598-136
XXXII.	" " Conference with Medical Professors	604-142
XXXIII.	" of Committee on Homœopathic Dispensatory	608-146
XXXIV.	" " Treasurer, E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.	611-149
XXXV.	" " Committee on Foreign Correspondence	612-150
XXXVI.	" " Necrologist, S. B. BARLOW, M.D.	618-156
	List of Deceased Members	625-163
	" " " Non-Members	630-168
	Biographical Sketches of Deceased Members	633-171
XXXVII.	Constitution and By-Laws	661-199
XXXVIII.	Resolutions	666-204
XXXIX.	List of Members	672-210
	Appendix	693-231

*The first column of figures refers to the top and the second to the bottom of the page.

SECTION II.

Report of the Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Provings.

ART. XIV.	General Report of the Bureau. C. WESSELHŒFT, M.D.	315-245
XV.	Verified Symptoms. C. WESSELHŒFT, M.D.	319-249
XIV.	Lilium Tigrinum. WM. E. PAYNE, M.D.	330-260
XVII.	Kali Bromatum. E. M. HALE, M.D.	369-299
XVIII.	Sanguinaria Canadensis. M. A. TINKER, M.D.	410-340
XIX.	Bromide of Ammonium. M. A CUSHING, M.D.	424-354
XX.	Combined Attenuations. J. P. DAKE, M.D.	439-369
XXI.	Hydrate of Chloral. W. EGGERT, M.D.	442-372
XXII.	Animal Poisons. S. B. BARLOW, M.D.	448-378
XXIII.	Ptelea Trifoliata. W. WILLIAMSON, M.D.	451-381

SECTION III.

Report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

ART. XX.	Observations on Relapsing Fever. H. D. PAINE, M.D.	193-385
XXI.	Pathological Anatomy and Therapeutics. S. M. CATE, M.D.	201-393
XXII.	Climatology and Respiratory Diseases. D. H. BECKWITH, M.D.	226-418
XXIII.	Diseases of the Optic Nerve from Cerebral Affections. S. LILIENTHAL, M.D.	238-430
XXIV.	Clinical Contributions. W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D.	249-441
XXV.	Furunculi and Nasal Polypi, Cases. WM. GALLUPE, M.D.	256-448
XXVI.	Electro-Therapeutics. L. M. KENYON, M.D.	262-454
XXVII.	Mechanical Constriction of Bronchocele. T. R. NUTE, M.D.	265-457

SECTION IV.

Report of the Bureau of Obstetrics.

ART. XIV.	Polypus of Uterus. J. H. WOODBURY, M.D.	121-467
XV.	Uterine Tumor cured by Ustilago Maidis. E. M. HALE, M.D.	129-475
XVI.	Case of Ovariotomy. WM. E. SAUNDERS, M.D.	133-479
XVII.	Spontaneous Separation of Ossa Pubis. J. C. SANDERS, M.D.	140-486
XVIII.	Atrophy of Mammary Glands. J. C. SANDERS, M.D.	143-489
XIX.	Soreness of Nipples. J. C. SANDERS, M.D.	148-494
XX.	Cholera Infantum. A. E. SMALL, M.D.	151-497
XXI.	Uterine Hæmorrhage treated by Internal Remedies. H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D.	161-507
XXII.	Case. E. A. BALLARD, M.D.	164-510

SECTION V.

Report of the Bureau of Surgery.

ART. XXVII.	Control of Hæmorrhage by Flexion. C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D.	151-519
XXVIII.	Stilling's Operation on Lachrymal Canal. T. F. ALLEN, M.D.	161-529
XXIX.	Congenital Talipes-Varus. R. H. WILLARD, M.D.	164-532
XXX.	Injuries of Scalp and Cranial Arch. E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D.	166-534
XXXI.	Strangulated Hernia, Case. G. D. BEEBE, M.D.	181-549
XXXII.	Surgical Cases from Practice. J. B. BELL, M,D.	189-557
XXXIII.	" " " " N. SCHNEIDER, M.D.	203-571
XXXIV.	Operations at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. M. MACFARLAN, M.D.	211-579

SECTION VII.

Report of the Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

ART. XII.	Optical Hygiene. T. P. WILSON, M.D.	143-583
XIII.	Elective Affinity. J. H. P. FROST, M.D.	155-595
XIV.	Alcohol. C. PEARSON, M.D.	165-605

APPENDIX.

Report of the Committee on Credentials. 611

SECTION I.

PROCEEDINGS

AND

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

OF THE

American Institute of Homœopathy,

VOLUME I. NUMBER 4.

CONTENTS.

XXIX. Proceedings of the Twenty-third Session.
XXX. Annual Address. - - - - - - - - - C. DUNHAM, M.D.
XXXI. Report on Medical Education (First Paper). - - G. D. BEEBE, M.D.
" " " " (Second Paper) - - H. B. CLARKE, M.D.
XXXII. Report on Conference with Professors of Medical Colleges.
XXXIII. Report of Committee on Homœopathic Dispensatory.
XXXIV. Treasurer's Report.
XXXV. Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.
XXXVI. Necrological Report. - - - - - - - - S. B. BARLOW, M.D.
XXXVII. Constitution and By-Laws.
XXXVIII. Resolutions.
XXXIX. List of Members.
Appendix.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

OFFICERS FOR 1870.

President.

DAVID THAYER, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.

Vice-President.

J. J. YOULIN, M.D. . . . . JERSEY CITY, N. J.

General Secretary.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Provisional Secretary.

T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Treasurer.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

OFFICERS FOR 1871.

President.

D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. . . . . CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Vice-President.

J. T. TEMPLE, M.D. . . . . ST. LOUIS, MO

General Secretary.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Provisional Secretary.

T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.

Treasurer.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Vice-Presidents, ex-officio.

W.W. RODMAN, M.D., N. HAVEN, CONN.
O. H. MANN, M.D., . . . EVANSTON, ILL.
O. P. BAER, M.D., ... RICHMOND.
RICH'D HUSON, M.D., LAWRENCE, KAN.
HOSEA B. EATON, M.D., ROCKPORT, ME.
G.W. SWAZEY, M.D., SPR'GFIELD, MASS.
W. H. LEONARD, M.D., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
I. N. ELDRIDGE, M.D. . . FLINT, MICH.
A. MORRILL, M.D. . . CONCORD, N. H.
J. J. YOULIN, M.D., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
WM. WRIGHT, M.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . CINCINNATI, O.
O. B. GAUSE, MD. . PHILADELPHIA, PA.
C. B. CURRIER, M.D., MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Corresponding Secretaries, ex-officio.

E. C. KNIGHT, M.D. . WATERBURY, CT.
J. S. MITCHELL, M.D. . . CHICAGO, ILL.
C.P. JENNINGS, M.D., SHELBYVILLE, IND.
M.M. MARIX, M.D., LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
GEO. P. CLARK, M.D. . PORTLAND, ME.
ELIJAH U. JONES, M.D., TAUNTON, MASS.
E. A. BOYD, M.D., NEW CANADA, MINN.
J. C. CRAIG, M.D. . . . . NILES, MICH.
J. H. GALLINGER, M.D., CONCORD, N.H.
L. DENNIS, M.D. . . . . NEWARK, N. J.
HORACE M. PAINE, M.D. ALBANY, N.Y.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . CLEVELAND, O.
B. W. JAMES, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
H.M. HUNTER, M.D., ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

Censors for 1870.

F. R. McMANUS, M.D. . . BALTIMORE.
L. E. OBER, M.D. . . . LACROSSE, WIS.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
W. E. PAYNE, M.D. . . . . BATH, ME.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . . . CLEVELAND.

Censors for 1871.

F. R. McMANUS, M D. . . BALTIMORE.
L. E. OBER, M.D. . . . LACROSSE, WIS.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D. . . . PHILA.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . . . CLEVELAND.

Committee on Credentials for 1870.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D. . NEW YORK.
S. M. CATE, M.D. . . . . SALEM, MASS.
J. F. WHITTLE, M.D. . . NASHUA, N.H.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
H. B. CLARKE, M.D. . NEW BEDFORD.

Auditing Committee for 1870.

W. WILLIAMSON, M D., PHILADELPHIA.
CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., NEW YORK.
LYMAN CLARY, M.D., SYRACUSE, N.Y.
HENRY N. GUERNSEY, M.D., PHILA.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D. . . . PHILA.

Executive and Publication Committee for 1870.

DAVID THAYER, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.
J. J. YOULIN, M.D. . . . . JERSEY CITY.
R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . NEW YORK.

Executive and Publication Committee for 1871.

D. H. BECKWITH, M.D., CLEVELAND, O.
J. T. TEMPLE, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS, MO.
R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.

Committee of Arrangements for 1871.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D., PHILA., PA.
B. W. JAMES, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
M. FRIESE, M.D. . . . HARRISBURG, PA.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D., PITTSBURGH, PA.
M. COTÉ, M.D. . . . . PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. F. COOPER, M.D., ALLEGH'Y CITY, PA.
W. J. BLAKELEY, M.D. . . . ERIE, PA.
R. FAULKNER, M.D. . . . . ERIE, PA.
W. C. DOANE, M.D., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
C. H. HAESELER, M.D., POTTSVILLE, PA.
JOS. E. JONES, M.D., WEST CHESTER, PA.
C. PRESTON, M.D. . . . . CHESTER, PA.
C. A. STEVENS, M.D . SCRANTON, PA.
THOS. MOORE, M.D., GERMANTOWN, PA.
A. R. THOMAS, M.D. . . . . PHILA., PA.
O. B. GAUSE, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Orator for 1871.

T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . . . CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Alternate Orator.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO, ILL.

Necrologist.

S. B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings.

C. WESSELHŒFT, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . PHILA., PA.
WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M.D., BATH, ME.
E. M. HALE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
J. P. DAKE, M.D. . . NASHVILLE, TENN.
CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., NEW YORK.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
T. S. HOYNE, M.D. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
W. W. RODMAN, M.D., N. HAVEN, CONN.
T. BACMEISTER, M.D. . TOULON, ILL.
J. S. DOUGLAS, M.D., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

S. M. CATE, M.D. . . . . SALEM, MASS.
GEO E. BELCHER, M.D., NEW YORK.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D., CLEVELAND, O.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D., PITTSBURGH, PA.
N. F. COOKE, M.D. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D., N. ORLEANS.
F. B. MANDEVILLE, M.D., NEWARK, N.J.
A. T. BULL, M.D. . . . BUFFALO, N. Y.
JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Bureau of Obstetrics.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
J. H. WOODBURY, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.
T. G. COMSTOCK M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
J. C. SANDERS, M.D. . . CLEVELAND, O.
N. R. MORSE, M.D. . . . . SALEM, MASS.
A. M. CUSHING, M.D. . . LYNN, MASS.
O. B. GAUSE, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
C. H. HAESELER, M.D., POTTSVILLE, PA.

Bureau of Surgery.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . BOSTON, MASS.
G. D. BEEBE, M D. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
E. G. FRANKLIN, M.D. ST. LOUIS, MO.
B. W. JAMES, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
N. SCHNEIDER, M.D . CLEVELAND, O.
M. MACFARLAN, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
W. T. HELMUTH, M D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
J. J. DETWILLER, M.D. . . . ERIE, PA.
C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. B. BELL, M.D. . . . . AUGUSTA, ME

Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D. . NEW YORK.
H. M. PAINE, M.D. . . . ALBANY, N Y
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . . CINCINNATI, O.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D., PHILA., PA.
E. P. SCALES, M.D. . . NEWTON, MASS.
GEO.W. FOOTE, M.D., GALESBURG, ILL.

Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

I. S. P. LORD, M.D., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.
J. J. MITCHELL, M D., NEWBURG, N. Y.
J. S. MITCHELL, M.D. . CHICAGO, ILL.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . CLEVELAND, O.
S. A. JONES, M.D. . . ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
L. M. KENYON, M.D. . BUFFALO, N. Y.
W. H. LOUGEE, M.D., LAWRENCE, MASS.

Bureau of Psychological Medicine.

GEO. F. FOOTE, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
J. H. PULTE, M.D. . . . CINCINNATI, O.
C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
N. R. MORSE, M.D. . . . SALEM, MASS.
R. N. FOSTER, M.D. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
F. A. ROCKWITH, M.D., NEWARK, N. J.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
A. R. WRIGHT, M.D. . . BUFFALO, N. Y.
H. P. HEMENWAY, EAST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . BOSTON, MASS.
J. HARTMANN, M.D. . . ST. LOUIS, MO.
F. H. KREBS, M.D. . . . BOSTON, MASS.
T. S. VERDI, M.D. . WASHINGTON, D. C.
GEO. N. SEIDLITZ, M.D., KEOKUK, IOWA.
B. DE GERSDORF, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.
S. LILIENTHAL, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.

Committee on Conference with Professors of Medical Colleges.

H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
D. HOLT, M D. . . . . LOWELL, MASS.
L. DE V. WILDER, M.D. . . NEW YORK.
N. R. MORSE, M.D. . . . . SALEM, MASS.
L. E. OBER, M.D. . . . LA CROSSE, WIS.
C. H. HAESELER, MD., POTTSVILLE, PA.

Committee on Nomenclature and Pharmacy.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
C. HERING, M.D. . PHILADELPHIA, PA.
C. NEIDHARD, M.D. . . . . PHILA., PA.
JACOB JEANES, M.D. . . . PHILA., PA.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.

Committee on Finance.

H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . NEW YORK.
C. A. BROOKS, M.D. . . CLINTON, MASS.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.

Committee on Homœopathic Dispensatory.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D. . . . PHILA., PA.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.

Committee on Legislation.

A. T. BULL, M.D. . . . . BUFFALO, N. Y.
G. H. BLAIR, M.D. . . . CLEVELAND, O.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D., PHILA., PA.
T. S. VERDI, M.D. . WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHAS. VASTINE, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
G. M. PEASE, M.D. . . . BOSTON, MASS.

XXIX.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY,

HELD IN CHICAGO, JUNE 7, 8, 9, AND 10, 1870.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

The usual preliminary meeting was held Monday evening, June 6, 1870, at the residence of D. S. Smith, M. D., 402 Michigan Avenue, the oldest practitioner of Homœopathy in the Northwest. There were present about seventy-five members. The evening was spent in the most social manner. Old friends met again, and new acquaintances were formed. The bountiful hospitality of Dr. Smith added to the general enjoyment of the occasion. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held, and a programme for the session agreed upon. The spirit of the meeting seemed to promise a session of harmony and earnest work.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute assembled, Tuesday, June 7, 1870, in Crosby's Music Hall, Chicago, at 10 A. M., and was called to order by the President, DAVID THAYER, M. D., of Boston.

Prayer was offered by Rev. DR. KELLY.

GAYLORD D. BEEBE, M. D., of Chicago, Chairman of the

Committee of Arrangements, addressed the members of the Institute as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the American Institute: — It has been made my pleasing duty, speaking for the Committee of Arrangements, to welcome you here as our guests, and to extend to you such hospitalities as have been provided by the physicians of this city and vicinity.

Twenty-six years have passed since your organization was called into existence; and during those years the conjoined labors of its noble founders and later accessions have wrought for the American Institute of Homœopathy a name which is now making its influence felt as far as scientific medicine is taught or known.

Then the little band of earnest workers felt the need of associated effort to bring forward the great reformation in medicine, which, through the genius of Hahnemann, had dawned upon the world. And now, when you have grown to be a power in the land, it is, if possible, of still greater importance that the combined wisdom of your experienced minds should give direction to that power, and make it effective. We welcome you then, as the representatives of this now triumphant reformation, and by every means in our power we would give speed to your work.

Twenty-six years would almost measure the history of this young city in which you now assemble, but woven into the fabric of its growth are the golden threads of experience of some of the pioneers of Homœopathy, some of whom have passed on to their reward, while others live to see the golden fruitage of their labors, about whom there have gathered a number of co-laborers sufficient to have made the growth of Hahnemann's art keep pace with all material growth and culture. Then Chicago was a frontier post; now the inland metropolis of America — the half-way house on the broad trans-continental highway. Then and for years subsequent, Chicago had no railways; now she furnishes railway facilities for both Boston and San Francisco. Then but a feeble tributary to the commerce of the East; now a commercial centre,

with far-reaching tributaries still multiplying. Then we were an adventurous population, seeking upon borrowed capital to found accumulations of our own; now wealth has poured her treasures here, and learning plants her institutions in our midst. Then Chicago had no commercial rank; now it is ranked the first on the globe as a lumber market, a grain market, a meat market, and as a fruit market.

Still the impetuous tide of commerce sweeps onward, and it is into this busy life we welcome you; and if from the multiplied demands upon our resources your welcome be plain and rude, be assured it is none the less hearty and sincere. If you find in our city evidences that Chicago is not *finished*, note as well into what shapes of beauty and stability brick and marble may be fashioned, and give us time.

Some of you were our guests when thirteen years ago the Institute honored us with its former visit. It is with special pleasure that we welcome you again. The genial light of familiar faces, and the warm grasp of friendly hands, are not the least important of the features which should characterize these yearly gatherings. We trust that many new friendships may be formed and old ones cemented during your stay with us; but as we strike hands with you all to-day, it is with the feeling that there is earnest work to be done by this Institute; — that there are great questions affecting the general weal of our cause, which ought to engage the profoundest thought and wisdom which we can exercise.

"*Propter æternitatem gerimus*" — we labor for eternity — is the watchword we would utter, and bid you all thrice welcome.

The President, DAVID THAYER, M.D., of Boston, delivered the following introductory remarks:

Gentlemen of the Institute: — In assuming the duties and responsibilities of the office of President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, let me tender you my hearty thanks for the high honor.

By a unanimous vote you have lifted me to the most honor-

able position that, in my judgment, any medical organization can offer.

I assure you, this mark of your confidence is all the more appreciated that it came unexpected and unsought. I hardly need assure you that I shall bring to the position the best of my humble ability; in aid of which I must ask your charitable forbearance as well as hearty and patient co-operation, to enable me to discharge these duties fittingly and with acceptance to yourselves.

I can not but congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances of our meeting, this day, in the city of Chicago, the young and growing capital and commercial centre of a region of boundless capacity for wealth and improvement.

The West seems the proper home of our Association. Here, where men break away so fearlessly from old prejudices, where all is young and easily moulded, where every new idea starts fair in the race, tested by its merit, not by its age, where moss-grown precedents have ceased to over-awe men, and where novelty is no discredit.

Since the organization of this society in 1844, in the city of New York, Homœopathy has advanced more rapidly than its most ardent advocates ever dared to hope. The number of members on our roll is seven hundred and twenty-three. These are very unequally distributed through the country. In some of the States, I believe, but a small proportion of the physicians of our school have joined this society. In the Southern States our numbers are very small; Maryland, which has the most, records but 8, while New York has 202, Massachusetts 114, and Pennsylvania 96 enrolled members.

But we can point with satisfaction to the fact that our numbers are largest in those States where we have been longest known; and at the same time these are the States most advanced in science and general education.

Even in such States, it is well known that there are many practitioners who ought to be enrolled here, but whose names are not found on our catalogue.

This should, if possible, be remedied.

An organization like this benefits both the individual and the profession.

Within its ranks mutual emulation fosters improvement. The *esprit du corps* elevates the character of every member, and tends to measure each one by a more rigorous scientific requirement.

A hundred men working to a common end can accomplish far more than the same hundred can achieve while they scatter their forces in a hundred directions.

Besides thus bringing us into useful and agreeable intercourse, the Association enables the public to estimate the strength of our system, and hold it to a proper responsibility.

In order, therefore, to avail ourselves of all our forces, no pains should be spared to induce these physicians to join us.

In my opinion, some measures ought to be adopted to make every properly qualified homœopathic physician in the country, and on the continent of America, enroll himself with us and join this great army of progress, which has already accomplished, in the brief period of a quarter of a century, far more than was ever done by any other organization in that length of time. The influence of our colleges must be used to bring within our roll-call every graduate. And this Institute will be regarded not as Alma Mater but, like Paterfamilias, will guide, protect and watch over, and hold perpetual correspondence with all his sons, wherever scattered, collecting their several and various experiences into a common treasury for the improvement of us all.

This focus of so many individual rays is just the test that we need to try all suggestions. It is the crucible which will eliminate for us the pure ore of absolute science.

For the accomplishment of this I would suggest the organization of a large Bureau of Enrollment — one member, at least, from each State, and one from each county perhaps, whose duty shall be to obtain and keep a list of all homœopathic physicians who are not members, as well as of those who are; their places of residence; also all information as to openings for the introduction of our practice; and by corre-

spondence to show the advantages of this Institute, and extend its usefulness. I think this Bureau should be appointed early in the session, and that from the Institute, through this Bureau, should issue an APPEAL to all physicians of our school throughout the land.

Another subject which forces itself upon us as scientific explorers, and one which demands our attention, is Psychological medicine.

There are so many phenomena which every truly scientific physician has often observed, but which have not yet been recognized as belonging to the field of science or scientific medicine, which are largely attracting the attention of the learned and the unlearned, that I recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Psychological Medicine.

To the student of nature, the man who "sees tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything," these unexplained phenomena can never be uninteresting or be passed by without notice.

I do not fear that any of us will scoff at these investigations. A rash Homœopath would be out of place in this school.

But one whom sneers could deter from examining any opinion, true, or false, however unpopular it might be, would disgrace his master; indeed, he would disgrace a more timid school than ours.

The distinguished Heberden, who was a graduate at Cambridge, England, a lecturer there, and once at the head of his profession in London, might be supposed to value at a fair rate the learning of the colleges.

But he frankly confesses, in his Commentaries, "that the practice of Physic has been more improved by the casual experiments of illiterate nations, or the rash ones of vagabond quacks, than by all the reasoning of all the once celebrated professors of it, and *theoretic* teachers in the several schools of Europe, few of whom have furnished us one new medicine, or have taught us better how to use old ones, or have in any one instance at all improved the art of curing disease. Impartial posterity has suffered each succeeding master to be gathered to

his once equally-famous predecessors, to be in his turn equally forgotten."

The "illustrious Bacon," says Montague, "was content to light his torch at any man's candle."

Such is the humility of true science.

Bark, one of the four drugs to which doubting Allopathy pins its failing faith, we owe to the American Indians; and Heberden's confession might be substantiated by numerous parallel instances.

I have ventured to suggest this topic of Psychological Medicine as one of the subjects which it becomes us to examine.

As guardians of the public weal, and explorers, we are bound to watch and scrutinize. Educated men have little right to deride the blind submission of the community to quacks, while they leave it to grope its way unaided among *real*, though not as yet *recognized*, truths and plausible errors. The special function of such organizations as this is, to encourage investigation and facilitate it — investigations which its members, single-handed, could not undertake. Homœopathy, as a new claimant, best indicates its own claim to be recognized and studied, by holding out a welcome hand, and keeping open its door to new suggestions.

Professor Agassiz, like a true man of science, is in league with Nature by every means in his power, however humble. He has interested many mariners to bring to him specimens from all parts. They are his messengers from pole to pole around the world. With these he "plucks bright honor from the pale-faced moon, and dives to the bottom of the deep, where fathom-line could never touch the ground, and plucks up drowned honors by the locks."

One of the sublime cautions with which their venerable preacher, Robinson, dismissed the Pilgrim Fathers from Europe was, not to suppose they had got the *whole* truth. "Believe that the Lord has more truth yet to break forth out of his holy word." Some late critics have not credited those old men with any too great liberality, any *dangerous* toleration.

Brethren, let us not be behind them, at least in scientific toleration.

The London *Lancet* declares that "in no assemblage for discussion do we meet with such proof of utter want of logical discipline of the mind as at our medical societies." Our severe and exhausting scrutiny claims fairly to disprove this charge as applied to *our* school. But this organization supplies us with the appropriate and best means of complying with that sound rule of investigation laid down by a shrewd observer, Dr. Markham, of the London *Medical Journal*, in his address at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London.

A therapeutic fact, to be worthy of the title, should fulfil the following conditions:

It should be the result of very numerous observations, made by fitting and capable inquirers, who, after due investigation, have arrived each at a like conclusion, such conclusion not being contradicted by the observation of other equally capable observers.

Gentlemen, this Institute is the common bond which supplies this needed partnership in inquiry, the telegraphic wire that keeps us all in constant communication. Let us use it vigorously and effectively, that our profession shall no longer lie open to the charge Lord Bacon brought two centuries ago, that "physic had been more professed than labored, and yet more labored than *advanced*, as the pains bestowed thereon were rather circular than progressive."

Pardon me, gentlemen, for detaining you too long from the business of these sessions.

The President then appointed the following as Committee on Credentials:

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D , New York.
N. R. MORSE, M.D.. Salem, Massachusetts.
FRANCIS WOODRUFF, M.D., Ann Arbor, Michigan.
T. R. NUTE, M.D., Chicago.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
F. A. ROCKWITH, M.D., Newark, New Jersey.

The President appointed the following as the Auditing Committee:

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D, Philadelphia.
C. H. SKIFF, M D, New Haven, Connecticut.
G M. SEIDLITZ, M D., Keokuk, Iowa.
A. E. SMALL, M D, Chicago.
L. M. KENYON, M D., Buffalo, New York.

Letters of regret were read by the Secretary from J. H. Pulte, M.D., Cincinnati, O.; C. J. Hempel, M.D., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Wm. Tod Helmuth, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.; Alfred C. Pope, M.D., London, England; J. T. Alley, M.D., St. Paul, Minn.; O. S. Sanders, M.D., Boston, Mass.; O. P. Baer, M.D., Richmond, Indiana; T. S. Verdi, M.D., Washington, D. C.; T. G. Comstock, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

D. HOLT, M.D., of Lowell, Mass., moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last session. It is considerable of a document, and would take a good while to read it. We have copies of it here, and gentlemen can refer to it.

W. E. PAYNE, M.D., of Bath, Me., seconded the motion, which was carried.

W. E. PAYNE, M.D., moved

That the record of each day's proceedings be read at the close of the session of that day, for the purpose of correction.

The motion was seconded.

R. LUDLAM, M.D., stated, for the information of the present meeting, that our Committee of Arrangement had arranged to publish the daily proceedings, which would give the details of the meeting, every morning, for the day previous, and that this resolution would not work very well in Chicago. Tomorrow morning the whole transactions for the day he hoped would appear.

J. P. DAKE, M.D., of Nashville, Tenn.: I move, as an amendment,

That the minutes be read at the beginning of each session, and previous to the day's transactions.

The amendment was accepted by the mover and carried.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D., of New York, Treasurer, reported that he had received $2,167.00. Expenses, $2,390.15. Present indebtedness, $223.15.

Referred to the Auditing Committee.

N. R. MORSE, M.D., of Salem, Mass., moved that a committee of five be appointed, to whom the President's address be referred.

Motion seconded and carried.

The President appointed as that committee:

N. R MORSE, M D., of Salem, Mass.
G. F. FOOTE, M D, of Middleton, New York.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D., of Philadelphia.
CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., of New York.
A. R. WRIGHT, M.D., of Buffalo.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and had found them correct. (Section I., Art. 35.)

The Committee on Publication, through I. T. TALBOT, M.D., of Boston, retiring Secretary, stated that they have, at the earliest possible day, completed 1,000 copies of a volume of 552 pages, in seven sections. Sections 1 and 2 have had additional copies printed, and the total amount of publication for the year has been about 610,000 pages.

On motion of O. B. GAUSE, M.D., of Philadelphia, the report was adopted. (Section I., Art. 34.)

The Secretary read a letter from T. S. VERDI, M.D., of Washington, D. C., expressing regrets that he was unable to be present, and giving an account of the progress and doings of our school in that city. He stated that the "Washington Medical Society" had the exclusive right granted by an act of Congress in 1836 to license physicians to practice, and without such license any practitioner was liable to a fine of $300 and was prohibited from collecting by process of law. He gave a history of his success in getting Congress to grant a charter for a Homœopathic Medical Society, granting the right to examine and license practitioners of either school in Washington.

C. PEARSON, M.D., of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.—I would offer a resolution. I believe there was a resolution something similar to this adopted some years ago, perhaps in '53, making it necessary for any one proposing the name of a candidate for membership to state on that proposition at what college the candidate graduated.

It is said, whether true or not, I can not tell, that it has not been strictly observed under all circumstances, and that occasionally we do admit members who certainly are not graduates of any regularly incorporated college. I therefore would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the censors be required to state in what medical college and class the applicant for membership graduated, and that this statement be published with the names of members after their admission.

Such an arrangement as this has been adopted by the allopathic medical associations, and though I would not offer it, taking them for a precedent in this or anything else, at the same time I think it might be well for us to let them and other outsiders know that we are graduates as well as they. Seconded.

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., of St. Louis, moved an amendment that instead of the "class" the "year" be substituted.

The resolution as amended, was adopted. (Sec. I., Art. 37.)

On motion, the Institute adjourned for forty-five minutes to the dining-room of St. James Hotel by invitation of the Committee of Arrangements.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met at one, P. M.

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

In the absence of H. D. PAINE, M. D., of New York, Chairman, S. M. CATE, M. D., of Salem, Massachusetts, stated that the Bureau of Clinical Medicine had the following papers to present:

Relapsing Fever; by H. D. PAINE, M. D., of New York. (Section III., Art. 20.)

Pathological Anatomy, as related to Therapeutics; by S. M. CATE, M.D., of Salem, Mass. (Section III., Art. 21.)

Climatology, and its relation to Pulmonary Diseases; by D. H. BECKWITH, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio. (Section III., Art. 22.)

Diseases of the Optic Nerve from Cerebral Affections; by S. LILIENTHAL, M. D., of New York. (Section III., Art. 23.)

Hecla Lava in certain Diseases of the Bones; Rana Bufo in Epilepsy; Cyanide of Potassium in Vomiting and Hydrocephalus; and Chloroform in Eclampsia; by W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D., of New Orleans, La. (Section III., Art. 24.)

Nasal Polypi, two cases; Furunculi, one case; by WM. GALLUPE, M. D., of Bangor, Maine. (Section III., Art. 25.)

Mechanical Constriction in Bronchocele; by T. R. NUTE, M.D., of Chicago, Ill. (Section III., Art. 26.)

Electro-Therapeutics; by J. C. BURGHER, M.D., of Pittsburg, Pa. (Section III., Art. 27.)

Typhoid Fever, as it appeared in Buffalo in 1869–70; by L. M. KENYON, M.D., of Buffalo, N. Y. (Section III., Art. 28.)

S. M. CATE, M.D., then read his paper on Pathological Anatomy as related to Therapeutics.

J. P. DAKE, M.D., of Nashville, Tenn., moved that the papers read be at once discussed. Seconded and carried.

T. C. DUNCAN, M.D., moved that the speeches be limited to five minutes. Carried.

L. PRATT, M.D., of Wheaton, Ill., offered the following

STANDING RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the reading of reports of committees be limited to fifteen minutes, and if said reports are too lengthy to be read within that time, the committee shall present a brief statement of the contents of the report, or read by title as they elect, before it is referred to the appropriate committee. (Sec. I., Art. 37.)

Adopted.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CENSORS.

F. R. McManus, M.D., Chairman of the Board of Censors, reported the names of the following physicians for membership:

S. E. Trott, M.D.	Wilmington, Ill.
E. W. Beebe, M.D.	Evansville, Wis.
A. Manley Pierson, M.D.	New York City.
Wm. C. Doane, M.D.	Williamsport, Pa.
Alfred D. Woodward, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
Frank H. Thomas, M.D.	New York City.
B. Frank Betts, M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis W. Boyer, M.D.	Pottsville, Pa.
Lemuel C. Grosvenor, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
Charles D. Fairbanks, M D.	Ottawa, Ill.
Wm. E. Saunders, M.D	Cleveland, Ohio.
John A. Hurbinger, M.D.	Glendale, Ohio.
William C. Leach, M.D.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
James W. Savage, M.D.	Wiscasset, Me.
Samuel Howard Worcester, M.D.	Salem, Mass.
D. G. Curtis, M.D.	Massillon, Ohio.
Peter B. Hoyt, M.D.	Crawfordsville, Ind.
George W. Perrine, M.D	Milwaukee, Wis.
H. B. VanNorman, M.D.	Ashtabula, Ohio.
R. F. Baker, M.D.	Davenport, Iowa.
T. J. Patchin, M.D.	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Alfred K. Hills, M.D.	New York City.
George H Blair, M.D.	Cleveland, Ohio.
H. C. Stephenson, M.D.	Lowell, Mich.
Wm. J. Hawkes, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
H. R. Stout, M D.	Chicago, Ill.
Jas. E. Gross, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
J R. Flowers, M.D.	Columbus, Ohio.
E. B. Cole, M D.	Waterford, N. Y.
Maro L M. Reed, M.D.,	Jacksonville, Ill.
E. A. Ballard, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
L. E. B Holt, M.D.	Marshalltown, Iowa.
R. Norman Foster, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
Jas J. Whittington, M.D.	Windsor, N. J.
Wm. M. Gwynn, M.D.	Throopsville, N. Y.
Augustus C. Hoxie, M.D.	Buffalo, N. Y.
J. T. S. Smith, M.D.	New York.
Eugene Bitely, M.D.	Paw Paw, Mich.
Benj. H. Cheney, M.D.,	Chicago, Ill
D. T. Abell, M.D.,	Darlington, Wis.
A. G. Leland, M.D.	Whitewater, Wis.
J. G. Heaton, M D.	Alliance, Ohio.

R. B. JOHNSON, M.D.	Ravenna, Ohio.
DAVID E. GARDINER, M D.	Bordentown, N. J.
GEORGE A. GORDON, M.D.	Salem, Ohio.
E. B. GRAHAM, M.D.	Three Rivers, Mich.
E. H. KING, M.D.,	Clinton, Iowa.
F. H. VAN LIEW, M.D.	Aurora, Ill.
P. H. WORLEY, M D.	Davenport, Iowa.
WILLIS DANFORTH, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
H. B. BAGLEY, M.D.	Marshall, Mich.
ALVIN BAGLEY, M.D.	Marshall, Mich.
S. H. COLBURN, M.D.	Northfield, Vt.
O P. BARDEN, M.D.	Tioga, Pa.
JNO. R. KIPPAX, M.D.	Wheaton, Ill.
AQUILLA B. LIPPINCOTT, M.D.	Salem, N. J.
A. H. HULL, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
JOHN DEPEW KERGAN, M.D.	Newburg, Mich.
WM. B. REYNOLDS, M.D.	Carlisle, Pa.
L. S. ORDWAY, M.D.	Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill.
A. A. BANCROFT, M.D.	Burlington, Iowa,
GEORGE W. CHITTENDEN, M.D.	Janesville, Wis.
HIRAM CAREY, M.D.	Freeport, Ill.
NATHAN F. PRENTICE, M.D.	Freeport, Ill.
FRANKLIN B. SMITH, M.D.	Corunna, Mich.
SAMUEL S. LUNGREW, M.D.	Toledo, Ohio.
R. P. WALES, M.D.	Lenark, Ill.
C. HORACE EVANS, M.D.	Sycamore, Ill.
JOHN NOTTINGHAM, M.D.	Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAM C. ANTHONY, M.D.	Princeton, Ill.
GEORGE H. MCLIN, M.D.	Buchanan, Mich.
LEVERETT H. HOLBROOK, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
NELSON A. PENNOYER, M.D.	Kenosha, Wis
WILLIAM D. LINN, M.D	Middletown, Ohio.
NELSON D BEEBE, M D.	Warren, Ill.
MOSES CARPENTER, M D.	Kankakee, Ill.
CORNELIUS C. WHITE, M D.	Columbus, Ohio.
JAMES E. MORRISON, M.D.	Paxton, Ill.
LAFAYETTE BUSHNELL, M.D.	New York, N. Y.
ALVA H. BOTSFORD, M.D.	Grand Rapids, W·s.
LEWELLYN A. BISHOP, M.D.	Fond du Lac, Wis.
CHARLES B. BARRETT, JR., M D.	Ionia, Mich.
EDWARD PORTER, M.D.	Clinton, Ill.
HAHNEMANN E REINHOLD, M.D.	Williamsport, Pa.
WILLIAM H WOODBURY, M.D.	Chicago, Ill.
EPHRAIM PARSONS, M.D.	Kewanee, Ill.
JAY W. SHELDON, M.D.	Syracuse, N. Y.
JOHN H. BEAUMONT, M.D.	Freeport, Ill.
PHILIP A. AUSTIN, M.D.	Muscatine, Iowa.

STEPHEN D. JONES, M D. . . .	Richmond, Ind.
CHARLES H. GOODMAN, M.D. . .	St. Louis, Mo.
JAMES S. READ, M D	St. Louis, Mo.
AMOS F WORTHINGTON, M D. . .	Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS STURTEVANT, M.D. . .	Millville, N. J.
M. S. CARR, M.D.	Galesburg, Ill.

The report was accepted, and the above gentlemen were elected members.

DISCUSSION OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

G. W. FOOTE, M.D., of Middletown, New York: I have been very much interested, Mr. Chairman, with this paper, and very much pleased with certain portions of it. It seems to me that there is, in this paper, a good deal said against what does not exist; that is, the distinction between subjective and objective symptoms. If I understand Homœopathy, I don't acknowledge the antagonism between subjective and objective symptoms, and I select remedies with strict reference to both the pathology and symptomatology of diseases. Now, this being a fact, why should we be told that there is a class who treat patients by symptoms alone, without reference to pathological indications?

The statement of the gentleman is, that cases could be found where remedies could be applied strictly in accordance with pathology.

How do we know what remedies will cure? First, by the proving of the remedy itself; and second, by overwhelming experience.

We do not suppose from our report of the provings of remedies that we have the totality of symptoms; experience and clinical observation add others to it.

In the case referred to of the condition of the neck of the bladder, the remedies that had been administered did not cure, but on a careful examination of the pathological condition point to Elaterium. How do we know we have the remedy? Simply by the experience of some members of the profession who have cured this pathological condition.

There is none who would not consider this a symptom of disease and of a remedy.

Another point on the pathological condition; the remedy being pointed out, if it was curative, it was so because it was the homœopathic remedy and covered all the symptoms. So the physician, that pretends to be a physician, would examine carefully in just such a case as that, and would have found out in the first place, before he experimented for several days, that this was a pathological condition requiring a remedy, and would have gone to his own experience and selected a proper remedy on this point, as would your pathologist. And so does every physician in the land who professes to be a Homœopath ist. Therefore I say it is unfortunate that we should try to raise this distinction, which does not exist, between these two classes of physicians.

Dr. Cate: I hold in my hand the transactions of the meeting held in St. Louis in '68. In this is a paper published by P. P. Wells, M.D., of New York, a member of the Clinical Bureau, in which he says five or six times over that we have nothing whatever to do with pathology. This is put forth as part of the publication of this body and of the Bureau to which I belong; but this is not the accepted theory of the Institute.

Dr. Guernsey: He says pathology indicated Elaterium in case of inflammation of the bladder. Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, I take it, sir, that such statements are the death-blow to Homœopathy. I have no doubt Elaterium does cure some forms; I mean all such forms as correspond to the symptoms of the remedy when proved. There are many other remedies which cure inflammation of the bladder when indicated.

Dr. Cate: In explanation of Dr. Guernsey's remark, I said in my paper that Dr. John Manning has given a statement of curing forty-five cases of inflammation of the muscular structure of the neck of the bladder by Elaterium. He had for them a cure by a homœopathic remedy which is at the hand of all of us. I tried it and found it successful, and gave

the detail of his cases, which showed the pathological state of the case, and that he gave it on that condition.

DR. GUERNSEY stated that only when the proving of a remedy showed it to be indicated, and we used it understandingly, could we expect a cure. The only common sense way of proceeding was to use the remedies from provings.

DR. GAUSE, of Philadelphia: According to the paper, Dr. C. claims, if I understand the paper, that the remedy should always cover all the pathological indications. For instance, if we have a case of what you suppose is going to be, and what you have diagnosed to be varioloid, you should have a remedy to cover all the symptoms, not only for the day but for twelve days hence. I presume my duty to be to prescribe for my patient according to his condition at 10 o'clock on Thursday, and again at 10 o'clock on Friday, and so on. So that we are to prescribe for the patient only when called. We do not need to know the name of the disease that has been given to it by the science of pathology, but we are to prescribe for the patients as we find them when we are at the bedside. I do not believe in the doctrine as laid down in this paper. The great danger of the school is that we are getting up a party line. There ought not to be a party line, but we ought all to be pathologists.

DR. HOLT: I don't think there is so much difference between these gentlemen as they pretend. You are all right, gentlemen, but you may be wrong. I met, last winter, a professor of pathology, of one of the old schools. I had a fair talk with him. He is a very talented man, and I had him under favorable circumstances. "And now," said he, "I like your pathology. I did not suppose you believed in any pathology." Our pathology is as much ahead of the pathology of books as we are in advance of the old school. If, Dr. G., you understand it, you are not far out of the way. They select the remedy that covers the symptoms from the pathological standpoint, as Hahnemann started out.

Take a case of pneumonia. When the patient calls the physician to visit him, he asks, what is the trouble? He has got cold. He is very short of breath, he is raising blood. The

doctor says, you have got pneumonia. Old Doctor Ives tells the story of a woman who wanted to know what the disease was, then, she said, she would go to a book and cure it. The physician would not dare to prescribe for it until he knew what the disease was.

This is our advantage over the old school. We take our case in its incipient stage, and do not let it run into this pathological condition.

E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D., of St. Louis: I like this discussion very much. It is a question that I think is vital to us. I remember, in 1868, a discussion of a paper produced by Dr. Wells, of New York, in which pathology was entirely ignored in the treatment of disease. These things must be known to those gentlemen who were present in St. Louis in '68. They are facts, whether on record or not. Now, gentlemen, I am of that school which does not ignore pathology or symptomatology, which go together, hand-in-hand. When we select a single symptom, or individual key-note, and prescribe for a case by that, we will find ourselves often in a confused condition.

Now, sir, let us pursue this subject of pathology. Suppose a person who presents himself to you has a pain in the heel, or a pain under the knee. He applies to you to give him medicines *en rapport* with his condition of disease. Now, sir, I say the physician that ignores pathology may treat that patient till doomsday, and no good result will follow. Administer your remedies to the hip-joint, and stop the disease there, and you destroy the reflex symptoms below, and your patient gets well. There is pathology and symptomatology joined, and when you do not join these, I pretend to say that the medical man who prescribes does not prescribe understandingly and successfully.

I have been a practitioner for twenty-three years; over eleven years of that time in the homœopathic ranks; and, sir, I have always, when I have been called to a patient, endeavored to understand the whole condition of diseased action going on, not with reference to any particular symptom, but with reference to all the phases of the disease.

Dr. Pearson hoped that the statement of the paper read would not receive the indorsement of the Institute. He inquired whether the doctor referred to in the paper was not Dr. King, the eclectic author of King's Practice?

Dr. Cate replied that he was.

Dr. Pearson: Then the Eclectic system cured the patient, and therefore Homœopathy did not cure it; and he protested against indorsing any such case. He believed that if homœopathic remedies, rightly administered, would not cure a case, nothing would.

S. Lilienthal, M.D., of New York, claimed that the right remedy had not been used. Hahnemann settled this matter long ago. He said we must get the totality of the symptoms — everything — exclude nothing; then get the remedy to correspond. The homœopathic remedy may be indicated in the high dilution, and again in the low dilution. He believed that if we got the right remedy and the right dose, we would cure our cases.

Dr. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn: I wish the Institute to remember that in the paper read by Dr. Cate, in nearly all the cases, most of the difficulties he there narrates occurred from not having our remedies properly proved. Observations have not been made properly and sufficiently as to the objective symptoms, and I propose to bring a paper before the Institute, during the session, that will bear upon that point.

On motion of D. H. Beckwith, M.D., of Cleveland, the reading of the papers was resumed.

N. F. Cooke, M.D., of Chicago, read the paper of H. D. Paine, M.D., of New York, on

RELAPSING FEVER.

Dr. O. B. Gause spoke of two cases, both ladies, occurring in his practice. Both relapsed at the end of seven days. One was pregnant; she relapsed twice, and when it seemed that speedy dissolution was inevitable, she suddenly rallied. Rhus and Antimonium crudum seemed to do more than any other remedies that were used.

Dr. B. W. James said he had treated a number of cases of the disease, but could not speak very favorably of the result, though he studied the cases closely. They occurred in a high and healthy locality, and the patients were in tolerably good circumstances. He mentioned two cases of four months standing, but now convalescing. In both cases there was enlargement and tenderness of the spleen, which did not disappear. The relapse occurred about every seven days, and the others relapsed two or three times only. Arsenicum was the main remedy used. Rhus acted well for a time, then seemed to lose its effects. Sabadilla was used in one case, by the advice of Dr. Guernsey, but seemed to have no power to control the disease. In these cases the trouble was not due to an impoverished condition of the system. A nourishing diet was maintained.

Dr. Rockwith related the cases of five persons in a wealthy family, in a large, airy mansion, located at the base of a hill, the surrounding buildings having, together with the street, been raised so as to leave the building in a hollow, preventing an outlet for both air and surface moisture. Among the peculiarities of the cases was a loathing of meat, and a craving for farinaceous food. Arsenicum ^{200} was used, but the remedy that seemed to have the best effect was Eucalyptus 1st. There was, if anything, rather a surfeit of food in these cases. All of them suffered with severe rheumatic pains. This was especially noticeable in the mother of the family. Thinks the disease the old English sweating fever of 1771.

Dr. N. F. Cooke has not treated many cases of the kind since he became a convert to Homœopathy. While an Allopath, many of his cases assumed a relapsing form. Thinks it can be controlled if we take the trouble to affiliate our remedies carefully. Nitric acid, low, seemed to him to be a good remedy to use until one relapse had been overcome, then use the 30th.

Dr. H. N. Guernsey thought no one thoroughly acquainted with our materia medica need have any great trouble in controlling any curable disease, whether it be relapsing or not. Study the symptoms closely, apply the remedy called for, and

abide its action. Related one case which was very severe and seemed to partake of a relapsing form. The patient was attacked with a chill, severe pains in the occiput running down the back, great restlessness, putrid breath, cold, clammy sweat. All the symptoms were aggravated after midnight. Arsenicum $^{6\,000}$, in water, was given every two hours. Improved for two days, when the symptoms seemed to be aggravated; dark purple spots appeared on the back. Arsenicum $^{15\,000}$ was then given every four hours. This seemed to act better and more promptly, but was obliged to have recourse to the $^{40\,000}$ before he could cure the disease. Has used other remedies, such as Calcarea, Eupatorium, Arum triphyllum, etc.

Mentioned a case of a child which was constantly picking his flesh, boring and picking his nose, lips red and raw. He would pick his flesh until it bled, and cry because pain obliged him to discontinue further exploration. These symptoms, whether found in relapsing fever or in any disease, were characteristic of Arum triphyllum, and would succumb to that remedy. Arum $^{20\,000}$, in water, was given in this case every three or four hours, and rapidly cured it.

Dr. James stated that he had endeavored to follow such a course, and believed it to be the only true method. He had not used Nitric acid, but would profit by Dr. Cooke's advice on his return home.

Dr. I. S. P. Lord thought it was well to have a text to start with, and adhere to that text throughout the discussion. In the paper as read, there was nothing definite given about the symptoms; no totality was there to be found. Had the symptoms been carefully recorded at the bedside, as they should have been, we would now have something accurate to guide us. As it is, there is no photograph of the disease given as there would have been had the totality of symptoms been given. It is merely a painted image. If he carried a case in his head six months, and then wrote it out, it was a monstrosity, although he claimed to have as good a memory as any one. He thought the matter should be laid over to next meeting, and in the meantime find out more about our subject, and then we will be better prepared to discuss it.

On motion of C. PEARSON, M.D., of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, the further discussion was dispensed with.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

DR. HENRY M. SMITH, of New York, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that up to this date the number of physicians present who had handed in their names was *one hundred and eighteen*, of whom *eighty-five* were members of the Institute. *Two* general societies—Western Institute of Homœopathy, and American Institute of Homœopathic Pharmacy,— *eighteen* State societies, *fifty-two* local or county societies, *eighteen* hospitals and asylums, *thirty-one* dispensaries and asylums, *ten* colleges, *ten* journals,— were represented by delegates. (Section I., Art. 38.)

D. H. BECKWITH, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, read his paper on climatology and its relations to pulmonary diseases.

Pending the discussion of this paper, the Institute adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at eight P. M. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen was present. Carroll Dunham, M.D., of New York, Orator, delivered the Annual Address. (Section I., Art. 30.)

At the close of the Address, the members and ladies were invited to the St. James' Hotel, where strawberries and cream were freely provided and partaken of. A very pleasant social hour was passed.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute met at ten A. M., with the President in the chair.

The Secretary proceeded to read a proof of the records of yesterday's session. When about half through, T. P. Wilson, M.D., of Cleveland, moved, for the saving of time, that the

further reading be dispensed with, as the "Daily Investigator" would shortly be in the hands of every member present. Carried.

R. LUDLAM, M.D., invited the members to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago at twelve M. to-day. Accepted.

S. M. CATE, M.D., announced that he had a paper from Dr. Holcombe, of New Orleans, which he would read, if desired.

E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D., moved that Dr. Holcombe's paper be made the special order for ten A.M. to-morrow. Carried.

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., from the Bureau of Materia Medica, reported that he had papers from —

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., a Fragmentary Proving of Ptelea trifoliata. (Section II., Art. 14.)

W. E. PAYNE, M.D., of Bath, Me., Provings of Lilium tigrinum — eight papers. (Section II., Art. 15.)

C. WESSELHOEFT, M.D., of Boston, Confirmed Symptoms of the Materia Medica. (Section II., Art. 16.)

E. M. HALE, M.D., of Chicago, Provings of Bromide of Potassium. (Section II., Art. 17.)

W. EGGERT, M.D., of Indianapolis, Ind., Proving of Hydrate of Chloral. (Section II., Art. 18.)

J. P. DAKE, M.D., of Nashville, Tenn., Doses used in Making Provings; they should consist of Combined Attenuations. (Section II., Art. 19.)

A. M. TINKER, M.D., Proving of Sanguinaria canadensis. (Section II., Art. 20.)

M. D. LYNN, M.D., Proving of Bromide of Ammonium. (Section II., Art. 21.)

S. B. BARLOW, M.D., also reports that he has in course of preparation a paper on the effects of all known Animal Poisons, which he hoped would be a tolerably complete history of the same, and would be ready for presentation at the next meeting of the Institute.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., then read his paper on Ptelea trifoliata.

W. E. PAYNE, M.D., read the paper of Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D.

W. E. PAYNE, M.D., then read his paper on Lilium tigrinum, and gave cases illustrative of its action in prolapsus and other diseases of the sexual organs incident to parturition.

E. P. SCALES, M.D., of Newton, Mass., moved that the papers be referred to the Publishing Committee, and that Dr. Payne be allowed the privilege of taking the same home with him to prepare for publication. Carried.

E. M. HALE, M.D., of Chicago, read papers on the Bromides of Potassium and Ammonium.

J. P. DAKE, M.D., followed with a paper on "Doses used in Making Provings; they should consist of combined attenuations." He recommended making provings with high and low attenuations combined.

DISCUSSION OF MATERIA MEDICA.

C. H. HAESELER, M.D., of Pottsville: Mr. President, I wish to say that I feel very much gratified with the paper that I have just heard read by Dr. Dake. It has given me ideas that I had never entertained before, and although I can not clearly understand the *modus operandi* of the thing, I think it is, nevertheless, worth the trial, and I for one am going to try this combination of various potencies and prove them. Now I profess to be a homœopathist, sincerely and honestly, conscientiously and scrupulously so, but I never have been able to produce symptoms that I had no doubt of at all, absolute symptoms, in healthy persons, by attenuated doses. I have tried it honestly and repeatedly many a time, but I never have been able to satisfy myself that the result was not mixed up with a good deal of imagination when symptoms were given me, and I therefore have always felt as Dr. Hale suggested with regard to the proving of medicines; I have placed most reliance upon the results of large doses. I have thought that the results of large doses of medicines were reliable. When we give a large dose to a person in health, and we produce

symptoms of sickness in that person, I think that it is in conformity with our law. It does not follow that we must give large doses to cure a pathological condition, to relieve symptoms. Small doses, attenuated doses, are antagonistic, against symptoms, and large doses are those which produce symptoms. Large doses make people sick and small doses make them well. That is my idea of it.

J. E. MORRISON, M.D., of Paxton, Ill.: Mr. President; I feel a deep interest in this subject of materia medica. The paper which the gentleman (Dr. Dake) has read, is not altogether new, and I feel that there may be something in it, but it is very difficult to conceive just its merits. I can not understand why the ^{200} potency united with the ^{100} and the ^{50} should produce symptoms essentially different from either one of them separately. If there is any law by which drugs will cure disease at all in attenuation, it is the law by which those high attenuations, or the minute particles, are capable of entering into more minute relation with the ultimate structure of the body, and if we are capable of getting symptoms from the combination of different potencies, why are we not able to cure disease more efficiently and more readily by combining these same potencies in the cure of disease?

I can not understand, for my part, why, if we get the full proving from the ^{200} attenuation, that it is essential to unite any attenuations below it. I say this may be a fact, but it is an extremely difficult matter to understand, and I believe it is an error, inasmuch as I believe it is an error to depend wholly upon the proving of drugs in their crude form. There is a great amount of speculation, a great amount of theorizing with this principle of materia medica, and it is very doubtful in my mind in regard to this law to which the gentleman alluded, having any influence whatever, for if combined attenuations produce peculiar symptoms, then ought these attenuations to be combined in order to cure.

G. W. BOWEN, M.D., of Fort Wayne, Ind.: I have given the first, second, third and sixth attenuations, in combination, and received remarkable effects from them. I did not know but that possibly I was making an invasion upon the homœo-

pathic right, in mixing those different remedies. I am pleased to hear that others approve of it. But a certain college has been teaching this last winter, that when you give a low preparation and produce poisonous effects from it, you can destroy those effects by giving a higher attenuation. Now I ask, am I right or are they right? Can you destroy the first, second or third attenuations by giving the two-hundredth or thirtieth.

I want to know if it is possible, if a patient is poisoned with arsenic, to destroy those arsenical symptoms with the thirtieth or two-hundredth. If that is a fact, I shall learn something here that will more than compensate me for my time. I wish you would settle this question for me.

T. R. NUTE, M.D., of Chicago: I would like to hear the gentleman specify the college that has been teaching such doctrines.

DR. BOWEN: I don't know that I ought to state the college.

DR. DAKE: I simply rise to make an observation in point of order. It strikes me that we ought in our discussions here, to leave out of view entirely all personalities. We come here in the interest of science; we don't come here to gratify our personal ambition and our personal feelings.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair would decide that the gentleman's remarks are in order.

DR. BOWEN: I am informed by one of the professors of the college that I am mistaken. I mention this, not with personal feeling. I am only anxious to learn if those are facts. I have one of the recent graduates of the college in the office with me, and he reads his notes almost daily to me, stating that those are the teachings. I mention this not with unpleasant feeling, but I hope that this question will be settled.

On motion of DR. FOOTE, of New York, the report was adopted.

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D., of Philadelphia: I have a resolution that I wish to offer, that will expedite the business of this association, as well, I think, as improve the character of the reports from our Bureaus. I will read the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That each new Bureau respectively shall be appointed immediately after the business and discussion of the report of the past year shall be ended.

Second, That the Chairman of each Bureau shall call it together after such appointment, before the end of the annual meeting, to arrange its work for the year. (Section I., Art. 37.)

My object in introducing this is, that these Committees or these Bureaus seldom get together, probably never; and if it is a standing rule that they shall be called together before the close of the session, I think they can arrange their work, lay out their plans for the coming year, and bring us in better reports.

Dr. Cate, of Salem, Mass.: I do not doubt that this resolution is offered with the best intentions, but I think it is altering the business of the Institute, the appointing of Bureaus being in the hands of the President at his pleasure; and I think that the resolution may call upon the Bureaus to do that which can not be done, and it would be very much wiser to leave it in the hands of the Bureaus, instead of setting Bureaus up as machines. If the President can not appoint Bureaus competent to conduct the business, the Bureaus had better not be appointed. If he can appoint men competent to conduct them, some degree of freedom had better be left to them in the conduct of their business.

Dr. James: I see no difficulty at all in the way in regard to that matter. The President knows all the members of the Association. He can have the matter all arranged. He has his appointment from the first of the year. He can have the whole time until the session of this meeting to make out the new Bureaus, and they can be reported at the appropriate time, and I see no objection at all to such an arrangement.

The President stated that he had deemed it advisable to follow the resolution which was passed (he thought) in 1856, to continue on the Bureaus those persons who had done service, and drop from them those who had not done service; [applause] also to consult the Chairman and other members of the different Bureaus, as they would be more likely to know who are the working men in the several departments, than the

President. A little time, consequently, would be necessary in order to confer with the several members of the several Bureaus in order to make the very best selection.

The resolutions were adopted.

Dr. Beebe, from the Committee of Arrangements, invited the members of the Institute, with their ladies, to attend an entertainment, this evening, at the residence of Hon. Thos. Hoyne, 267 Michigan avenue.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Institute, by motion, adjourned to meet at three P.M., and proceeded, in omnibuses, to the site of the new Hahnemann Medical College, where the corner-stone of the college was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The carriages having arrived at their destination, the services of the dedication were commenced by an address by Dr. A. E. Small, the President of the college. Dr. Small said:

"For an hour we have left other scenes of interest to repair to this place for the purpose of formally inaugurating an enterprise which, we humbly trust, has the approval of Heaven, as well as the fullest sanction of our wisest and best fellow-citizens and countrymen.

"We assemble in the broad light of day, and beneath the drapery of the sky, with our rights, privileges, and preferences protected by the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe and our country, to witness and assist in the laying of the corner-stone of a new 'temple of medicine,' to be called 'The Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago,' named in honor of him who first discovered and announced to the world that great central principle in therapeutics, popularly termed 'Homœopathy,' and more especially because we conscientiously believe this discovery to have been of such immeasurable and practical advantage to the human race, that we are justified in ranking it in the curriculum of medicine with the other sciences of observation. With heart-felt gratitude, therefore, to the Great Giver of all

good for having endowed us with the right and privilege of serving Him and humanity according to the dictates of conscience, let us look to Him for wisdom, and for light and knowledge to guide us onward in this work, which, should fortune favor, we hope to accomplish in a few months."

The Ceremony.—Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, after which the ceremony of laying the corner-stone took place. The stone was placed *in situ* by the Building Committee, and the cement applied by Dr. A. E. Small, the President of the college. Within the stone was placed the customary box, containing historical documents, such as copies of the daily papers, and of the commencement exercises of the college, and Hahnemann's Organon.

ADDRESS BY DR. SMALL.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Dr. Small spoke as follows:

"The corner-stone of Hahnemann Medical College is laid, and henceforward let the work of raising the superstructure go on, until it stands forth as a monument of beautiful proportions, as well as a fine college edifice in readiness for its faculty, museum, dispensary, and apparatus. Let it be honored as the hall for thorough instruction in all the broad principles of sciences embraced in medicine — the nursery of every branch of knowledge that can be made practically available in promoting the mental and physical well-being of mankind; and, with its faculty so well appointed that students of both sexes will be attracted by their reputation, from the north, south, east, and west, feeling assured that here is the amphitheatre and here the lecture-room for receiving instruction in the latest achievements of science, therapeutics, and surgery; and we are led to believe that their seats will be made comfortable in proportion to the amount of interest infused into them by the lively didactics of each and every teacher.

"Hitherto, and for the last ten years, the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College have been subject to temporary and

restricted accommodations, which they have now surrendered, with the encouraging prospect of soon occupying apartments more desirable for didactic, dispensary, and hospital privileges, and for testing the utility of the comprehensive doctrines of Homœopathy. About thirty years ago, the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, a distinguished fellow-citizen of Chicago, was the first layman known to have had homœopathic practice in his family in this city. About thirty-three years ago, the first homœopathic medicine was prescribed in the State of Illinois by a physician, and he the first representative of the system in this State, the first on whom the mantle of Hahnemann fell with a great, if not a double, portion of his spirit. This physician is present with us to-day, our distinguished co-laborer and fellow-citizen, Dr. David S. Smith. Mr. Scammon, who, thirty years ago, had no associate patron of homœopathic practice to sympathize with him in his preferences, can to-day rejoice in being the first to lead the way for a mighty army of practical defenders of the homœopathic faith. There are at this time seventy-five or a hundred thousand patrons of homœopathic practice in this city, and twice as many more in the State. Had no one come forward to assist Dr. Smith, his practice would have become prodigiously large before this. But he was not long suffered to remain alone. Other physicians began to betray a fondness for training in his company, and now more than four hundred physicians have come into fraternal relation with him in this State. And so, my friends, you may perceive that our cause, which is the cause of truth and humanity, has not been at a stand-still in the Northwest. There stands 'Scammon Hospital'—a nucleus which is prophetic of a more magnificent structure in the future, but now capable of accommodating forty patients. The trustees and faculty of the college, through the distinguished generosity of Mr. Scammon, have secured the free use of this building as soon as finished, and also from the same liberal source, the lot on which the college building is commenced, has been furnished. May the honorable gentleman live to see these two buildings completed, that his name may also stand first in weaving Homœopathy into a charity in Chicago; and may

the name of Dr. D. S. Smith, the pioneer of Homœopathy in the State, who was instrumental in obtaining the charter of Hahnemann Medical College, and for ten successive years was its President, be written sufficiently high upon the scroll of fame to be held in remembrance by future generations; and while the college stands, may a catholic and liberal spirit pervade its transactions and its teachings. While from conviction of its importance it will hold up the great discovery of Hahnemann as the corner-stone of Therapia, and a branch of science requisite for a complete medical education, let it be tolerant in regard to matters of private preference, and ever ready to exercise kindness and courtesy to gentlemen of the medical profession in general, and to admit them with friendly liberality to its courses of instruction, that the cause of science may be served, the community honored, and society benefited."

At the close of the ceremonies, the gentlemen of the Institute and accompanying spectators withdrew to a commodious building in the rear of the college, where they were provided with refreshments. This building is now undergoing a course of alterations and repairs, preparatory to its conversion into a hospital, which will be under the same general management as the college, and under the medical supervision of the college faculty. It is to be known as "The Scammon Hospital," in recognition of the generosity of Hon. J. Young Scammon, who contributes the building and grounds for hospital purposes.

After disposing of the lunch and inspecting the building, the assembly were entertained by brief speeches from several of the physicians. Loud calls were then made for Mr. Scammon, who was present and responded as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

Gentlemen of the American Institute of Homœopathy:— It is somewhat unusual for a layman to address a body of men almost exclusively professional. Yet there are not wanting, even on occasions like the present, topics of common

interest to which a layman may properly allude. In the progress of human society, it has come to pass that the broad and impassable line which once distinguished and separated the layman from the professional man, has grown less arbitrary. The breath of Heaven has come down to us, and we feel its influence, not only in scientific and material progress and ordinary education, but in the growth of the deeper and nobler sentiment of universal brotherhood, obliterating all distinctions, save those which are engraved upon humanity. An Omnipotent voice has proclaimed, "Behold, I make all things new," and the old social landmarks of rank, caste, and title, crumble before it. All classes meet and mingle more easily and freely on the new and common ground of humanity. And we feel to cry out with Terence, "*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.*" The discovery of the before unknown continent of America was not a more real achievement, or one fraught with more vital and far-reaching consequences to the race, than the discovery of the internal or interior forces of nature, whose development has distinguished and elevated this century; and it is a wonderful fact that all modern discoveries and inventions not only tend to increase the wealth, freedom, and happiness of the world, but to equalize and popularize the blessings they confer. The doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man will yet accomplish more for the world than was ever dreamed of by feudal systems, military empires, governments of caste, or divine right, or whatsoever else has preceded us.

The American Republic, however imperfect it may be as yet, is nevertheless the symbol, the representative, and the result of this sentiment. And in its comparatively peaceful progress thus far, this republic, and this sentiment of brotherhood, have illustrated anew the great maxim of your school. The whole progress of your medical system is a reiteration of the same maxim, "*Die milde macht ist gross.*"

The far East, the "Ur of the Chaldees," the Or or Orient, can well claim the infancy of the race and its early civilization. In the westward progress of humanity, the middle continent, or Europe, can justly present its evidence of the growth of child-

hood; but it remained for a new and naked continent, far distant from the origin of our race, separated even from its childhood by a great ocean, whose material billows were not less significative of the temptations of early manhood, than real in force and magnitude, to crown the trine of material creation, and become the home of genuine, untrammeled manhood.

It is here, on this continent, that the seeds of a common humanity, from all parts of the Old World, have been sown and are being cultivated, and here, in the interior of the New World, near the centre of the North American Continent, upon the great Interior Ocean, which communicates, by its navigable waters through the early settlements of the French, with the Northern Ocean, and by its southern arteries through the country that was first settled and colonized by the lordly Spaniard, with the Gulf of Mexico and the central Atlantic,—in this place, with a controlling Saxon or Germanic element,—that we may hope for such institutions as the great cause of Human Progress demands. It is fit that here the disciples of Hahnemann, whose discoveries are not less far-reaching in their consequences than the invention of that other German, Guttenberg, should meet in National Convention, and should, by their presence, give meaning to the ceremony that we have just witnessed with so much pride and satisfaction. As such, I welcome you to Chicago.

Homœopathy is one of the medicines of the new world, of the new order of things, of the new age. It has therefore always presented a popular aspect. Laymen have oftentimes been its earlier apostles, and their success has made its after progress less difficult.

The event which we celebrate to-day has, therefore, however humble a contribution it may be to history, a real significance. The humble event is dignified by its progressive relations. The effort to educate after a manner suited to the requirements of the time and the advance of science, is strengthened by all the influences of the present age, as well as those by drawn from remote periods. I can not but congratulate you, therefore, upon what has been already achieved,

and yet I must congratulate you still more on the requirements and possibilities of the future.

"Westward the course of Empire wends its way." All progress in this age is by means of an intellectual road. The days of ignorant incredulity are passing away. The physician can not much longer hide his ignorance under the lion's skin of Latin terms, or bolster his pretension by calling the practitioners of the most elevated system of teaching known to the world, "Quacks," or attempting to exclude them from full participation in the honors and emoluments of the healing art in all places, upon the ground that they are not "regulars." Their learning and intelligence, and the cures they effect, bear witness to their worth and necessity.

March on, brethren of the Homœopathic School, in your good work.

> "Man's course is onward: ages back
> Are but the footprints of his giant track;
> And he who pauses where bright deeds are done,
> May look for stars beneath the noon-day sun."

Then followed brief addresses by H. M. Smith, Esq., one of the trustees of the college, Dr. Holt, of Lowell, Mass., and others, after which the delegates returned to the hall and commenced the work of the

Afternoon Session.

E. C. Franklin, M.D., asked permission to correct the report of his remarks as published in the daily proceedings. Granted.

Dr. Duncan explained that great difficulties had been encountered in getting a correct report. He would endeavor henceforth to present, in the "Daily Investigator," correct reports.

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSATORY.

Carroll Dunham, M.D., Chairman of the Committee on Homœopathic Dispensatory, read the report of the committee. (Section I., Art. 33.)

DR. SCALES moved that the report be accepted and its suggestions carried out. Carried.

J. C. SANDERS, M.D., moved that the committee shall have power to elect from the Institute the number to make up the quota. Carried.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., stated that if the Institute pleased to order the dispensatory prepared, it should be prepared by such a committee, and in such a manner.

C. H. HAESELER, M.D., suggested that the Institute consider the cost.

S. LILIENTHAL, M.D.: I think, even if the dispensatory cost $25, every physician would willingly expend that money to have an authorized edition, and know what he is getting; our students complain frequently at our lectures, that when we get a thing, we don't know what is right. One thing from one pharmacy is light and one is dark, when if we have the dispensatory to go by, and see the remedy, how it should look, how the preparation is made, how it should look after it is prepared, it would be worth ten times the price. I think the least we can do for those gentlemen who have worked so faithfully last year, is to honor them, and keep them on steadily in the good work, and we may be sure that we will have then a work which even allopathic physicians will acknowledge as authority, and by that Homœopathy will be raised higher than it ever yet has been. Let it cost what it may, give us the work. [Applause.]

R. LUDLAM, M.D., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Institute order the preparation of a Homœopathic Dispensatory, to be submitted to the Institute before publishing, and direct the President to consider the suggestion of the Committee on a Dispensatory, concerning the plan and the selection of the Committee. Carried.

The President read the names of the present Bureau, and stated that he would re-appoint the same gentlemen, leaving the Bureau to select the two additional members, in accordance with the motion of Dr. Sanders, already adopted.

BUREAU OF OBSTETRICS.

R. LUDLAM, M.D., announced that the following reports were in the hands of the Bureau of Obstetrics:

Uterine Hæmorrhage treated by Internal Remedies, by H. N. Guernsey, M.D., of Philadelphia. (Section IV., Art. 14.)

Uterine Polypi, by J. H. Woodbury, M.D., of Boston. (Section IV., Art. 15.)

Cholera Infantum, by Dr. A. E. Small, of Chicago. (Section IV., Art. 16.)

Three Papers: I. Spontaneous Separation of the Ossa Pubis in Labor. II. Atrophy of the Mammary Glands and Sore Nipples, the Result of Injudicious Toilet. III. Injuries of the Nipples the Result of the so-called Hardening Process. By J. C. Sanders, M.D., of Cleveland, O. (Section IV., Art. 17.)

A Case of Ovariotomy with Specimen, by Wm. E. Saunders, M.D., of Cleveland, O. (Section IV., Art. 18.)

Tumor of Uterus cured by Ustilago Maidis, by E. M. Hale, M.D., of Chicago, Ill. (Section IV., Art. 19.)

Case, by E. A. Ballard, M.D., of Chicago, Ill. (Section IV., Art. 20.)

G. W. BOWEN, M.D., also exhibited a new vectis, which was regarded by many of the members as an improvement on the usual form of that instrument.

A brief communication was received from J. B. Hunt, M.D., of Columbus, O., describing a case of prolapsed vagina, which had been under his treatment. A well-executed colored photograph of the organs in the state of prolapse, accompanied the letter.

After the vectis and the photograph had been examined by the members, H. N. Guernsey, M.D., read his paper, which was referred and then discussed as follows:

G. F. FOOTE, M.D., of Middletown, New York: I would like to offer my demurrer to a portion of this paper. We have heard a good deal said about common sense and of following the strict rules of Hahnemann. Now I claim that in this instance the treatment was neither common sense nor strictly

in accordance with the rules of Hahnemann, so far as his prescription is concerned. He tells us that he gave Crocus every half hour; that after he gave the Crocus his patient flowed no more. Now Hahnemann says, "When you have produced an impression upon your patient, stop giving medicine." I would like to inquire of Dr. Guernsey why he repeated this medicine every half hour, after the first impression. I agree with Dr. Guernsey, so far as the administration of remedies and selection of potencies is concerned; I like it very much; but I do think we frequently repeat our medicines too often, and continue them too long.

I remember an instance where I was called in consultation with Dr. Guernsey. It was a case of a lady suffering with cholera. We both agreed as to the remedy. It was administered and amelioration immediately followed. The patient seemed to be better for five or six hours, and at the end of that time the improvement partially ceased; the medicine was repeated and the patient died. I told Dr. Guernsey at that time that I thought he had committed an error in repeating the medicine. I don't believe, in such cases, that any good can result from the repetition of the medicine that is homœopathically selected and administered in its proper potency, whether it be high or low.

J. D. Craig, M.D., of Niles, Michigan: I was called to a case where a woman had aborted a few hours before, and she was flowing terribly, so that she was then in a fainting condition. On examination I found the placenta in the os, dislodged it, and the patient flowed no more. Was not my cure as common sense as if I had given her a small dose of medicine?

C. Pearson, M.D., of Iowa: I would like to inquire of the Doctor what he would have done in case it was not in the os, and he could not have reached it with his finger?

Dr. Craig: I should have tried to find it with an instrument.

A Member: Perhaps you would have failed.

Dr. Craig: Then I should have done the best I could. I should have given her some medicine.

DR. GUERNSEY: I accept Dr. Foote's castigation most heartily. I disapprove very much indeed of giving medicines too often; but I have made it a rule that where hæmorrhages are so fearful that they threaten to run a patient's life away very quickly, I always repeat my medicines frequently, until I see a change for the better.

In this instance you will remember the paper states every half-hour until improvement was manifest, and then at longer intervals, and after a few hours discontinued it. She had sleep, plenty of rest, and was getting along finely.

I thought she would need no more medicine at all. The Crocus had done its full work, and now here comes the pressure in the rectum, which troubled her very much. She was excessively uneasy, and the condition for the Crocus was now all gone, and here now was another condition which came in threatening to destroy my patient's sleep at night. I gave Nux vomica ^{2000}. If the first dose had relieved her in two hours, she would not have had the second. I felt perfectly safe to give her the second or third. We always have to be governed by the conditions as to knowing when to repeat. Hahnemann says: repeat or give a new remedy when we have reason to suspect the effects of the first dose have passed away.

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D.: I understand the doctor to say, in regard to uterine hæmorrhage, that it is due to disease, and that if the appropriate remedy be given, the hæmorrhage can be averted. There is a class of cases of uterine hæmorrhage, that come into the hands of the homœopathic physician, that are caused in healthy females by men who are no more nor less than murderers. In these cases, is the physician to use remedies only, or is he to use the tampon?

DR. GUERNSEY: I have stuck my finger into the vagina, as far as I could, and have expelled the placenta, worked, twisted and punched in every way. I have been disappointed in these cases so many times, that I have given that up, and I do not touch the patient any more. I sit down and see the condition of the patient. I examine the hæmorrhage, find out her aches and pains, ascertain all her symptoms, and then give the appro-

priate remedy. My experience has not been in one or two cases only, but has been gathered during a period of twenty-eight years. I have had a large practice in this line, and I know whereof I speak.

I used to lance the gums of children, to ease the pain and sufferings of the little ones, until I became absolutely disgusted. I have, since then, removed their sufferings by the proper homœopathic remedy. The child suffers pain in the teeth, because of some disease in its system, which, if remedied, will also cause the removal of the pain in the gums. The constitution is to blame.

Just so in regard to abortion. An abortion in the third or fourth month is the worst thing in the world, in accordance with the old practice. In the case of an undeveloped uterus, and where the fundus is large and the neck is small, should an abortion occur in this way, there remains retained placenta in the fundus. Experience has taught me a better course than the old one. I have relied on the homœopathic remedy in these cases, and I have succeeded much better, and you all will if you take the same course.

Dr. Haeseler: I would like to say that I have had a number of cases of retained placenta. I remember one case that continued three months. The placenta was retained in the uterus three months after the expulsion of the fœtus. During all that time I gave nothing but remedies. Sometimes there was a great deal of hæmorrhage and sometimes less; and the remedy that chiefly and nearly always controlled it was Ipecacuanha. The placenta was retained three months, at the expiration of which time it was expelled, and everything went all right, and without any further interference.

Dr. Kirkland: I have, in my mind's eye, a case that I was called to attend last fall, after artificial abortion had been produced. The homœopathic remedy prescribed by the attending physician was without success. The patient was fast sinking into the grave. Several examinations had been made, but it was impossible to reach the seat of the difficulty. But, finally, through the influence of Pulsatilla, given high, I was enabled to reach it; and I have no doubt, in my own mind, that the

patient would have died in the course of a very few hours, if that retained placenta had not been forcibly removed. These remedies did not produce the expected result.

Dr. Morrison: It is but a few weeks since I was called to see a lady that had miscarried. When I got there she had flowed one large vessel, full of blood, and another vessel of the same size, two-thirds full. I could not discover any pulse. The woman could not speak, neither could she see. She didn't know that I was in the room until afterwards, when she heard a different voice, and I put some questions to her. She still continued to flow. Now, I am not a great stickler for the tampon, nor am I for any of the crude means of arresting hæmorrhage; but what was I to do? I did not believe there was any remedy in the world that would arrest the hæmorrhage and save that woman's life. I gave her Ergot, which is the remedy that has been most effective in my hands in cases of retained placenta. I used the tampon, and saved her life by that means. After arresting the hæmorrhage for the time being, I introduced my finger and removed the placenta. This was accomplished in the morning. I arrived in the first place at ten o'clock on the previous evening. I know a physician who believes in Dr. Guernsey's method of treatment; I know that one woman died on his hands, (because I was sent for to consult in the case,) who might have been saved by more rational treatment. I believe the error is in taking any one standard, and treating all cases under it alike. There are extremes in these cases, and we must govern ourselves according to the exigencies of each case. Ergot, with me, has been more effective than any other remedy in expelling retained placenta.

N. R. Morse, M.D.: I have one word to say, in reply to the learned gentleman. We should not say that any patient would have died or would have lived under such and such treatment. The issues of life and death are in other hands than ours. We may be called in cases of hæmorrhage, and we may think that one method of treatment is not sufficient. We may think that the patient will die. What shall we do? If we believe that Ipecacuanha will avert the hæmorrhage, let

us give it. If that does not arrest it, take the impression you have, follow it, and believe it to be the voice of God. Act on it, and do not say, if the patient dies in other hands: "If I had been there, the patient might have been saved." It was not so to be. We have to use such and such appliances as the case demands, but it rests finally with Him who gave it. I thank God, daily, that the issue is not alone in my hands.

Dr. Morrison: I do not understand, sir, the importance of education in the use of medicine if we are to trust everything to Providence, and lay all our ignorance and its results to the interference of Providence. [Applause.]

Shall we say, sir, that he who butchered humanity with the lancet was only carrying out the plans of Deity, when the patient bled to death, and that it was the providence of God Almighty? I, sir, have too high a regard for Omnipotence to believe that He is responsible for the ignorance and stupidity of uneducated men.

Now, in regard to this, gentlemen, I do not presume that I should have saved this patient, but it appears reasonable to me, that if a man severs the radial artery, common sense tells us that compression must arrest the hæmorrhage, and that otherwise death is inevitable. Now, we have, in this case, uterine hæmorrhage, and if the cavity of the uterus is sufficiently large, so that the flow of blood will be such as to draw from the vital organs their supply of blood, death will ensue, as well in one instance as in the other; but when the cavity of the uterus is small, and we arrest the hæmorrhage by physical means, and a clot is formed, the process of death is prevented from going on.

This is common sense. I believe in remedies. I believe, sir, that we should depend on the scientific application of the proper homœopathic remedy at all times, but I will never see my patient die for the sake of a little expedition in using the tampon, or the ice application, if you please, or any other means which may be expedient for the salvation of life. [Continued applause.]

Dr. Morse: I think the gentleman did not understand the tenor of my remarks. I simply said that, in a hæmorrhage,

we should do everything and anything that we are prompted would save the life of the patient, whether it is the ^{200}th potency or the tampon. We are called in to a case of hæmorrhage, and what is to be done must be done at once. I say, do everything and anything that can save the life of the patient; but when that life has passed away, let us not say that "I could have saved it,— that if I had done so and so the patient would have been saved." You or I can not defeat the Almighty. The imperfections of the homœopathic profession of the past are not in our hands. If you admit that in one instance you can defeat the Almighty, you can in all, and the whole destiny of the world may depend on the life of this one individual. It is ridiculous for us to say any such thing. Some must die. The time is appointed.

Dr. Wilson: We are getting a little more theology than medicine. [Applause.] I move that the discussion upon this subject be suspended.

Motion seconded and carried.

Dr. Woodbury not being present, his paper on Uterine Polypi, was, on motion of Dr. Wilson, referred without reading.

Dr. Sanders thought that his paper on Spontaneous Separation of the Ossa Pubis in Labor, might be referred without reading.

On motion, the paper was referred.

He then read a paper on Atrophy of the Mammary Glands and Soreness of the Nipples, the result of Injudicious Toilet.

Dr. Hale, of Chicago: I have been more than usually pleased with this paper of Dr. Sanders; perhaps it has been, because, within the last year or two my attention has been particularly called to this class of affections — namely — atrophy of the mammary glands, with the corresponding damage done to the nipple by devotees of fashion. My experience has been, not that women wish to hide these organs so much as has been generally supposed, but that they wish to disguise their appearance. This is a distinctive difference. I have been told a great many times by ladies in the lying-in chamber — I have asked them what they have done to so injure

their breasts. They have said that when young girls, taking the fashion from other young girls, and wishing to disguise the peculiar quivering appearance of the breasts, they would bind across themselves heavy towels — any hard substance — canvas — bind it very tightly, so as to give the outlines of the chest a hard and round appearance.

Of course, as Dr. Sanders says, the nipple is crowded back into the substance of the gland; and as a rule in medicine and surgery — physiology — wherever there is pressure there is absorption.

I remember distinctly one case of an otherwise very finely moulded woman, who, after confinement, experienced the most severe pain in both breasts, as if they were tearing asunder. Upon examination, I found a very singular state of things. The mammary glands were hardened and irregular, and presented none of that elastic feeling which they ought to have; and she gave me this same history of early pressure. The nipple, instead of being counter-sunk in this case, was absolutely flattened out. It could not be drawn out; there was no long nipple there concealed; and this was done by the extreme pressure upon an otherwise healthy and well-developed gland. The consequences were terrible. In spite of all the means which I could command, both breasts suppurated; and ulcers formed, and the woman was utterly unable to nurse her child.

Now, in this case, I am sorry to say that no medicine can do any good whatever. Here Dr. Guernsey's illimitable faith would certainly fail, because there is a mechanical trouble. The mammary ducts are adherent by their sides; and I know of nothing which can distend the milk duct when it is once in that condition. In relation to the condition of the nipple, I had, at one time, a great deal of trouble with counter-sunk nipples. Within a few years I have, however, succeeded a little better by drawing them out, with a force-pump, before any milk commenced to secrete, and sometimes before labor set in, for weeks, and applying an india-rubber ring, such as you find in book-stores for certain purposes, around the nipple while it is drawn out. It is elastic; it does not do any particular injury by its presence, and at the same time it will

save some of these counter-sunk nipples, so that the child will be able to nurse.

Dr. Holt, of Massachusetts: I am not going to say much. I think there is something in the paper that has been advanced which is very good; but I do not think it is altogether true. I do not think it is so common in what we call genteel society, as they have represented, unless it is a Western fashion. I am inclined to think it may be a fashion at the West; I do not believe it is in New England. But yet there is some truth in it, unquestionably; but after all, I am going to take Dr. Guernsey's side.

I believe that the worst of these cases — and it is more common than is generally supposed — the worst cases of suppuration of the glands, is where we have the scrofulous diathesis — to use a common term — and I believe that is very frequent. We have got to do something to keep up the health of the upper class of our people. There may be cases — as I have no doubt there are — but I should have some doubt whether the case of Dr. Hale, which he has mentioned, after all, did not prove, sooner or later, to be a person of scrofulous constitution. I think there is a good deal in that. I won't take up the time.

Dr. Guernsey, of Philadelphia: Hearing the address of Dr. Dunham certainly did me a great deal of good. It, alone, really was worth coming all the way from Philadelphia for. I will have patience to wait now. Let the wheat and the tares grow together, lest if we root up the tares the wheat will be rooted up also. A few years more, and a good many more will say, as Dr. Holt does: they will all take Guernsey's part. I do not mean my part, but the side of truth. [Applause.]

Dr. Scales: While you are waiting, I would like to ask one question for information — that is, what is the final result of referring these papers; are they referred simply to be published, or to be revised?

The President: They are subject to the action of the Committee of Publication, to whom they are referred. They may take any action they please.

DR. SANDERS then read his paper on Injuries to the Nipples, the result of the so-called hardening process.

He spoke of the habit pregnant and nursing women have of using stimulants and astringents for the purpose of hardening the nipples. He thought such a course could not be too strongly condemned, for by such application and rubbing, the nipples were made sore, if not by friction, by closing the pores, producing a dry, feverish condition of the nipples, and perhaps checking the free flow of milk. He cited a case of a mother, whose breasts, though perfectly and beautifully formed, with an abundant secretion of milk, had no outlet for it, the result of such an injurious practice.

W. E. SAUNDERS, M.D., of Cleveland, then read his paper on Ovariotomy, illustrated by a tumor.

NOMENCLATURE.

Dr. WILLIAMSON, from the Committee on Nomenclature, stated that they were continued simply to revise their report, which was printed. On motion, the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Adjourned.

EVENING MEETING.

The members of the Institute, and their ladies, assembled, by invitation, at the residence of Hon. Thomas Hoyne, where very pleasant hours were passed in social intercourse. A large collection of microscopes, with some interesting specimens, was a very attractive feature of the evening's entertainment. The genial hospitality of Mr. Hoyne and lady enhanced the enjoyment of all present.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the editors of homœopathic medical journals was held at Dr. R. Ludlam's residence, Chicago, on Wednesday evening, June 8th, for the purpose of forming an Editorial Association. The following gentlemen were present: Drs. I.

T. Talbot, R. Ludlam, W. T. Helmuth, S. Lilienthal, T. P. Wilson, E. A. Lodge, T. C. Duncan and R. J. McClatchey.

Dr. Talbot was called to the chair, and Dr. McClatchey was appointed Secretary. The following articles of association were adopted:

Name.— The name of this Association shall be The American Homœopathic Editorial Association.

Object.— A mutual understanding among its members; elevation of the standard of homœopathic medical journalism; and the general good of the profession.

Members.— This Association shall be composed of the editors and associate editors of the homœopathic medical journals of the United States, who subscribe to these articles of association.

Officers.— The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Secretary, and three Censors, to be elected annually, during the session of the American Institute.

Duties of Officers.— The President and Secretary shall perform the usual duties assigned to such officers. The Censors shall make an annual report of the condition of homœopathic journalism in the United States during the preceding year, and report plans for the furtherance of the objects of this Association.

Drs. Duncan, McClatchey and Helmuth were constituted the Board of Censors.

It was moved and carried that the nomenclature of drugs adopted by the American Institute of Homœopathy shall govern the homœopathic journals of the country.

Dr. I. T. Talbot was elected President, and Dr. R. J. McClatchey, Secretary, to serve the ensuing year.

Dr. Lodge was elected Delegate to represent the Association in the American Institute of Homœopathy.

The Association then adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute was called to order at ten A.M., by the Vice-President, J. J. Youlin, M.D., Jersey City, N. J.

Moved and carried that the minutes of yesterday be approved.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

THE CHAIR announced that the first business in order would be the reading of Dr. Holcombe's paper.

T. P. WILSON, M.D., moved that the rules be suspended to hear from persons present. Lost.

Dr. S. M. CATE then proceeded to read Dr. Holcombe's paper on Hecla Lava.

He also read a paper by Dr. Holcombe on Bufo in epilepsy.

Also read a report of a severe case of carbuncle. Used slippery elm poultices, tincture of Hydrastis, and gave, internally, six pellets of Anthracin ^{600}, every four hours. The cure was most rapid.

The papers of Dr. L. M. Kenyon on Typhoid Fever as it appeared in Buffalo in 1869–1870, Dr. Lilienthal on Disease of the Optic Nerve from Cerebral Affection, Dr. Gallupe on Clinical Cases, and F. Hiller, M.D., of Virginia City, Nevada, on Vaccination and its Consequences, were read by title and referred.

Dr. R. LUDLAM read an invitation from Aitken & Fuller for the members to visit the Art Gallery.

The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The Secretary read a communication from the American Institute of Pharmacy, notifying the appointment of delegates to confer with the Committee on Dispensatory.

On motion of Dr. Williamson, the communication was accepted, and the committee were instructed to confer with this delegation.

STANDING RESOLUTION.

J. P. DAKE, M.D., offered the following as a standing resolution:

Resolved, That after the presentation of all the papers belonging to a Bureau, they shall be called up in order for discussion and disposition. Carried. (Sec. I., Art. 37.)

S. B. PARSONS, M.D., of St. Louis, offered the following:

WHEREAS, We learn with pleasure that the Western Social Science Association is now holding its annual session in this city, therefore,

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy tenders the Western Social Science Association its congratulations, and cordially invites the members thereof to seats in our body during its deliberations. Carried.

The committee afterwards requested of the Institute a reconsideration of the vote by which M. M. L. Reed was made a member of that body, and that his application be referred back to the Board of Censors. Granted.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D., Chairman of Committee on Arrangements, announced a banquet at the Tremont House, to be given by the physicians of Chicago, this evening at 8 o'clock.

N. R. MORSE, M.D., from the

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS,

reported, recommending the creation of a Bureau of Psychological Medicine, and that the Bureau of Registration and Organization be requested to continue their work until every homœopathic physician in the United States is enrolled, and that the President appoint from a central point in each State an assistant to the Bureau.

F. R. MCMANUS, M.D.: I perhaps do not understand the phraseology, exactly, of this report, or this recommendation, but I certainly should not approve of the American Institute of Homœopathy publishing under its sanction, a registration of all the homœopathic physicians of the United States, outside of the membership of this Institute.

A MEMBER: I move, for the purpose of bringing it properly

before the Institute, that the report be adopted, and its recommendation be carried out.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D., of Boston: I would like an amendment to that — that the subject be laid over until we come to miscellaneous business. We have four bureaus and three committees that have been at work for a whole year, and have not yet had a hearing. Seconded.

The PRESIDENT: The motion is made to lay it on the table until miscellaneous business.

H. M. SMITH, M.D., of New York: I move an amendment — that it be laid on the table, to be brought up when the Bureau of Registration shall present their report. This change in the By-Laws, which is proposed, is a subject that belongs to the Bureau of Registration, and proposing an additional committee to it, properly belongs, I think, to that Bureau, and the time allotted for the report of that Bureau is this afternoon; and as that Bureau contemplates proposing one alteration in the By-Laws, we can consider the whole then, and I propose, as an amendment, that it be referred to such time as the Bureau of Registration shall report.

Dr. TALBOT: I accept the amendment.

Dr. DAKE: I move, as a substitute, that the recommendations of this committee be referred to the Bureau of Registration and Statistics, and let them consider the matter and report upon it here.

The PRESIDENT: It is accepted by the original mover, and, consequently, becomes the original question.

H. M. SMITH, of New York: Under the present organization of the American Institute, the appointment of Bureaus, the addition of Bureaus, the alteration of Bureaus, is a matter that heretofore has been referred, and been perhaps originated by the Bureau of Organization and Registration. It has been proposed to divide the whole question, the question of appointing a Bureau of Psychology as well as adding to the Bureau of Registration. As one of the members of the Board of Registration, I am willing to receive it. I presume the others are.

The PRESIDENT: The motion is to refer so much of that

report as refers to organization, registration and statistics, to that appropriate committee.

The motion was adopted.

THE WESTERN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

L. E. Ober, M.D., of LaCrosse, Wis.: Mr. President, there is a little matter of business in order, that our Treasurer may be prepared to transact his business properly. It is in relation to a resolution which was passed by this Institute last year, inviting the Western Institute of Homœopathy to merge itself in this body. The resolution of the American Institute was:

Resolved, That we invite the Western Institute of Homœopathy to transfer its books, papers, and list of members and assets to this Institute.

Resolved, That members of the Western Institute may become members of this Institute at its meeting in 1870, by presenting to the Board of Censors a receipt for the dues for 1870, upon the presentation of the authenticated list of the members whose dues are paid for 1869, and the money in hand. The individuals comprised in such list shall be admitted to membership by the usual vote.

At the annual meeting of the Western Institute, held in this city, May 19, it was resolved that the Western Institute of Homœopathy accept the terms proposed by the American Institute of Homœopathy for the consolidation of the two societies, and modify the same only so far as to refer the names of those not now members of the American Institute to the Board of Censors for examination, and remit the initiation fee to those transferred from the Western Institute.

I have referred to me the delivering up of the papers of the Western Institute by Dr. Perrine. He delivered into my hands these papers, and the list of the members who have paid, and the funds. It says: "Draw on me for $73.59, when the resolution has been complied with" — that is, when the resolution of the Western Institute has been complied with by the American Institute. I would move that the American Institute accept the proposition of the Western Institute, and receive the assets and members upon the terms proposed.

T. P. Wilson, M.D., of Cleveland, O.: I move that this matter be referred to the Board of Censors, with power to act.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D., of Philadelphia: Mr. President. I rise merely to say that in my estimation it is necessary to pass the first resolution before the Board of Censors will be empowered to act, that the resolution admitting those members be passed by the American Institute, and then the carrying out of that resolution be committed to the Board of Censors. I think the vote upon the original resolution would settle the matter in two minutes.

The PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the request be referred to the Board of Censors with power.

Dr. OBER: That is irrelevant, it seems to me. The resolution of the Western Institute throws the reception of all these members into the hands of the Board of Censors of the American Institute. No individual can become a member of the American Institute simply because he was a member of the Western Institute. I think that the members will see that it is a little irrelevant to the question.

Dr. TALBOT: To make this matter less complicated, I would suggest whether it would not be proper to pass a vote requesting Dr. Ober to pass the archives of the Western Institute into the hands of the Secretary of the American Institute, empowering the Treasurer to receive the funds of the Western Institute, and referring membership to the Board of Censors.

Dr. Talbot's suggestion, being put in the form of a regular motion, was adopted.

LIGATING THE FUNIS.

R. LULDAM, M.D.: Mr. President, the Bureau of Obstetrics has closed its report, but Dr. Haeseler has a few remarks to offer as supplementary to that report, which ought to have been made yesterday. They are of a practical character, and the Bureau especially would be very glad to hear from him.

DR. HAESELER: Mr. Chairman, during the past six months I have not ligated a funis after childbirth. I had, from the earliest day of my professional career, felt it strange that in the human species alone this practice of ligating the funis was continued, and after all, in the respect of being born and living

and dying, we differ not from other creatures, and why it should not be necessary with other animals, and necessary with the human species, is something that I could not understand; but I never practiced upon my reflections until I was tempted to do so by reading an article of Dr. King's in Washington City, which so confirmed me in my opinion, that I thought it best to experiment on this subject. Since that time I, at first very carefully, of course, have separated the funis without ligating. I have separated it generally after pulsation in the funis had entirely ceased, though later observations have made me think that perhaps it is not altogether judicious to do so. Perhaps it is best to separate before the pulsation has entirely ceased.

My reasons for this new practice are of some importance. If it were only a negative good, and not of positive value, we might be content to go on in the old-fashioned way; but I think that some positive good results from the separation of the funis without ligation. It is commonly known to us all, that a large per centage of new-born infants are troubled within the first month, or two months, or three months of their lives with colic, and very many with jaundice, during the first week or two. Now, I have observed, during the time that I have separated the funis without ligation, a very marked difference in this respect, so marked that I think, however it may be explained, that it certainly has something to do with it.

The colic is almost always absent, and where it does exist it is of a very trivial character. Very little colic indeed have I noticed in new-born infants during the last six months, and the same with jaundice. Sometimes a little yellow tinge will manifest itself, but very rarely, and not nearly to the extent that I have known it to be in the old way of practicing. I could recite several cases, but I will not take up the time of the Institute in doing so; but I believe, gentlemen, that it is perfectly safe — there is no possible danger at all of hæmorrhage; that being the dreadful thing that we stick at. There is no danger at all of hæmorrhage, although it has been told me that some persons have had the experience of a child bleeding to death when the cord had been imperfectly tied.

I never have experienced anything of that kind, although I will admit that there might be possibly some hæmorrhage, which I believe would be stimulated by the imperfect tying. I believe that if it were cut without being tied at all, there would be less hæmorrhage than if it were imperfectly tied. Congestion arises from putting a stricture around the funis — it is of course like tying a string around your finger; you congest the end, and it always superinduces — it is natural that it will superinduce — a congestion and an inflammatory condition, an erysipelatous condition of the funis or of the umbilical region. The nurses have told me, since I practiced this latter mode, that they never have had so little trouble with the falling off of the umbilical end of the cord, as, after the blood oozed out there, the gelatinous portion shriveled up nicely; there was no congestion, no inflammation. It dries up and wilts away very nicely. There are no symptoms at all of inflammation, usually very frequent, and apt to occur in the old way of tying the funis. If children, for instance, are plethoric and full of blood, there will be a good deal of blood spurting out when you first cut it, but not more in any case. I did say, in an article that I wrote, as much as two ounces; but I now think I was mistaken; we are very apt to be deceived about the quantity of blood that spreads over muslin or linen. It makes a very large stain, and I don't think, from subsequent observation, that I ever saw more than about a table-spoonful of blood lost, and afterwards the oozing out would be almost imperceptible.

The second day you will find there is hardly a stain upon the dressing; and this oozing out of blood, it appears to me, ought to take place. It seems to me that the blood really does not belong to the baby after it respires; after it is separated from the uterine cavities and inspires the atmospheric air. This blood, it appears to me, is entirely blood, as it were, belonging to the placenta, if not to the mother,— belonging to the placenta, at all events, and has nothing to do with the baby, and nature rejects it and wants to force it off. It does not appear natural that a child should be born into the world without the power to retain a sufficient amount of blood necessary for its

own existence; and I have found that there is no flow of blood at all except, as I have said, the least bit of an oozing. Now, then, it appears to me that if you tie the ligature around the cord, you dam up a small quantity, a tablespoonful, of blood, which may be sufficient, at all events, to excite additional inflammation in the cord and in the umbilicus, and perhaps, further back, behind the umbilicus; there may be a little accumulation in the liver; there may be some congestion there, which, I think, excites this disposition to congestion and colic, which is consequent upon it, and jaundice. So that, really, the way that we have practiced for six thousand years was altogether unnecessary, and made it most likely for all babies that were born to have a congestion of the liver, simply by preventing this little quantity of blood from oozing out.

I have the experience of some forty cases, and I have had cases reported to me from other gentlemen, friends of mine: we have adopted it in our County Associations, and several of the members, Drs. Pratt and Spooner, of Reading, Pa., and Boyer, of Pottsville, have all had cases and found it worked very well. Dr. Pierson, from New York, wrote to me about it, liking it very much, he used it successfully in a few cases which he has had. I have had a report from a lady obstetrician in our town where I live, who has had quite a practice. She has got a large practice, almost as large as any two or three of us doctors together, and she has had quite a large experience. She is pleased very much with this mode, and had perfect success.

I do think that there is a positive good in it; that we ought not to be content with going on in the old-fashioned way if we can obviate colic and jaundice. We can modify them, at all events, in a great measure, and if we can do it, we ought certainly to do it. We should first be satisfied that there is no danger in it, and, of course, it behooves us to be careful in our first steps in this matter. If we are satisfied that there is no danger at all, the next consideration is, can any good come from this new mode? and I say there can. If we can make the likelihood of colic and jaundice less, diminish it, we do thereby a great deal of good.

A MEMBER: Do you twist the cord?

DR. HAESELER: Not at all; cut it with sharp scissors; cut it about three inches. My reasons for doing that are simply these: I have left three inches because I have always watched it, and shall continue to watch in case there should be anything at all making it necessary to tie, so that I would have room enough to tie it afterwards. That was my reason for allowing about three inches. I was going to say that at first I waited always until the pulsations ceased entirely, but I had a few cases where there was a little colic and a little jaundice, and I thought perhaps a little more blood might be lost, and it might be better had I not waited until pulsation ceased entirely. I have found, I think, an improvement from subsequent experiments, by cutting a little before the pulsation had entirely ceased. Hardly any more blood passed away, simply a little jet oozed out, that is all.

DR. MORRISON, of Paxton, Ill.: I am pleased with the gentleman's remarks. I have tried but one case with this method, having heard it spoken of by the physicians of Boston, to whom allusion has been made. I was a little suspicious as to the result. My method of performing, however, was to cut the umbilical cord about two or two and a half inches in length. I then removed, by stripping, all the blood that had accumulated in it. I then took a pledget of cotton, folded it upon itself, placed the cord in the fold, and pressed it with a bandage slightly, and laid it upon the abdomen. In this way I had no more hæmorrhage of any importance, but as for the colic, it has been most terrible in this child. Whether it was from the want of sufficient blood flowing I can not say, but not less than an ounce and a half of blood flowed at this time. There was no considerable continuation of hæmorrhage after I had removed the blood by stripping the cord pretty thoroughly. This has been my method only in one case, but I had intended to continue it in others.

DR. JAMES, of Philadelphia: The non-ligation of the funis entirely I think is a matter of some risk. I agree with Dr. Haeseler thus far, to cut the cord and allow the blood to flow out is perfectly right and correct. I have tried it, and I think

it is an advantage to the child; but to leave that child to the risk of subsequent hæmorrhage, without tying the cord before you leave the house, I think not right. This question has come up in our State society, and also in our county society, and upon both cases I urged that no case be left without ligating the funis before you go away, but allow the blood to flow from the cord after cutting it; not ligate it before the blood is allowed to flow out. We know that in surgical cases an artery will sometimes cease flowing: but if we then bandage up, without ligating the artery, we may have a case of secondary hæmorrhage — very generally do. A great many of these cases may occur, and this result not follow; but still, for safety, I would urge, after the blood is all out of the cord, and there is no further hæmorrhage, to tie the cord as a precautionary measure.

With regard to allowing the blood to flow out in this way stopping colic, I think this does not always avert it. I remember one case in which I allowed it to flow out in this way, where the child was a very troublesome youngster, and cried a great deal, evidently from pain somewhere. I thought it was pain in the bowels, the ordinary colic symptoms, crying much in the same way that ordinary children do.

BUREAU OF SURGERY.

On motion, the discussion on Obstetrics was closed, and the report of the Bureau of Surgery was taken up.

Wm. Tod Helmuth, M.D., Chairman of the Bureau of Surgery, announced that he had in hand the following reports:

Forcible Flexion of the Extremities, as a means of arresting Arterial Hæmorrhage, and as a Cure for Aneurism; by C. T. Liebold, M.D., of New York. (Section V., Art. 27.)

Congenital Talipes — Varus; by L. H. Willard, M.D., of Alleghany City, Pa. (Section V., Art. 28.)

Stilling's Operation for Occlusion of Lachrymal Canal; by T. F. Allen, M.D., of New York. (Section V., Art. 29.)

Injuries of Scalp and Cranial Arch; by E. C. Franklin, M.D., of St. Louis. (Section V., Art. 30.)

Surgical Cases; by J. B. BELL, M.D., of Augusta, Me. (Section V., Art. 31.)

Surgical Cases; by N. SCHNEIDER, M.D., of Cleveland, O. (Section V., Art. 32.)

Surgical Cases treated in the Clinic of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, during the Session of 1869–1870; by MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery. (Section V., Art. 33.)

G. D. BEEBE, M.D., chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, invited the Institute to a collation in the St. James Hotel.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute was called to order at one o'clock; the President in the chair.

C. T. LIEBOLD then read his report on Arrest of Hæmorrhage by Flexion of the Joints, etc.

Accepted and referred.

BONE IN THE EYE.

DR. C. T. LIEBOLD: Mr. President, I have here three eyes which I have extirpated in the course of a year and a half, in the Ophthalmic Hospital in New York city. In each of the eyes bone has formed, and I have a microscopic section here, and a doctor here has promised me a microscope, and you can examine it at your leisure, and you will find that it is true and veritable bone, just the same as is found in any part of the body. I will state the history of the cases. The first was an Irish girl, nineteen years of age. When five years old she had small-pox, by which she lost her right eye; it became entirely sightless. She was nineteen years old when she came to the hospital with a very severe affection of the choroid and also of the cornea. I treated her for six months.

She was sometimes a little better, but gradually getting worse. Then I made a proposition to take the diseased eye out, and she said: "Well, doctor, I am very glad you say so,

because it always troubles me a little." She consented in a moment, and the same afternoon it was removed. Dr. Allen afterwards took a section of it, and made a microscopic specimen, and we found that bone had formed from the inner side of the chorea, leaving a small opening for the optic nerve to enter. It was formed like a cup, with a hole in the bottom. In some parts it was thin, and in other parts it was over two lines thick.

This, undoubtedly, caused a sympathetic affection of the other eye. The pain was never very great, but she was always conscious that something painful was in her diseased eye. The remedies which are ordinarily given in such cases were then applied to the sound eye, and were entirely successful, and she is now earning her living the same as before she had any trouble. It was after fourteen years of trouble with a diseased eye in her head that the sound eye became inflamed, and it was entirely incurable until the diseased eye was removed.

The second case was that of a soldier, who was wounded at the battle of Antietam. He came to the hospital in 1869, with one eye very much diseased, and a pain in the sound eye. I don't remember whether it was the left or right eye. One eye was destroyed by a spent ball, the ball passing over it. The eye inflamed afterwards, and was totally lost. He consented to have it extirpated, and I found a shell of bone in it, as I will show you by and by. It is about five lines by four.

The third eye is that of a student of Harvard College, who was injured, when a child about eight or nine years old, by a stick of wood thrown by a comrade of his, which resulted in his losing the sight of it. There is only a very small scale of bone formed in it, but it is easily seen how it comes out from the choreata. The choreata is that membrane in the eye, as you all know, which carries the blood, and which causes this formation of bone. It has been observed before by many others, but it is in only very recent times that it has been known to cause sympathetic affection of the sound eye; and in this respect it is to the interest not only of the oculist, but also of the general practitioner, that in cases where one eye is totally blind, and the second eye becomes affected in any way,

and is not to be cured by the ordinary means, the physician should always recommend the bad eye to be removed. Of course we can not know by external examination of the diseased eye whether there is bone or not; but having so frequently met it, it is certainly to be considered as a very possible consequence; and of course there is no medicine that will remove it. The only way is to remove the diseased eye entirely, because that sympathetically affected the sound one.

DR. PARSONS: I would like to ask Dr. Liebold if in each case the bone formed in the choroid coat?

DR. LIEBOLD: Yes; on the inner layer of the choroid.

DR. PARSONS: The recital of those cases brings to my mind, Mr. President, a case that I was cognizant of last winter, the history of which I know nothing of, as it was found in a subject brought into the dissecting room. The person was a German. He had been a bar-tender in one of the beer saloons of St. Louis. In dissecting, I noticed a peculiarity in the eye, and I took the eye-ball out, and found that it had been diseased, and evidently a long time. The cornea was entirely gone. There was no iris whatever to be seen, and nothing but a hard, globular mass, the front of which was rather quadrangular in shape.

The shape I attributed to the four recti muscles. There were four lines drawn from the anterior surface of the eye-ball, directly backward. I think it was due to the contraction of the four recti muscles. Upon dissecting the eye, I found a small bony mass, which had the shape, precisely, of a vitreous humor. It was, I should say, about five or six lines thick, in the posterior part, and in the anterior borders or edge, it was not more than two lines, with a small cup-shaped cavity in the anterior part, which resembled somewhat the cup-shaped cavity of the anterior part of the vitreous humor in which rests the crystalline lens. I may be mistaken in the case. The bone may have formed in the choroid coat; but upon investigation and close examination of it, I concluded that it was the vitreous humor ossified. There was a small hole through the posterior part, which I thought was the patulous condition of the place where the arteria centralis retinæ passed in. It may have

been the opening of the optic nerve. It was very small,—not larger than the head of a very small pin. I have the specimen at home, and am very sorry I did not bring it with me.

A NEW SPLINT.

DR. JAMES: I will proceed to give a short description of a new splint, the idea of which is to do away with bandaging. This is only a sample of a series that has been made, and is made for the right arm. The material is vulcanite, or hard rubber. It is hard, like a piece of board, but, by holding it over a lighted candle, or by subjecting it to the heat of a bright fire, you can heat it up so that it will bend in any direction. By plunging it into cold water it is set immediately. There is no trouble in moulding it so as to fit any part of the body. You can give it the proper curves almost immediately, after a little experience. It requires a good heat; hot water will not do it. It requires the heat of gas, or of a pretty hot fire. It requires more heat than gutta-percha.

You take two splints, and run along each corresponding edge a series of holes, and then run a lace through them and lace it up like a shoe. It can be loosened or tightened according to the exigencies of the case. Along the other corresponding edges make a row of double loops. In applying it, you have to attach to one end of the row of loops, or hoops, a long string, and then run it through this double series of loops, taking care to put in between the arm and the splint the material that surgeons use for dressing wounds—gun-cotton, which answers better than raw cotton, in my experience. By means of a little string the apparatus is easily adjusted.

You see you have plenty of ventilation on either side. For compound fractures I think there is nothing equal to it, and for any ordinary fracture it answers a better purpose. At any moment you can undo it, if the swelling becomes too great. Then you can tighten it up when the swelling goes down. It is light, and the patient has the full use of the fingers.

[The doctor, during his explanation, illustrated the use of the splint by applying it to the arm of a by-stander.]

The reports by Drs. N. Schneider, Cleveland, Ohio, L. H. Willard, Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, and James B. Bell, Augusta, Maine, were accepted and referred without reading.

NOVEL SUGGESTION IN OVARIOTOMY.

Dr. Beebe: I would like to call the attention of the Convention to the operation of ovariotomy. It is well known that, all other things being equal, the operation of ovariotomy, as an operation, depends largely on the treatment of the pedicle, or stem by which it is attached. It has been latterly considered the best practice to apply the clamp, and in the case presented to the Convention yesterday, that treatment was adopted. I am persuaded that we may dispense with the clamp, and also with the ligation of the pedicle, using the well-known process of torsion or twisting, to close all vessels that traverse the pedicle; and the same process may be applied to any vessels which traverse the broad bands of adhesion.

This is a position somewhat novel, but I have tested it upon two cases, where there were not extensive adhesions, but a large pedicle, and with the most gratifying success. The pedicle was severed, and then, with the usual appliances, the vessels were seized and twisted until they were thoroughly lacerated in their coats, and were found then to close. Having closed all vessels that were bleeding, the stump is returned into the abdomen. This obviates the necessity of dragging through the flaps of the wound the stump of the pedicle, and holding it there by means of the clamp. It also does away with the necessity of applying a ligature, and in every way obviates very largely the hazards of that operation.

I commend to the test of experience this method, believing it to be absolutely safe and far less hazardous in practice than the old method. If either of the old methods which I have alluded to is to be used, I would apply round the pedicle a ligature of cat-gut, taking an ordinary violin string, which had been immersed in strong carbolic acid, in which should be a little oil, enough to dissolve it. The cat-gut may be kept thus

macerated, always ready for use, and is not weakened at all by the process. Its strength is not at all impaired, and it can be applied as tightly as is desired, cut off short, and returned into the abdomen, as though no ligature were applied. It will be found in practice that after the lapse of a few days, this animal tissue will soften and disintegrate, or otherwise be penetrated by blood-vessels, and finally change to living tissue. There is no necessity of its being sloughed or cast off in any way. It either becomes animal tissue or is dissolved.

Now, this method would take precedence in my practice, and I have used this in one case of ovariotomy, without the slightest after consequences, to show any peritoneal disturbance. I prefer this method of torsion of the vessels and returning the stump within the abdomen.

Dr. Beebe then presented a verbal report on some of the improved instruments of staphylorraphy, a right and left palate knife, a long needle bent upon itself about one-eighth inch from the staff, with the eye near the point. Also a block for the teeth, so constructed that it occupied no space in the mouth. He would resort to temporary tracheotomy as the first step in the young child.

He also cited an interesting case of rectocele, where a strip was cut out of the posterior vaginal wall.

Dr. Clary: How wide was the strip which you dissected off?

Dr. Beebe: About half an inch. The part enclosed was about two and a-half inches in its widest part. The position of the uterus was as nearly normal as could be.

AN INTERESTING HERNIA CASE.

Dr. Beebe: I now present a pathological specimen, resulting from an operation in the case of hernia. This case has already been referred to so frequently by the public press, and by the medical journals of the country, that it is due, inasmuch as there have been so many mis-statements disseminated, that I should say that, having removed about five feet of intestine from the opening, I closed the artificial anus, the patient went

to her home in the central part of this State, and completed her term of pregnancy. She was delivered in December of a healthy female child, and has since continued in good health, nursing her child. It has been stated that the patient died thus and so, in various ways and times since the operation; but, a few days since, I heard from the patient, and she is still in the enjoyment of good health. The details of the operation I hardly need refer to further.

DR. LILIENTHAL: A physician in this State told me, this week, that he did not believe that the operation was ever performed. I told him that it was in the books; and now he can see it here, or the proof of it. The Allopaths will not allow us credit for anything that we do, if it is something they have not done, and they are sometimes mean enough to say that it was not done.

DR. HELMUTH: I wish Dr. Beebe would give us the details of the operation somewhat, and how the artificial anus was closed afterwards. It has gone abroad in the public prints that the patient died four days after the operation, and such assertion was, also, coupled with an innuendo like the following: "Whether the heart was flabby or not, we don't know"—throwing out the suggestion that Dr. Beebe's case was one of death from excessive use of chloroform. Therefore, in order that those statements may be refuted, and the honor of the American Homœopathic Institute be maintained, I move that Dr. Beebe be requested to explain the operation in all its details. Carried.

DR. BEEBE: Mr. President, I was called in at this case of hernia at a very late stage of the case. Finding the patient had been vomiting for twenty-four hours, I immediately felt for tumors, and found one at the umbilicus. This tumor was quite large, not only greatly distended, but its integumental covering quite purple and discolored, and seemed almost upon the point of yielding at one point, showing a considerable amount of fluctuation. I proceeded somewhat cautiously to open the tegumental covering, and found that not only some gas, but a considerable quantity of serum, which was greatly discolored by blood and disorganized elements, escaped. As

soon as this flowed out, the blackened intestine presented itself at the opening. The sac was then freely incised, and the intestine contained within it was at once discovered — discovered to be quite extensive. A large double handful, so to speak, of intestines, were there gathered together in a mass, and were considerably blackened. In the pathological specimen, the alcohol has bleached out somewhat the blackness of the tissues, but they were perfectly black at the time the operation was made; and not only so, but at points the walls of the intestines had yielded, and fæcal matter was escaping.

No question, of course, could exist as to the propriety of adopting some means to rescue the patient from so imminent a danger. I therefore sought at one extremity a healthy intestine, and, finding it, I cut off from the intestine and made fast the healthy end to the wall of the incision. Then, holding the intestine, a pair of scissors were passed far enough back upon the mesentery to reach sound tissues, and then the mesentery was divided by the scissors throughout the whole length of the intestine until it reached the other extreme sound intestine again. As soon as that was reached, it was dragged forward so as to be sure of healthy intestines at that point, and it was again divided there, and the extremity of the intestine was brought forward. Then I drew out through the opening in the abdomen the two extremities of intestines, and there was also in this opening the mesentery which I had cut with the scissors throughout this considerable extent, and this was freely bleeding. Ice was at hand, and with my forceps I seized the more prominent branch of the mesenteric vessel, and it was twisted until the hæmorrhage ceased, and the mesentery vessels were closed with the ice. Throughout the entire length of this mesenteric margin, hæmorrhage was under control by the twisting of the vessels and the application of ice.

Then I sought for the ring in the abdominal wall, in which these intestines had escaped, found it very snug and firm, and as this was an old hernia, of some seven or eight years' standing, I proceeded to enlarge the ring freely, which was done by the usual hernia knife, and then, the pressure being entirely taken off from the mesentery and these vessels which had been

closed with ice, I waited a short time to see whether bleeding would recur in these vessels when torsion had been applied. No hæmorrhage did occur, and I therefore stitched the margin of these intestines to the cutaneous margin, so as to form an artificial anus. Upon examination of this intestine, it was found to be the jejunum. The matter ejected from this point was clearly chylous, no complete digestion having as yet occurred in them. From the character of the ejections at this point, I was enabled to judge of the nearness to the stomach. Being made fast within the margin of the intestine, the mesentery was returned within the abdomen at once, as soon as the bleeding was known to be arrested.

The patient passed through a slight attack of peritonitis, which yielded very readily to the use of Aconite, Arnica and Arsenicum; and not only so, but the disturbance of the digestive organs, the vomiting and irritation of the digestive organs, due largely to the amount of cathartics that had been administered of various kinds, in large quantities, were soon controlled. As soon as the patient had recovered from the immediate effect of the operation, and the disturbances preceding the operation, I announced my readiness to close the artificial anus, which I did by using the clamp. It will be seen that this clamp is composed of two blades joined by a hinge, and a screw which can readily be turned and the blades separated. This clamp was passed, one blade into one intestine, the other blade into the other intestine, until it was passed well into the abdominal cavity. Then with this set screw the blades within were made to approximate by a firm pressure — a pressure merely sufficient to excite inflammation or irritation — and that pressure was allowed to exist for three days.

Upon the third day it was assumed that this pressure had been sufficient to excite adhesive inflammation between the serous walls of the intestine within. Being satisfied upon that point, I turned the screw until the blades pinched the intervening walls between these two intestines. This, of course, destroyed all vitality of that portion of the intervening walls which was embraced in those blades. Twenty-four hours was

allowed for the destruction of the life of the walls, and then passing the long gum lancet into the intestines, the opening in the blades was found, and the gum lancet was freely passed from one intestine to the other.

To make assurance doubly sure, the clamp was allowed to remain twenty-four hours, during which time the fæcal matter began to pass through, and I was thereby assured that the opening was perfect from one intestine to the other. At the lapse of that time the screw was loosened and the clamp withdrawn. I now had an opening from one intestine to the other without going to the surface at all, an opening which was well within the abdomen and of the breadth of the blade of the clamp. Within a very few hours after the opening was made, the husband reported that there were most gratifying sounds of the emission of flatus, expressing it as being the sweetest music that he had ever heard.

Being satisfied that the steps so far taken were effective, I set myself to work to close the artificial anus which now existed, merely permitting a little fluid to escape. It then became necessary to dissect around the margin of the extremities of these intestines until they should be isolated from the other tissues, embracing them by a firm ligature which was drawn very tightly about the extremities of these two intestines with a view to obliterate those extremities nicely: with this ligature applied, the cutaneous margins were closed over by quilled sutures of silver wire, and in a short time the patient was in a condition to go to her home. The procedure was at every stage very successful, or at least, met my anticipations of the measures adopted, and the ultimate result was such as to gratify myself and to rescue from what seemed to be almost an absolute certainty of death, the patient.

Dr. Talbot: I move that Dr. Beebe be requested to make a full written report, to be referred to the Committee on Publication. Carried. (Section VI., Art. 34.)

Dr. Helmuth then read an interesting case of Resection of the Knee-joint.

On motion it was referred.

Dr. Franklin, of St. Louis: I would make a suggestion in

reference to this case, and ask Prof. Helmuth if he has used bran dressing, saturated in Carbolic acid, to prevent maggots in wounds?

DR. HELMUTH: No, sir; but I found after I had applied the Carbolic acid that it was a perfect success; in less than twenty-four hours the maggots disappeared.

DR. FRANKLIN: I have used bran saturated in Carbolic acid several times, and have never found the appearance of maggots in wounds where it has been employed. I mention it to the Institute as an important improvement in that respect in those cases especially where bran dressings were employed. And now, Mr. President, if I am in order, not having had the honor of being appointed to the Bureau of Surgery at the last session of the Institute, I would like to present a few observations upon a subject of interest to all practitioners of Homœopathy, and that is injuries of the soft tissues of the head and cranial arch.

Dr. Franklin's paper was referred to the Publishing Committee.

ON EXCISION OF THE LOWER JAW.

DR. FRANKLIN, of St. Louis: The remarks that I shall make now are merely explanatory, and I trust they will be heard by every gentleman present. In the year 1868 I took occasion, as the result of a motion which was made that all communications be referred to appropriate bureaus before being printed, in order that they could be overlooked and arranged, to make use of some remarks reflecting somewhat upon my friend Dr. Helmuth. At the session of the Institute last year, other remarks were made which have found their way into the proceedings of the Institute, and which it might be appropriate at this time to advert to.

The remarks that I made were in reference to an operation involving the removal of a lower jaw, performed by Dr. Helmuth in Indianapolis, of which I spoke before the Western Institute on the afternoon when the operation was performed, giving Professor Helmuth — as other gentlemen who are

members of the Institute now, and who were there, will say — credit for the operation, so far as it was concerned. I should say that, in speaking of this operation, not of the operation of the removal of the lower jaw in consequence of disease affecting that organ, but in speaking of the operation performed by Dr. Helmuth of extraction of the lower jaw after it had been thrown out by nature, and was lying upon the base of the ligamental jaw below, the operation was said to have been performed only two or three times in the United States. I supposed that Professor Helmuth had reference, when this remark was made, to the removal of the lower jaw entire, in consequence of disease. In Dr. Helmuth's article, in which he has spoken of the literature of this operation — going back to the earlier times when it was performed — I have the utmost confidence, and I think Dr. Helmuth has done a considerable service in extricating this operation from the embarrassment that had surrounded it previously.

The operation of the removal of the lower jaw, in consequence of disease, I believe, has only been performed less than a half a dozen times. So far he is right. But not so, sir, the operation for *extracting* the lower jaw, when removed by natural processes. (Case read from a newspaper.)

Now, if the gentlemen of the Institute will compare this operation with the one performed by Dr. Helmuth, they will observe a considerable amount of parallelism. In the operation of extraction of the jaw the patient was sent, upon the same day, to Quarantine Hospital, ten miles distant.

In the operation performed by Dr. Helmuth, I think he states (if I do not state it as it is, I hope the doctor will correct me) that the second day after the operation the patient spoke. I have no further comments to make upon the operation than the remark made by Prof. Helmuth.

Now, Mr. President, still further, I desire to say a few words with regard to some remarks made by myself upon that occasion, which were supposed to reflect upon our worthy Secretary, Dr. Talbot.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Institute: I do not desire to reflect in the least upon Dr. Talbot, and the remarks

that I made were not with reference to him, whom I esteem highly, but they were in consequence of too great an importance given to an operation which is not an exceedingly difficult and dangerous operation to perform, that is, the extraction of the lower jaw entire. Professor Helmuth performed the operation of extraction of the lower jaw, as I saw it; not an operation involving any great amount of dissection. In fact, I think if Dr. Helmuth will reflect a moment, that the operation might have been performed with a mere division of the bone, taking out one portion at a time.

DR. HELMUTH: I think I said that before.

DR. FRANKLIN: Prof. Helmuth performed the operation well. I gave him credit for it before the Western Institute, and not only credit for performing that operation well, but for performing all operations well. [Applause.] Dr. Helmuth and myself have walked the field of surgery together. I am somewhat older in the profession than himself, but I have received important hints from Dr. Helmuth. I do not know whether he has received any from me. He can speak for himself. But with reference to a remark Professor Helmuth made, I wish to say another word, and then I am done.

Now, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Institute, I disclaim underrating any man, and if these gentlemen of the Institute ever have had conversation with me, they will bear witness, I believe, that I have always assisted them, always said, "Go on, sir," "a good operation," "you deserve credit," —words of cheer and comfort I have given to every surgeon whenever I have seen him stepping forward, and making that department a specialty, and performing operations that were truly worthy of such cheer. I do not intend to make any remarks of criminality towards Dr. Helmuth, and I propose to state it right here. If I have done wrong in this matter, it is in saying that Dr. Helmuth exaggerated the importance of his operation.

The operation performed upon the *upper* jaw, by Dr. Helmuth, at St. Louis, was an operation of great value to the profession, especially the homœopathic portion of it, and was done well and creditably, as all his operations are; but I do

think, with all due deference, that the doctor exaggerated a little too much this one time. That is all, Mr. President, I have to say, and I trust the matter will be amicably and pleasantly arranged.

DR. HELMUTH, of St. Louis: When the reporter made me say that this difficult operation had been performed but two or three times in the United States he erred. I did not refer to my operation; I meant to refer to the extraction, or extirpation of the entire lower jaw. My case was not a hard one. I just made a cut there, and made two flaps, and the bone came right out, without any trouble. I don't say that that was a hard case. I saw Dr. Franklin remove some of the lower jaw, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, for Osteosarcoma. He did it excellently well. It was a much more difficult operation than mine, and yet it was not the whole jaw. I do not propose to state for a minute that there are not hundreds of surgeons who would undertake to remove the entire jaw if they could get the chance; but the chance don't come once in a hundred times. I was a fortunate man and got the chance, and I have the bone in my possession now to show for it. [Laughter.]

BUREAU OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

DR. DUNHAM announced that the Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene would present the following reports:

Report on Anatomy; by S. B. PARSONS, M.D., of St. Louis. (Section VII., Art. 12.)

Report on Physiology; by J. H. P. FROST, M.D., of Philadelphia. (Section VII., Art. 13.)

Report on Optical Hygiene; by T. P. WILSON, M.D., of Cleveland, O. (Section VII., Art. 14.)

Report on General Hygiene; by J. J. MITCHELL, M.D., of Newburg, N. Y. (Section VII., Art. 15.)

Report on Moral Hygiene; by CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., of New York.

Report on Alcohol; by C. PEARSON, M.D., of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. (Section VII., Art. 16.)

These reports, with the exception of Dr. Wilson's, were, at the recommendation of the Chairman of the Bureau, accepted and referred without reading.

DR. WILSON now read his report on Optical Hygiene, which was accepted and referred.

H. M. SMITH, M.D., of New York, of the Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics, reported that they had obtained a partial list of the physicians, and the history of Homœopathy in some of the States.

They also recommended that the by-laws be so amended as to provide for a Bureau of Psychological Medicine. Adopted.

The Committee on the President's Address was, on motion, discharged.

The report of the Necrologist was presented, adopted and referred. (Section I., Art. 36.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. P. DAKE, M.D., of Nashville, Tenn., introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That there be a standing Committee on Legislation, the duty of which shall be to look after and influence, as far as possible, all legislation, in the General Government, or any of the States, or cities of the country, in anywise affecting the interests of Homœopathy, or of its practitioners. (Section I., Art. 37.)

DR. DAKE: It is very well known that, as Homœopaths, we have been repeatedly ignored by the Government; that we are now laboring under great legal disabilities. The object of this standing committee is to take notice of these facts, and, as far as they may be able, to influence the legislation of the General Government, or of any of the States or cities where the laws are made to discriminate against the practitioners of Homœopathy. I wish to state for myself, that a short time ago the member of Congress from the district where I live gave my name in as one of the examiners for pensions, and that I was rejected simply because I was a Homœopathist.

Dr. Bull, from Buffalo, who is present, was likewise nominated for that position, and his case is now held in doubt.

Such cases are occurring more and more frequently all over the country, sir, and it is high time that we, who help the homœopathic patrons and people of this country, and who pay taxes to maintain the Government, should have our rights, and that these people should have their rights. The object of this committee is simply that this subject be looked after in a proper manner.

Dr. Dake's resolution was adopted.

DR. NUTE, of Chicago, related his experience with Collodion in bronchocele. Referred.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D., presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of New York, through the efforts of our colleague, Geo. F. Foote, M.D., has granted a charter, with an appropriation of $150,000, to aid in building an Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, Orange county, New York, said sum to be paid when a like amount is raised from other sources; and,

WHEREAS, By the conditions of the bill granting such charter and aid, the officers and trustees of this Institution are to be of the homœopathic faith, and the treatment of the patients is to be in accordance with the principles of Homœopathy, therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the importance of the first Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane in the world, and that we cordially recommend its construction and support.

DR. FOOTE, of New York: In order that we may fully understand the necessity of an asylum, it should be known that insanity is greatly upon the increase in this country, as well as in the old countries; that during the past year, in the city of New York, there have been 5,000 patients under treatment in the different asylums; that in addition to this, there are some 2,000 incurable within the county poor-houses: and that there are some 2,000 more who are under private management, and have gone out of the State to other asylums for treatment, making, in all, about 9,000 insane people in the State of New York. I speak of this State because I am more familiar with the statistics there than in other places.

The condition of the insane, gentlemen, is very bad. In my travels throughout the State of New York, I have visited the different asylums, and the different county poor-houses, and examined their condition. I found, for instance, on Blackwell's Island, near the city of New York, that there were between 1,200 and 1,300 patients shut up in a prison, or rather shut up in a building which was intended originally for 600 patients; 200 of these patients are shut up in the prison cells because there is no other place to put them — 200 of them shut up nightly there. The condition of the insane, of course, is very bad where they are crowded together. There is an immense demand for more asylums throughout the State of New York, as well as throughout the other States. The increase of insanity is very great. In England alone it averages a thousand a year.

In this country we have not the statistics to show the actual increase, but it is supposed, by the majority of those who have interested themselves in this matter, that it is greater than in England. In France, for instance, in 1835 there were but 10,500 insane people reported. In 1851 there were 30,000, and in that ratio in 1870 there would be 40,000, showing a great increase of insanity in the old country, and in this alike. The cause of this I can not attempt to explain. I have not been able to find it out.

Now, then, in regard to the treatment and management of insane patients under the allopathic dispensation. Taking the average of the various reports that I have received from the different asylums — and I have been aided very kindly by the officers of the asylums — I find that there are about one-third, thirty-three per cent., cured. This is considered extraordinary good success — 33 per cent. cured. From one-quarter to one-third die, and the balance grow into a chronic state of insanity. Now, I appeal to you, gentlemen, in your practice — because we have met cases in private practice, there are none of us but have — if our proportion of cures is not much greater than this? Do we not cure more than one-third of those that fall into our hands under all the disadvantages of private practice? This being the fact, what will be the result

when we come to surround our patients with all the advantages of hygienic influences that can be brought to bear under a well regulated asylum?

Now, this is to us a very important question. Why? Who are the insane? They are our own acquaintances. Sometimes they are members of our own families, and it behooves us to interest ourselves particularly upon this subject at the present time. We have now succeeded in getting the first Charter, and getting the first appropriation from the State ever made to inaugurate an Insane Asylum; and I wish here now to mention the facts in regard to my obtaining a $150,000 appropriation from the State of New York. It may aid you in securing similar appropriations elsewhere.

I appeared in the Legislature at the last of the session. Five weeks more and the session was to close. Grave senators told me it was perfectly useless for me to come at that time in the session; that I could not obtain any aid. I said, "We will try it, and if we don't obtain it this winter, we will be prepared to receive it another time." Now, then, what did I do? After viewing the ground a day or two, I sat down, and with the assistance of some kind friends, we wrote from eighty to ninety letters to every portion of the State, to every physician and every friend of Homœopathy whom we knew, or could hear of, requesting them to address letters to members of the Legislature, urging upon them the importance of favoring this bill.

The consequence was that each member of the Legislature received from home, two, three, four, five, six, and some seven or eight letters, urging him to favor this bill. Members are very particular about their credit at home, and this back influence operated very favorably. Whenever we approached a gentleman, he would say, "Why, certainly, doctor, we understand all about that. We have had letters upon this subject, and we will favor your bill." The result was, that we had not only an appropriation, but not a dissenting vote, although there were five allopathic physicians in the Assembly, those five all voting in favor of the bill.

Homœopathy is popular among the people, and we have

only to make our demands, and we shall receive public aid. It is only necessary that we should make an effort, and attend strictly to it. I had to be on hand, gentlemen, every moment. My bill, after it had passed the Lower House, was stolen and hidden three times — absolutely hidden and disposed of — and finally found hidden away. That was before it was signed by the Governor. But we succeeded in the end. The bill was signed the last day of the session, passed the last day, and we succeeded. I mention this, that we may feel encouraged in regard to this matter. We have now an appropriation from the State of $150,000. We have subscribed toward the institution $60,000; and we now only wait to get about $90,000 more, when we shall lay the corner-stone, and commence operations on the Asylum. [Applause.]

On motion of Dr. Youlin, the resolution of Dr. Guernsey was adopted.

H. M. SMITH, M.D., presented the report of the Finance Committee. They recommended that the transactions be furnished *only* to those who prepay their dues.

C. DUNHAM, M.D., presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence (Section I., Art. 35), and recommended that the following gentlemen be elected corresponding members of the Institute. The report was accepted and adopted and the gentlemen named were duly elected:

HENRY R. MADDEN, M.D.	LONDON, ENGLAND.
LEON SIMON, M.D.	PARIS.
GIULIO POMPILI, M.D.	ROME.
FRANCIS GODING, M.D.	BARBADOES, W. I.
P. G. GOYCO SABANITAS, M.D.	PORTO RICO.
MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D.	CALCUTTA, E. I.

DR. CLARKE, of the Committee on Medical Education, presented a paper, which was accepted. (Section I., Art. 31.)

DR. HALE then read his paper on the Cure of a Uterine Tumor by Ustilago Maidis.

J. D. BUCK, M.D., of Sandusky, O., moved that the subject of Medical Education be made the special order of business for 9 o'clock to-morrow A.M. Carried.

On motion, the election of officers was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

DR. TALBOT introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the present session of the Institute be known as the Twenty-seventh Anniversary.

H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D., of Philadelphia, presented the following:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—Allow me, on behalf of the delegation from the State Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, to extend to the American Institute of Homœopathy an earnest, cordial and whole-souled invitation to accept the hospitalities of the old Key-stone and Key-note State, and to meet in Philadelphia, next June, to receive the greetings of Brotherly Love.

DR. BALLARD, of Chicago, moved that the invitation be accepted, and that when we adjourn, we do so to meet in Philadelphia on the first Tuesday of June, 1871. Carried unanimously.

BUREAUS AND COMMITTEES.

The President, D. THAYER, M.D., appointed the following Bureaus and Committees for the ensuing year:

Bureau of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

C. WESSELHŒFT, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M.D., BATH, ME.
E. M. HALE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
J. P. DAKE, M D. . . NASHVILLE, TENN.
CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D. . N. YORK.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
T. S. HOYNE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
W. W. RODMAN, M.D., N. HAVEN, CONN.
T. BACMEISTER, M.D. . TOULON, ILL.
J. S. DOUGLAS, M.D., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine.

S. M. CATE, M.D. . . . . SALEM, MASS.
GEO. E. BELCHER, M.D. . NEW YORK.
D. H. BECKWITH, M.D., CLEVELAND, O.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D., PITTSBURGH, PA.
N. F. COOKE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
W. H. HOLCOMBE, M.D., N. ORLEANS.
F. B. MANDEVILLE, M.D, NEWARK, N.J.
A. T. BULL, M.D. . . . BUFFALO, N. Y.
JOHN T. TEMPLE, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Bureau of Obstetrics.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO, ILL.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
J. H. WOODBURY, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.
J. C. SANDERS, M.D. . . CLEVELAND, O.
N. R. MORSE, M.D. . . . SALEM, MASS.
A. M. CUSHING, M.D. . . LYNN, MASS.
O. B. GAUSE, M.D. . . . . PHILA., PA.
C. H. HAESELER, M.D., POTTSVILLE, PA.

Bureau of Surgery.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . Boston, Mass.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . Chicago, Ill.
E. C. FRANKLIN, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.
B. W. JAMES, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . New York.
N. SCHNEIDER, M.D. . Cleveland, O.
M. MACFARLAN, M.D. . Phila., Pa.
W. T. HELMUTH, M.D. . St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. DETWILLER, M.D. . . . Erie, Pa.
C. T. LIEBOLD, M.D. . . . . New York.
J. B. BELL, M.D. . . . . Augusta, Me.

Bureau of Organization, Registration and Statistics.

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D. . New York.
H. M. PAINE, M.D. . . . Albany, N. Y.
E. B. THOMAS, M.D. . . Cincinnati, O.
T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . Chicago, Ill.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D. . Phila., Pa.
E. P. SCALES, M.D. . . Newton, Mass.
GEO. W. FOOTE, M.D., Galesburg, Ill.

Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

I. S. P. LORD, M.D., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
J. J. MITCHELL, M D., Newburg, N. Y.
J. S. MITCHELL, M.D. . Chicago, Ill.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . Cleveland, O.
S. A. JONES, M.D. . . Englewood, N. J.
L. M. KENYON, M.D. . Buffalo, N. Y.
W. H. LOUGEE, M.D., Lawrence, Mass.

Bureau of Psychological Medicine.

GEO. F. FOOTE, M.D. . . . New York.
J. H. PULTE, M.D. . . . Cincinnati, O.
C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . New York.
N. R. MORSE, M.D. . . . Salem, Mass.
R. N. FOSTER, M.D. . . . Chicago, Ill.
F. A. ROCKWITH, M.D., Newark, N. J.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . Phila., Pa.
A. R. WRIGHT, M.D. . . Buffalo, N. Y.
H. P. HEMENWAY, East Somerville, Mass.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . New York.
I. T. TALBOT, M.D. . . . Boston, Mass.
J. HARTMANN, M.D. . . St. Louis, Mo.
F. H. KREBS, M.D. . . . Boston, Mass.
T. S. VERDI, M.D. . Washington, D. C.
GEO. N. SEIDLITZ, M.D., Keokuk, Iowa.
B. De GERSDORF, M.D., Boston, Mass.
S. LILIENTHAL, M.D. . . . New York.

Committee on Conference with Professors of Medical Colleges.

H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . Phila., Pa.
D. HOLT, M.D. . . . . Lowell, Mass.
L. de V. WILDER, M.D. . . New York.
N. R. MORSE, M.D. . . . . Salem, Mass.
L. E. OBER, M.D. . . . La Crosse, Wis.
C. H. HAESELER, MD., Pottsville, Pa.

Committee on Nomenclature and Pharmacy.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . . Phila., Pa.
C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . New York.
C. HERING, M.D. . Philadelphia, Pa.
C. NEIDHARD, M.D. . . . . Phila., Pa.
JACOB JEANES, M.D. . . . Phila., Pa.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D. . . Phila., Pa.

Committee on Finance.

H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . . New York.
E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . New York.
C. A. BROOKS, M.D. . . Clinton, Mass.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . . Phila., Pa.

Committee on Homœopathic Dispensatory.

C. DUNHAM, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
T. F. ALLEN, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
H. M. SMITH, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D. . . . NEW YORK.

By vote of the Institute, the Committee on Dispensatory are authorized to fill two vacancies on the committee.

Necrologist.

SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M.D. . . . . NEW YORK.

Committee on Legislation.

A. T. BULL, M.D. . . . BUFFALO, N. Y.
G. H. BLAIR, M. D. . . . CLEVELAND, O.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D., PHILA., PA.
T. S. VERDI, M.D., WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHAS. VASTINE, M.D., ST. LOUIS, MO.
G. M. PEASE, M.D. . . . BOSTON, MASS.

DR. HAESELER stated that he would very much like to possess a photograph of the members of the Institute, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements to procure the same. Carried.

The CHAIR appointed as that committee Drs. Haeseler, Ludlam and Ballard.

Adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow, (Friday,) A.M.

FOURTH DAY.

The Institute was called to order at ten A.M. by the President, D. THAYER, M.D., of Boston, Mass.

The CHAIR announced that the first business in order would be the subject of Medical Education.

On motion of DR. LILIENTHAL, of New York, the report of Dr. Clarke was postponed to the meeting of the Institute of next year.

The CHAIR announced as

Orator for 1871.

T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . . . CLEVELAND, O.

Alternate Orator.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . CHICAGO, ILL.

Committee of Arrangements.

W. WILLIAMSON, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
H. N. GUERNSEY, M.D. . . PHILA., PA.
R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D. . PHILA., PA.
B. W. JAMES, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
M. FRIESE, M.D. . . HARRISBURG, PA.
J. C. BURGHER, M.D., PITTSBURGH, PA.
M. COTE, M.D. . . . . PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. F. COOPER, M.D., ALLEGH'Y CITY, PA.
W. J. BLAKELEY, M.D. . . . ERIE, PA.
R. FAULKNER, M.D. . . . . ERIE, PA.
W. C. DOANE, M.D., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
C. H. HAESELER, M.D., POTTSVILLE, PA.
JOS. E. JONES, M.D., WEST CHESTER, PA.
C. PRESTON, M.D. . . . . CHESTER, PA.
C. A. STEVENS, M.D. . SCRANTON, PA.
THOMAS MOORE, M.D., GERM'NT'N, PA.
A. R. TMOMAS, M.D. . . . PHILA., PA.
O. B. GAUSE, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. WILLIAMSON, of Philadelphia, presented a communication from the Philadelphia County Medical Society, inviting the Institute to hold its next annual session in the city of Philadelphia. Signed W. Williamson, M.D., Delegate.

N. R. MORSE, M.D., of Salem, Mass.: I would make one suggestion to the Committee of Arrangements — that they do not provide for us the entertainment that has been provided so liberally by the physicians of Chicago, Boston, and other places. I think it is too much for our stomachs. We can go to a hotel; we have to pay just as much, and it would be better for the interests of the Society in every way. I wish simply to suggest the matter, and have others here express themselves, so that the committee shall not, if it is not best, make extra efforts to entertain us.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D.: I move that this subject be referred to the Committee on Arrangements.

DR. LILIENTHAL: I second the motion. Unanimously carried.

REPORT ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

DR. G. D. BEEBE, from the Committee on Medical Education, presented a report, which, on motion of Dr. Dake, was accepted and referred. (Section I., Art. 31.)

DR. O. B. GAUSE, of Philadelphia: I would like to inquire just the value and force of the acceptance of the report of a committee. Does it mean necessarily that we indorse it?

THE PRESIDENT: No, sir; not in this case, because it is referred to the Committee on Publication; otherwise, the acceptance of a report is the adoption of the measures proposed by said report. Where a report ends with a resolution,

the acceptance of the report adopts the resolution, and the house carries it out.

DR. BEEBE: I move that the committee be discharged. It seems to me unnecessary to tax the Institute every year with a report upon this subject. Perhaps the Institute is prepared, with the report brought forward last year, and this summary, and the report which was read on yesterday, to act now upon this subject, if it desire to act; and that their time may not be consumed next year, I move that this committee be discharged. Carried.

DR. DUNHAM, of New York, from the Committee on Conference with Professors of Medical Colleges, presented the report of that committee. (Section I., Art. 32.)

J. P. DAKE, M.D., moved that the report be accepted, adopted and referred.

DR. WILLIAMSON: At an early stage of the existence of this Institute a standing resolution was adopted, binding until its repeal, which is, that the Institute as a body is not responsible for the sentiments embodied in any report of any committee or bureau. As I understand the motion of Dr. Dake, it is to adopt this document as the sentiments of this Institute. The reference to the Committee of Publication has nothing to do with the adoption of the sentiments of the report. It is only submitted to them as to whether the report shall be published or not. It has nothing to do with the adoption. I think I am correct in this view. I hope that the sentiments contained in that report will be adopted as the sentiments of the American Institute.

DR. GAUSE: Now, Mr. President, if you adopt these sentiments without coming to our help, you will put a great burden upon the colleges. I am very anxious indeed that the Institute shall well and fully consider this matter, and should adopt these sentiments, after they are discussed, any and everything objectionable having been eliminated, if anything objectionable is found. It seems to me that every one of us should feel a personal responsibility in this, and realize that the real gist of this matter rests with individuals and not with the colleges. Gentlemen present themselves for matriculation at the colleges.

We admit them as matriculants. They have come across the continent, a long distance from their homes. They have taken a preliminary year of study in a private office. They have devoted their time to that study, and have become enlisted in the subject of medical education; and yet, perhaps, not possessing these preliminary qualifications recommended by the committee. What are we to do? Shall we say to these gentlemen who are among strangers, and have come to us as friends, Go home, you are not fit for this work? That is a very disagreeable thing to ask us to do. In order to help this matter, I have this resolution to offer:

Resolved, That each member of the American Institute will best subserve the interests of homœopathic medicine by using great care to avoid accepting any student of medicine into his office who does not or can not give evidence of possessing the preliminary education recommended in the report of the Committee on Education. (Section I., Art. 37.)

Unless you do this, that thing will be null. We can not carry it out. If we want to have the right kind of men get into the colleges, we must see to it that the right kind of men get into our offices as private students. Unless you do that, we who are in colleges can do nothing.

DR. LILIENTHAL: What is required to enter an allopathic college? I ask that question for information.

DR. GAUSE: I am told that their requirements are as lax as ours have been. But the resolution is a good one, and if we adopt it we must carry out its requirements rigidly. If a gentleman comes to us in Philadelphia as a private student, we must see that he is well qualified; and if he is not, we must ascertain if he comes from the office of a member of the Institute; and if he does, the physician must be reported. If he comes from a physician not a member of the Institute, of course this body has nothing to do with that. I, for one, shall use every means to hold you all to this, if the resolution is adopted.

DR. LILIENTHAL: Homœopathy is growing, and we have to help it along, and if we don't take students at the same standard which is adopted by the allopathic institutions, I am

afraid students will go to the allopathic colleges, because they would be accepted there, and would thus be lost to Homœopathy. I am very much in favor of a higher standard of education, and have always spoken in favor of it. But I am afraid, if it is not carried out by the allopathic medical associations, we can not do anything for it. There is another question: If a student comes and pays his $115 for the full course of lectures, he can say: I have paid for it, and you must give me the full course.

Dr. Dunham: In regard to the point, that if our requirements are too strict, the students will be driven away from us, to some extent and under some circumstances that consideration may be taken in the other sense. I know that three winters ago there were sixteen medical students in New York, of homœopathic proclivities, intending to practice Homœopathy when they had graduated. They would have become matriculants in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, if that medical college had been respectable in its requirements and in its teachings. [Applause.] It was not. They attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Bellevue Hospital College, and came to hear but one lecture in the homœopathic college, expressing openly their regret that the others were not fit to listen to, and that the requirements were so lax that they would not feel proud of the diploma if they had it.

Dr. Franklin: I am very glad to hear the remarks of my friend who has just spoken. I am sorry that New York is so lamentably inefficient, as he states. That is not my business, however. It seems to me that the objections made by Dr. Gause may be obviated. He states that a student coming across the continent to a medical college, and then, perhaps, not passing the examination, will be at considerable expense, loss of time and inconvenience. But it strikes me that if the professors in the different colleges, in making their announcements, will state what students are required to know, these gentlemen will not travel across the continent for nothing. They will know that they must undergo a certain examination, and that they must be qualified before they can become matriculants of the institution. For myself, I have ceased to

have any connection with medical schools; but, sir, I feel an interest in them, having been a teacher in one branch of the science for eight years. I feel the importance of elevating our medical standard, in consequence of the growing laxity that I see in the schools of St. Louis, and, not to be invidious, in every school, and I could confirm the remarks made by my friend, Dr. Dunham, in reference to New York. Sir, I trust that this Institute will give its sanction and approval to this thing, and that it will go broadcast throughout the land, that the American Institute of Homœopathy, not ignoring the views and feelings of the homœopathic institutions, is determined to raise the standard of education; that we are not satisfied with the laxity which we see pervading those institutions, and that they will compel students to meet the requirements that are presented to us to-day. I have heard it said, "We will have great confidence in Homœopathy, when we see everybody practicing it." Here is a man who was a blacksmith a few years ago, but having studied Pulte, or some other domestic work, he has become a great practitioner; at length he gets hold of some important case, and then Homœopathy fails. Gentlemen, that reflection is brought here, and we feel it, and a blush of shame comes upon the cheek of every member of the Institute, when these things transpire outside.

DR. DAKE: I regard, sir, these measures looking to the elevation of the standard of medical education in our schools as among the most important that have been brought before the Institute, and I rejoice that this plan and these recommendations have come to us from the educators in our schools. The time has come in the progress of Homœopathy when our physicians are to take the prominent places assigned to the medical man by the public. Public institutions are opening to us, and it is of the highest importance that we have educated men to fill these positions. I am happy to see the preliminary requirements set forth at length. It is a disgrace to any medical man not to be able to pronounce correctly the Latin names of the muscles, and of the drugs used in medicine. For myself, I have followed this plan always, with regard to medical stu-

dents. I think fifteen have passed through my office, not one of whom did I permit to go on with the study of medicine until he had pursued the study of Latin far enough to understand its pronunciation and the formation of words. I have seen the good results of making these requirements; and yet this plan, good as it is, will fail, unless the physicians in whose offices the students start, come up to the requirements themselves; make the students pursue the preliminary studies before they enter upon the real study of medicine. I hope, sir, that we shall not only adopt the sentiments of this report here, but see that they are carried out faithfully. We do not wish simply to follow the treadmill round of the Old School. We wish to advance further. We wish to go as much further ahead of them as our glorious system is beyond theirs. [Applause.] Thank God, we have got a law upon which our whole system of practice is built, that a man may comprehend by study, and by means of which he may become successful in medical practice, and need not wait for gray hairs before achieving success.

Dr. I. S. P. Lord: I have belonged to medical societies for the last forty years, and this subject has been up every year, and the standard of education, for all the tinkering, is lower than ever. We can advise those that are outside what they had better do, and they won't heed us. We can advise ourselves what we had better do, and that is all the good it will do. I think we had better let the subject alone, when we have talked it over enough, and I think that is about now. You can not alter anything. One professor has a favorite student, and he wants to shove him through, and he will shove him through, whether he is qualified or not. It is "you tickle me, and I will tickle you." That is the truth. The whole thing may be illustrated by a little story. A fellow out West was a lawyer, and there was a magistrate before whom he frequently tried cases, and who always ruled against him. He could never succeed in his cases. One day he had a very plain case, and the magistrate overruled his motions until he got angry. He took the statutes of Illinois, and began turning it over, with his back to the magistrate. The magistrate

finally says: "We can't wait any longer; if you do not go on, I must non-suit you." "Wait a minute," says the lawyer. This exhausted the magistrate's patience, and he ordered the lawyer to proceed with his case. In a drawling tone of voice the lawyer rejoined: "Your honor, I have considered this matter somewhat, and I have examined the statutes of Illinois through and through, from the beginning to the end, and I don't find it laid down anywhere that if a magistrate has a mind to make a d——d fool of himself, there is any law against it." [Laughter.] Now, you can apply it, gentlemen. [Loud cheers.]

Dr. Morse: We maintain that the standard of medical education shall be raised. We maintain that physicians shall not take into their offices men that are not competent, so far as preliminary education is concerned. They must show that they have received a good English common school education. It is for us to see that the men who enter our offices are competent. There is another point, and that is, that graduates of colleges, and in fact self-educated men, can go through our medical colleges in one or two years, providing they have that preliminary knowledge that is satisfactory to the board, without compelling them to go through a three years' course. Graduates of our New England colleges who have taken a course of four years, have a knowledge of botany, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and all the kindred sciences pertaining to medicine, and have, besides, the power of careful and attentive study, and they will be able to accomplish more than outsiders in the course of three years. It is wrong to keep a man subject to a third course, if competent to pass the examination successfully. I have a student who will not enter a homœopathic institute, because he considers the standard altogether too low. I am in favor of adopting that report; and, when accepted, let us all see that our students shall be qualified to enter upon the study of medicine.

J. D. Buck, M.D., of Sandusky, O.: It seems to me a debatable point. Many of our offices are already occupied by students who have spent one or two or more years in the study

of medicine. We don't wish to decapitate them, and I would therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution relating to qualification apply to all students whose term of pupilage shall commence subsequent to the year 1870, and that every effort be made to acquaint the profession at large with the action of the Institute. (Section I., Art. 37.)

Dr. Patchen, of Wisconsin: I am one of those unfortunate men who started in while Homœopathy was in its infancy; when there was neither literature nor colleges, nor anything else to help us along, and I have grown up to the feeble point which I have gained in the practice of medicine.

The time was when the laymen had to educate the doctor with regard to Homœopathy. It was us feeble men — men without education, without standing, or anything of that kind — that started the practice of homœopathic medicine throughout the West, and you see where it is to-day. I do not know but that our men rank as high as most men in the profession thoughout the country. I have not seen a consummate fool here. I don't see but that our men practice medicine and cure once in a while, even if they don't have this preliminary course of education. Now it does seem to me, gentlemen, that you are taking a premature step here.

I will indorse this one motto, gentlemen, and that is, that you raise the standard of our educators. [Applause.] I will indorse this: That you make our colleges know something. I will indorse this: that if I send a student to a college, that he shall not receive a diploma because he has attended a single course of lectures in that college. What are we to do as educators of students when we send students to your colleges and they return with half a course of lectures and a diploma? What are we to do? If we take the standard of this resolution, it certainly cuts off the education and the advancement of our system of the present day. It is premature in this case.

Now, you know that, as a matter of course, we think that Homœopathy is all right, that we think it is popular, but after all, we are in a minority of the people; therefore, until we get to where we have a majority, we have got to educate our men

the best we can. I know I have sent students into these medical colleges that to-day stand high as medical men. They don't understand Latin, or Greek, or French, or Dutch either. Then, again, in my city I may have perhaps a predominance of Dutchmen or Germans, and you say that they shall have knowledge of one of the modern languages. Well, say they study French, and my student goes into a German town, what good does this French do? He has got the requirements of the law, the English language or the French language. Now, then, I say, that if I send a fool to you, you are not obliged as a college to graduate him; and hope, in the name of common sense, there will be no more graduating of that kind. There is enough now. I was one of that number, I will admit, but the time has come when the colleges need not graduate as big fools as I have been. I hope, in all mercy, that if I send a student to you, you will examine him and see, before he receives his diploma, that he shall be qualified to practice the homœopathic system of medicine, so that when he comes back with his diploma we can be proud of him as a graduate and not ashamed of him as an ignoramus. We can not educate our men in our offices; we send them to you to see whether they are educated, and it is no flattery to me that you graduate a student of mine not competent. Send him back. If he is not competent, tell him so. You are the standard of education. There are many young men in the best positions in the world who started with a poor education; and I know that if I had had to come up to the requirements that you claim should be the requirements of the student, I never should have been here to-day. I was one of the poor boys of the country — hadn't a cent in my pocket when I undertook to study medicine, and was without an educator. I am sorry for it. But still I endeavored to spread the system of Homœopathy through this country, and through the East and West; and I believe, as big a fool as I am, that I have made some converts. I hope that this resolution will not pass, with the standard you have given. The man of fair character, if his brain is large and his body vigorous, will procure an education if it takes five or ten years. Now, the West out here is

composed of the poorer class of people. Out in Philadelphia and New York, where you have more money lavished upon you than brains [laughter], people do pass these requirements; but up here, where we cultivate the prairies for our bread and butter, I tell you we can not learn Latin, Greek, German and French. Now, I never will ask a man to come into my office and study medicine again, for I believe the standard is too high for a student to commence, and if you graduate him under the standard you claim is right, you are in fault, and not we.

Dr. Clarke, of Massachusetts: It seems to me that this discussion, although very interesting, only develops, with the exception, perhaps, of the last speaker, one sentiment: that is, that we all approve of the recommendations of that committee in the abstract, but not in the concrete. This reminds me of Hosea Biglow's candidate for a political office, who was in favor of a Maine liquor law, but against its being carried out. [Laughter.] I approve of the adoption of these resolutions by this convention, and I presume there is hardly a member but what would; but, gentlemen, the action is only advisory; it has no binding force upon any college; it has no binding force upon any student; and, as Dr. Lord so pertinently illustrated with his story, people are at liberty to go on being d——d fools — there is no law against it. But there may be an action here taken that would prevent our reception of any person as a member of this Institute unless he be a thoroughly qualified physician. If we take that action, we have done all that we can do. Every one here knows that this discussion has taken place year after year, not only here, but in the colleges, in all ways: and I have no doubt it has had a good moral effect in stimulating thought in this direction; but if we wish our action here to bring a really positive force to bear to do anything, we have got to establish a rule by which we shall demand certain qualifications of every candidate who presents himself here for membership. Thus we shall bring a pressure here that shall be duly and properly felt. And then the objection of my friend here on the right, with whom I sympathize in some degree, also will fall to the

ground. I say that although I recommend proper education to students, although I recommend to colleges a careful course of instruction, although all that, if done, be proper, and although that is the rule for getting good physicians, yet there are exceptions to all rules, and medicine has known some of its greatest and best men who never knew Latin — John Hunter was not a Latin scholar. And particularly in this country, where free institutions serve to stimulate and bring out the best that a man has in him, it may happen that some who have not had literary training, may yet become the very best of physicians; but that is no reason why when a man comes here and asks for membership, we shouldn't undertake to decide whether he had become a physician. Here is the practical point — not how he became so, but is he a physician? That is the question. And therefore I hope that while these resolutions will pass, this discussion will not drop and end here. I was sorry I couldn't hear Dr. Beebe and know what suggestions he had made. I hope we shall not let the discussion end simply in discussion, but bring the matter to a practical point, by appointing a Board of Examiners who shall establish a grade of qualification for membership, and examine candidates who appear here before they are allowed to become members.

Dr. Woodruff, of Ann Arbor, Mich.: I don't want to see you advancing backwards. That report would shut out a great many strong-minded, well-balanced young men, who would otherwise do good work. Just such men have done the hard work for the last twenty years, and they have averaged in talent equal to any allopathic college in the land. It is from the Allopathists now practicing Homœopathy, who have professed to take up our system, that the greatest trouble has come. The real study of the homœopathic Materia Medica, the application of remedies according to our law, is more of a study than all their systems put together. Therefore, they should be required to submit to the same rules and regulations, even if these Allopathists were scholars previous to the study of the Old School system. The incompetent men

that we have, come from just such practitioners — pseudo Homœopathists, really Allopathists.

DR. CLARKE: In my neighborhood, the only discreditable practitioners of Homœopathy, of whom I know, have every one allopathic diplomas; there is not one with a homœopathic diploma.

DR. T. P. WILSON, of Cleveland: I trust that I may be heard a moment patiently. I have been sent here some hundreds of miles to listen to this discussion on medical education. I came here almost expressly for this purpose, and for no other. Now, don't tell us that the action of this convention will not be binding upon our colleges. I tell you it will; and I came here to tell you that there will be and can be a free discussion of this question. Nobody listens with better ears than the very men engaged in this work of teaching; and I trust that this question will have such a hearing that I can go home and tell them what the great bulk of the profession think of their method of teaching; and I don't care how hard you lay it on or how thick you spread it, only let us know what you want and I will bear the report back to the gentlemen and the institution that I represent; but for all that, gentlemen, I want to put in a word of protest for two parties here, who, I think, are very much abused; not for the purpose of obstructing discussion, however. One of these parties is the homœopathic profession at large. Gentlemen seem to have become impressed with the fact that the homœopathic profession are incompetent to carry on their business; that they are a set of incompetent men, who can not now manage Homœopathy grown to its present proportions. I know there is an old story of the old Roman athlete who carried an ox; he carried it when a calf, and carried it from day to day until it became an ox. And I wish the gentlemen to stop and think what the men without Latin and Greek have done for this country and for the cause of our medical profession, and to know that what has been done can be done again, and will be; and that destruction is not impending over us because we can't conjugate or parse, or otherwise render a Latin or Greek

sentence. We know what medicine is, if we don't know what dead languages are.

There is another abused party, and that is the medical colleges. I want to put in a word of protest for them; persons get an idea, somehow, that homœopathic medical colleges are our greatest enemies, and that they are the only obstacles in the way of the march to success; if we could only get these colleges out of the way, we could sweep to victory. It is not so; and I want to protest against Dr. Beebe, here, who happens to be outside of the ring just now; and Dr. Franklin, who has honorably retired with his institution; and Dr. Carroll Dunham, who has fallen heir to an insolvent estate; and Dr. Lord, who, I believe, is a candidate for a forthcoming institution. Don't get up and berate our homœopathic medical colleges; they have done a noble work for you and for this country. We have not refused to cut our garments because our cloth happened to be scanty, but we have cut the coats to suit it, and if we haven't made right royal graduates, competent in every particular, it is because we haven't had the material to make them out of—that's all. You talk about medical colleges as though they were competent to do everything. Now, they don't make medical students; they make medical doctors; you are the men who make the students, and we take them as you send them to us. If you send us incompetent students what do you expect us to make out of them? We turn them back into your hands, oftentimes, a great deal better than you imagine we can. Now, then, attend to your own business, and then help us to attend to ours, and we will endeavor, if possible, to elevate the standard of medical education. Give us better men, and just remember, if you please, that our medical colleges are passing through an important crisis. See what they are doing here in Chicago; we laid the foundation of a college here yesterday—an immense structure, going to cost thousands of dollars, and right back of it a hospital, that will grow into greater proportions; and who is to pay for it? You? Are you going to put your hands in your pockets? No! At Cleveland we have a large building, for which we are yet in debt. See what they are trying to do in

Philadelphia. Who are going to build our colleges and hospitals? Why, these men that are working in these medical institutions and trying to teach the students, taking the money that comes from them, and putting it into these institutions, not into their pockets, that they may be an honor to the profession.

Now, gentlemen, don't hamper us. Don't tie us hand and foot, so that we shall not have any students, and, therefore, no colleges and no hospitals. Help us in the matter; don't be too hard upon us. Give us a few words of praise for what we have done, and advise us; but don't compel us to pursue a course that in the end will prove disastrous.

Dr. Talbot: I rise to speak one word for the medical colleges. After what they have done for our profession, I must speak the gratitude which I feel to the homœopathic college for what it has done for me. The education which I received at that college I prize more than I can tell, and its comparison with other medical colleges is certainly in its favor. I can not bear to hear spoken by this Institute, or members of it, words disparaging to our colleges. We should come as a body — the American Institute, and individually, to their support; and the committee from these colleges have come with a report and with resolutions asking you to support them. In what way? It is, that we shall not send to them students unqualified to commence the study; that is all. It does not, as I understand it, require a classical education, but it requires that men shall come there prepared to understand the first rudiments of medicine. Now, I think that this is a step in the right direction, and not only a step in the right direction, but a step in advance, and a step which this American Institute can and will take in advance, too, of the American Medical Association. They have discussed this matter year after year, and their resolutions have amounted to nothing. We come to something practical; we wish our students to be educated in the rudiments of the English language — well educated there, and have some knowledge of advanced studies. We are in advance, I must say, so far as my experience is concerned, of allopathic colleges already. In two colleges

where I have been — allopathic colleges — I have found men who were ignorant — who couldn't spell even the simple word "water" without making two mistakes in it. I don't know more ignorant persons than that in our homœopathic colleges. But this is to advance it still more, and I hope that this resolution will pass unanimously, and that the members in these different faculties will feel themselves strengthened by the good will of this Institute, and the efforts of this Institute, of the different members, to send better material to them, that, as my friend Dr. Wilson has said, we may use that to advantage.

DR. HAESELER: Mr. President, when a young man applies to us and says, "Doctor, I intend to study medicine. Can I do so in your office?" we know this young man — he is generally of our community. It is much easier for us to say, "No, my dear John, you can not; you must complete your education; make yourself more competent to study medicine. Do that and you may come into my office with pleasure." The disappointment will not be so great upon that man as it will be if we say yes, and take anybody at all, simply to humor this man or his family; take him into your office and let him go on for a year or two, saddling your horse, etc., and then send him to the college, expecting the professors to do this ugly and disagreeable thing which we refused to do, and could have done without any trouble at all in the beginning, namely: to say, "No, sir, you are not competent; we must send you home again."

DR. HOLT, of Lowell: I think that the circular which the medical colleges send out, stating to the young men what will be required of them at the preliminary examination to enter the course, will remove this difficulty; and I think that the last gentleman who spoke has hit the nail on the head exactly. Dr. Franklin, I believe, alluded to the same thing. I have no doubt that the members of this Institute will send students properly qualified; but there are gentlemen practicing Homœopathy who will take students into their offices — and I have a case in point, as I am informed, of a gentleman who has been doing a large business with a great swell; he has taken a student in who don't know anything — right out of a machine

shop. [Laughter.] I say I blame preceptors more than I do students; but men of no education at all ought to be informed that they can not be admitted, and they should be informed immediately by the circulars of these schools; that will remove the difficulty. I think the medical colleges, as Dr. Talbot has said, ought to receive a good deal of praise, too. A young man who went from my office for a course at Harvard University, last winter, went to Philadelphia, and I asked him particularly how they compared; he said that, taking them as a whole, the college at Philadelphia had abler men than the Harvard University.

O. B. GAUSE, M.D., of Philadelphia, then called up his resolution, which was adopted.

DR. BUCK called up his resolution, which was also adopted.

G. D. BEEBE, M.D., offered the following:

Resolved, That candidates for membership in this Institute, who shall have graduated later than 1873, shall be required to present evidence of having attained the standard of qualifications adopted by this Institute. Adopted. (Section I., Art. 37.)

F. R. MCMANUS, M.D., of Baltimore, offered the following:

Resolved, That in all applications for membership, the full name of the applicant shall be given, and that at least *one member* of the Institute who shall sign the application, as an indorsement, shall be *personally acquainted* with such applicant.

J. J. YOULIN, M.D., recommended that the members study the resolutions already passed, as some that had been offered at this session conflicted with those already passed, and some of those passed conflicted with each other.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D., stated that although the facts were as Dr. Youlin had stated, still he never felt authorized to strike out any. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine and revise the resolutions passed since the formation of the Institute, and report at the next session. Adopted.

Drs. Talbot, Ludlam and Duncan were appointed said committee.

W. D. PAYNE, M.D., of Bath, Me., offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Institute be and are hereby tendered to its presiding officers for the very able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their respective duties; to the subordinate officers and Bureau Committees for the faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties belonging to their several offices, and especially to Dr. Duncan and to those members of the profession of Chicago (the Committee of Arrangements) who have been unwearied in their efforts to have our proceedings faithfully and correctly reported and published daily in "The Medical Investigator Extra."

Resolved, That both collectively and individually, we tender to the homœopathic physicians of Chicago, our hearty and sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which they have received and sustained the American Institute of Homœopathy, during its present session; the citizens, for their kind and courteous bearing toward us, during our stay among them; and to the press of Chicago, who have faithfully and impartially reported our proceedings

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Dr. Scales, of Massachusetts, the Institute then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President.

D. H. BECKWITH, M.D. . . . . Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice-President.

J. T. TEMPLE, M.D. . . . . St. Louis, Mo.

General Secretary.

R. LUDLAM, M.D. . . . . Chicago.

Provisional Secretary.

T. C. DUNCAN, M.D. . . . . Chicago.

Treasurer.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D. . . . . New York.

Censors.

F. R. MCMANUS, M.D. . . . . Baltimore.
L. E. OBER, M.D. . . . . LaCrosse, Wis.
G. D. BEEBE, M.D. . . . . Chicago.
R. J. MCCLATCHEY, M.D. . . . . Philadelphia.
T. P. WILSON, M.D. . . . . Cleveland.

On motion of Dr. Morse, the General Secretary was instructed to send copies of the daily proceedings ("Medical Investigator Extra") to absent members who have paid their dues, and the proceedings of the fourth day to those who leave to-day, at the expense of the Institute.

On motion of Dr. Foote, of New York, the Institute then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the first Tuesday in June, 1871.

Meeting of the Bureaus.

At the close of the Institute, several of the Bureaus met in accordance with the resolution offered by Dr. James. We have reports from the following:

MATERIA MEDICA.

At a meeting of the Bureau of Materia Medica, Dr. Williamson presiding, it was resolved that four drugs be selected for proving, verification and clinical experimentation, namely:

Podophyllum peltatum, Cimicifuga racemosa, Ustilago maidis, Delphinium.

Dr. Williamson and Dr. Hoyne selected Podophyllum; Dr. Guernsey and Dr. Hale selected Ustilago; Dr. Backmeister and Dr. Dake selected Cimicifuga, and Dr. Payne selected Delphinium. The other members of the Bureau have not yet made their selection, and will report to the chairman, Dr. Wesselhœft.

SURGERY.

At a meeting of the Bureau of Surgery, Dr. Talbot presiding, the following selection of work was made:

I. T. Talbot, M.D., Modern Surgery; G. D. Beebe, M.D., Hernia; E. C. Franklin, M.D., Resection of the Joints; N. Schneider, M.D., Fractures; Bushrod W. James, M.D., Recent Improvements; C. T. Liebold, M.D., T. F. Allen, M.D., J. B. Bell, M.D., Ophthalmology. The other members will make their selections and report to Dr. Talbot.

R. LUDLAM, *General Secretary.*

XXX.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BY CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., NEW YORK.

Freedom of Medical Opinion and Action: a Vital Necessity and a Great Responsibility.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: While the site of this imperial city was still a mere military outpost, and the step of civilization yet hesitated on the eastern verge of the prairies, the department of medical science which this Institute represents, had already a few confessors in the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

About the time when sagacious men, perceiving whither the course of empire tended, were laying here the broad foundations of this busy mart, the homœopathic physicians of our country assembled in New York to inaugurate the institution of which we now celebrate the annual session — the American Institute of Homœopathy — though so young, yet the oldest national medical association in America!

They were a mere handful, and their earnest exposition of the new medical doctrine and practice was received by the profession with contempt and derision. These sentiments, however, were soon merged in bitter aspersions and determined hostility as the new practice found favor with the people. Every weapon which vested privilege, the sole possession of institutions of learning, and the prestige of centuries could give to a profession which places in every household a ministering priest, to whom its inmost secrets are confided, and whose word is almost law, was used with a hearty will against the pioneers of Homœopathy.

I need not describe the trials and obstacles which these noble men encountered and overcame. They belong to the personal history of very many whom God has spared to be with us this evening.

But these difficulties and persecutions gave a peculiar character to the proceedings of the Institute. Its annual sessions were occasions on which converts were added to the faith; and its public exercises were expositions of Homœopathy and protests against misrepresentations.

How great the difference between those earlier occasions and the present! Our science, then so sparsely represented, now numbers her hosts by thousands! The legal disabilities which once hampered her adherents are removed in every State by the will of the people. Public aid is freely extended to our public charities. The task of medical instruction is entrusted to us; and the practitioners of the Old School who, but yesterday, affected to deride us, are, by the clear intelligence of the community, placed on the defensive!

These happy changes in our relative position involve corresponding duties. No longer obliged to defend for our doctrine the right to a place among the medical sciences, we are still under obligations to perfect it, and to work out its relations with the ever-growing store of general scientific knowledge. No longer forced to battle for the right to believe as reason compels us, and to practice as we believe, we are now free to devote ourselves to the avowed object of our Institute, the "Promotion of Medical Science." Our success in this our legitimate work must mainly depend upon the spirit in which we enter upon and prosecute it.

As involving, then, a consideration of what shall be the animus which shall govern the future action of the Institute, I have thought it not amiss to submit to you some reflections upon *Liberty of Medical Opinion and Action: a Vital Necessity and a Great Responsibility.*

And in no spot upon earth could one, I think, with better justification and encouragement, speak for liberty of thought and action, freedom of mind and body, than in this noble city

of magnificent ambitions and, if that were possible, of still more wonderful achievements!

If this theme to any appear irrelevant on the ground that, in this country at least, there are no restrictions upon freedom of thought and of orderly action, let me remind them that it is not the physical restraint of legal prohibitions and penalties which has alone, or chiefly, impeded intellectual progress among men; nor has the absence of such prohibitions and penalties, of necessity, left men free. Public opinion is a power which few among us have the courage to oppose; and he who persistently defies the judgment of the community, especially if that judgment be supported by supposed pecuniary interests, may expect to meet with persecution, obloquy and material loss. To cite one proof that persecution may live even in an enlightened republic; many of us here are old enough to remember how those men were treated who, less than thirty years ago, maintained, without reservation or exception, the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that "man is born with certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

As regards the theory and practice of medicine: It is scarcely six months since one of the oldest States (New Jersey) repealed the statute which imposes a fine of fifty dollars upon the homœopathic physician for every prescription he made within the State,—yet it is nevertheless true that legislative bodies have, to a great extent, removed the restrictions formerly imposed upon the liberty of physicians. But that liberty is still most injuriously circumscribed by the force of opinion within the limits of the medical profession itself, as I shall proceed to show by a few examples.

One of the largest and most flourishing medical colleges of the city of New York requires its graduates, on receiving their diploma, to take, in addition to the customary Hippocratic oath, a solemn obligation to return their diploma to the college in case, at any future time, they should deviate in their practice from the methods taught them during their pupilage in the college!

Progress in science and art involves, as a matter of course,

the adoption of new principles and methods, as research and experiment shall commend them. But this body of professors would lay an embargo on all progress in the science and art of medicine by exacting from ingenuous youth an obligation not to swerve from the teachings of their Alma Mater on pain of forfeiting their diplomas! Is, then, the science of medicine, as they teach it, so complete, or the art, as they practice it, so successful, that any change must, of necessity, be for the worse! What physician would advance, for any system of medical practice, so monstrous a pretense?

But what is a diploma? Is it a permit to practice, which may be revoked at the pleasure of the grantor? By no means. Although the State has attached a contingent value to it, by declaring that whoever possesses a diploma may, without further condition, enjoy certain immunities and privileges as a practitioner of medicine; yet the diploma itself, in so far as the authority of the college is concerned, is a simple certificate, signed by a body of teachers, and bearing witness that its possessor has faithfully studied and thoroughly mastered the science and art of medicine and surgery, and is competent to practice them. In other words, that he is qualified to judge and to do what is best for the sick who ask his advice. Do not his knowledge and his capacity to judge remain the same, even though observation and reflection should lead him to adopt principles and a practice which had not been sanctioned by his teachers?

No men would more loudly proclaim the present incompleteness of medical science than this body of professors. But how shall it ever become more complete if the pupil may not swerve from the teachings of his masters? And wherein lies the hope of mankind in regard to progress of any kind, save in the adventurous spirit of experiment and discovery which is the attribute of youth?

It will be said, as is true, that this prohibition is intended to apply only to the adoption of the homœopathic theory and practice. But this does not alter the principle involved. The imposition of such an oath is a fetter upon the freedom of the young physician, of which the cruelty is equaled only by the

impudence, while nothing can surpass its cruelty and impudence save only its folly!

But it may be said that this piece of unwisdom is the act of a single corporation, and may not justly be brought as a reproach against the whole profession. Let me cite a clause in the Code of Ethics adopted by the National Association of Allopathic Physicians. This clause denounces physicians who adhere to one exclusive principle of therapeutics, and casts out from fellowship all who consult with such physicians. The discussions of the association prove that by this clause it means to denounce homœopathic practitioners, and to forbid consultations with them. Passing for a moment the possible inhumanity of such a prohibition, as it might in various ways affect the patient, I speak only of its effect upon the physician. It is conceded that scientific progress is, at least, accelerated by the unrestrained intercourse of active minds, exchanging observations, comparing deductions, and stimulating each other to fresh investigations. It is obvious that, in so intricate a matter as the study of disease and the treatment of the sick, new principles and a new method can not be skillfully and safely applied by one who, whatever his knowledge and abilities, has had neither experience of his own nor opportunity to witness the operations of an expert. It follows that, in so serious a concern as the dangerous illness of a fellow-creature, few physicians would venture to apply a new method of treatment except under the guidance of an expert in that method. But the prohibition and the law of ethics to which I have called your attention completely preclude such intercourse with Homœopathists as would enable an inquiring physician, not a Homœopathist, to practically study the new method, or to safely test it in his practice. He dares not openly study, dares not practically observe, dares not safely test Homœopathy, under pain of excommunication. This is no mere captious inference from the letter of the law. The action of societies, and the recent discussions of the American Medical Association (1869), establish the point that no intercourse whatever may be had with homœopathic physicians. That there are many men in the profession too large of nature to wear such

fetters, we freely concede; but that the majority are bound by them, the following incident, which came under my own observation, will attest.

Two young physicians, firm friends and class-mates, and alumni of the same college, were earnest students of microscopic morbid anatomy. One of them became a Homœopathist. It chanced that, about ten years after graduating, they became residents of the same city, and renewed their acquaintance. The Homœopathist, having met with a rare specimen of structural metamorphosis, called upon his friend with it, stating the result of his own examinations, and proposing that his friend should investigate it with him, as had been their custom of old. To which the "regular" replied: "James, *personally* I highly esteem you, and as a histologist I should like to examine your specimen; but you know I am a member of the American Medical Association, and its laws forbid my consulting with a Homœopathist. I must therefore deny myself the pleasure of conversing with you on professional topics."

I tarry only to ask — "In what particular is such a course of conduct likely to subserve the promotion of medical science?"

The most candid even of the bitterest opponents of Homœopathy admit and assert that Homœopathy has greatly modified and improved the previously existing theories and practice of medicine. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.* Assuredly, in so noble and so difficult a work, it is permissible to learn from the errors of others. But how can one get the full measure of knowledge, even from this source, without free access to the field of observation? And this is forbidden by the rules of the craft! In what other profession or occupation are such restrictions imposed? Could the theologian refute his heretical antagonist without a study of the latter's arguments? Is it not the chief concern of the artist, the mechanic, the craftsman, to observe and closely scrutinize his rival's methods of procedure, that he may profit by his discoveries and avoid his mistakes?

Moreover, every tyrannical assumption and exercise of repres-

sive power reacts upon the spirit of those who make it; and the more so if it be the act of a large body of men, rather than of a single mind, because in this case every member of the body becomes an involuntary spy upon every other, and all being conscious of this, the constant endeavor of each is to make sure of compliance with the restrictive law by keeping *certainly within* its requirements. These, therefore, become doubly strict, and ever increase in severity. Such is the terrible tyranny of a multitude, a memorable example of which was presented by the restriction upon word and deed which was imposed by public opinion in the Southern States, before the late war, on the subject of slavery.

Now, in this way the consent of the great body of non-homœopathic physicians to the restrictive and repressive edicts I have cited, has reacted upon themselves, discouraging original investigations and expressions in any department of medical science akin to that which is under the ban of their association, and consequently in the principles and practice of therapeutics, until it has come to pass that the clearest thinkers and closest observers among them abstain from expressing themselves, or, if they publish their results, they do so in the most indirect way, disavowing any tendency toward Homœopathy, or else ingeniously and carefully ignoring any apparent resemblance to the hated doctrine and practice; and inasmuch as Homœopathy is, par excellence, a principle, the law of therapeutics, the thinkers of the old school, guard themselves with ludicrous care from any attempt to express at all — what nevertheless they all proclaim to be wanting, and so desirable — namely, a therapeutic law; and this, through dread that some pestilent Paul Pry in their own ranks should raise the cry, "Such an one is turning Homœopath!"

To show that I am not taking for granted this discouragement felt by the thinkers of the profession, and its cause, permit me to read a few editorial paragraphs from one of the ablest allopathic medical journals of our country, the New York *Medical Record.*

"The profession in America has been inclined to *discourage* rather than to encourage original thought among its members.

* * * We write in memory of the time when one of the greatest surgical discoverers of the country, whose name all Europe has delighted to honor, was first received here with coldness and despising; when, even in New York, the most progressive of cities, his theories were scouted, and his facts were discredited, and all the medical colleges closed their doors against him. We write in memory of the time, but eight years since, when the reviver of the practice of *external version*, which our leading obstetricians now boast of having performed, was driven into exile, hounded not only by his own townsmen, but by medical professors from all parts of the country. We write in memory of the time, when, in one of our principal medical societies, a well-known member of the profession used the influence of a deserved reputation and the weight of an honored name, to prevent the discussion of a department of science that is already growing into transcendent importance, both in Europe and America, on the plea that its advocates would be thereby advertised. We write in memory of the time when, on the same plea, the same society remorselessly snubbed a professor in one of our leading colleges, who, in his own department, is an acknowledged authority." (Medical Record, May 15, 1869, pp. 133, 134.) And again:

* * * "We repeat that, until quite recently, no physician in this country could advance a radically original thought in science without risking not only his reputation, but even his comfort. * * * Not longer ago than 1860, there was published a pamphlet filled with maledictions of the American reviver of *external version*, and signed by a large number of the most prominent obstetricians of the country, some of whom have passed away, but most of whom are yet living, which, if it had been exhumed from the ruins of the Inquisition, would have made our blood run cold with horror. When Professor Thomas read some portions of it to his class, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (in New York), it sounded like the voice of the Middle Ages. Whoever desires to know why America has given so few original thinkers to medical science, let him read that pamphlet. Let him compare it with the

persecutions of Galileo, and the ravings of the monks of Salamanca against the future discoverer of America."

Again I quote:

"It may be said that a courageous physician, a real hero, will speak the truth at all hazards and at whatever cost. This is very true, but moral heroes are rare. Many men who have taste and genius for original science, have not united with that taste the heart of a lion or the face of steel that is necessary to conquer despising and opposition. God gives to the world many who can originate ideas; but few who will dare all for an idea. To our personal knowledge, many * * good men and true * * are so overburdened with this great millstone of scientific prejudice, that they kneel in the furrow, fall by the wayside, and, in all the ambition for professional glory, are crushed forever."

How fine an unconscious tribute is this editorial to the moral heroism of those who defied a scientific prejudice and opposition tenfold greater than are here described, and who now form the goodly company of the homœopathic profession! How many more of our professional brethren, as it plainly shows — had they not LACKED "the lion's heart and face of steel" — might have been with us this evening, rejoicing in their mental freedom, and ready to follow Truth wherever she leads — into fresh investigations and, if SHE leads the way, to NEW confessions of faith!

Mr. President and Colleagues! It is not a pleasant thing to bring these reproaches against a parent profession which, since the dawn of civilization, has been foremost in every good work; on whose record are names which exalt our estimate of humanity. Far more grateful would it be, reverently stepping backward, to cover from sight the weaknesses of our misguided parent, waiting for time to bring sober justice and the single sight of truth. But circumstances require us to determine the course of our own institution and our own school, and examples so full of instruction and warning we may not pass by.

The American Institute of Homœopathy now represents a school of medicine already numerous and rapidly increasing,

strong in the confidence and good will of the people and standing on an equal footing with other schools before the law. The time, then, is passed which called for defenses and expositions of Homœopathy, appeals for equal privileges and protests against oppression. We stand henceforth on equal ground as members of the great body of the medical profession, in which we shall take rank according to the worth of our work in the broad field of medical science.

But our position is peculiar in this respect; that, in contradistinction to any body of physicians, we profess a principle of therapeutics so wide in its application as to express the natural law, in accordance with which, in all cases, drugs are to be selected to restore diseased organisms; and so revolutionary in its effects upon methods of medical practice that from it we take a distinctive name — Homœopathists. As a matter of course the community will look upon the composition of this representative body as a standard by which to estimate the character of Homœopathic physicians in our country. It will accept our proceedings and publications as the measure by which to gauge our success in cultivating medical science in general and the science of therapeutics in particular, to which, under the name of Homœopathy, we more especially devote ourselves.

This being the case, a decent respect for the opinion of mankind would impel us to keep clearly before our minds the design of this Institute, and would authorize us, in our labors to carry out that design, to exercise the right, which inheres in every association, of determining the qualifications of its members and of establishing rules of conduct and modes of ridding it of discreditable associates.

Accordingly, in addition to the article in our Constitution which explains the object of the Institute, we have adopted a code of medical ethics which defines with considerable minuteness the duties, as we understand them, of physicians to each other and to the public. Associations of other schools have done the same. But we have, besides, a standard which the other school does not possess — a fundamental therapeutic law, which is, to some extent, of the nature of a *creed*, adhe-

sion to which would seem to be essential to membership in the Institute; and without acceptance of which it would appear that no physician could entertain views in common with us, or any desire to unite with us.

When the members of the Institute were few in number; when to avow one's self a Homœopathist required moral courage such as only a profound conviction of truth could give, there was in all its members absolute belief in the homœopathic law and a general acceptance of the corollaries which are usually conceded to attach to it. But as the new practice became popular, men took the name of homœopathic physicians who did not accept the homœopathic law as of universal application in therapeutics, or who did not accept the peculiar modes of practice generally known as homœopathic: the single remedy, for instance, and the minimum dose. So it results that we find to-day, in the membership of the Institute, all varieties of medical belief and practice that could obtain among physicians who accept the law "*Similia similibus curantur.*"

We have members who profess to prescribe according to this law, but who mix remedies in their prescriptions, who alternate and rotate remedies, and whose massive doses would sometimes astonish the Old School itself!

We have, thank God, a band by no means contemptible in numbers of the strict followers of Hahnemann; not, perhaps, in his logic; not, certainly, in his asperity begotten of oppression; but in the practical rules at which his wonderful sagacity enabled him to arrive as the result of his long and varied experience.

And there are among those who call themselves Homœopathists, some who are impostors; men unworthy to be called physicians; men without knowledge and without conscience, who play upon the credulity of mankind, and pervert to their own aggrandizement every trust committed to them. That such men, professing to be of our school, should be regarded by the community as belonging to it, and should tarnish our fair name by their foul deeds, is certainly a misfortune. Yet, that there are so many of them, is, in one sense, a testimony

in favor of Homœopathy! For who ever heard of a patent being infringed which was good for nothing? Who ever heard of impostors claiming heirship to an insolvent estate? Should we probably meet with uneducated or knavish persons claiming to be homœopathic physicians, were not the success and consideration which attach to that position something desirable? In some sort, then, the very number of the impostors and parasites may be taken as a measure of the value and vitality of that on which they cling!

I think I do not mistake the general feeling of our profession in assuming that the time has come for the Institute to establish, if not precise qualifications for membership, at least the general spirit and animus of its future action. Two tolerably distinct classes of cases present themselves for consideration: those which involve questions of the theory and practice of medicine, and those which involve questions of the general education and moral fitness of actual or proposed members.

As regards the former class, shall we seek to establish a standard of medical faith and practice, which must be accepted without reservation, by all who would join us or remain with us? And if so, what shall be its articles? Shall we require, first, belief in the homœopathic law, *similia similibus curantur*, and that the physician shall follow it in all his operations, or to such or such an extent; and shall we specify when he may follow some other law, and how far? Shall we, further, require adherence to the single remedy, or shall we suffer deviations from this rule, and when and how far? Shall we, moreover, prohibit the mixture of remedies in a prescription, or shall we allow it sometimes, and can we say under what circumstances? And, finally, shall we insist upon the minimum dose, or what shall be our decree on this point?

Mr. President and my Colleagues! my own position on these points of doctrine and practice is not unknown to some of you. Holding that the law *similia similibus curantur* expresses the relation between the specific drug-action and the diseased organism, and that it is a sufficient and the only trustworthy guide in every application of drugs to cure the sick, I fully believe not only that the practical rules laid down by Hahne-

mann, and which enjoin the single remedy and the minimum dose, are the rules of sound practice, but I believe that every observing physician who faithfully applies the law of cure, will be led by experience to the same conclusion, and will adopt these rules as leading to the best results.

Notwithstanding this belief, I advocate entire liberty of opinion and practice. Nay, *because* of this belief, I plead for liberty; for I am sure that perfect liberty will the sooner bring knowledge of the truth and that purity of practice which we all desire.

So long as we are a body of physicians characterized by a distinctive name derived from the law of cure which we profess, I suppose that none will seek membership in the Institute who do not substantially accept the law. This granted, I would have no exclusive creed, no restrictions relating to theory and practice, but would receive into membership of the Institute every applicant of suitable educational and moral standing. I deprecate any attempt to regulate or prescribe the opinion and practice of members of our school, for two principal reasons. We *can not* do it if we *would*, and we *ought* not if we *could*.

We *can not*. We are not a body claiming to possess infallibility. It belongs not to us to utter denunciations of what we may believe to be errors of faith and practice; nor to put forth an index of the allowed and the forbidden. We are a voluntary association of laborers, simply from the love of knowledge, as is the case with all workers in science; and we have no power to enforce any restrictions upon which we might determine.

We ought not. Not until we have reached the absolute truth should we be justified in establishing a standard of faith and practice. How far we are from that position need not be argued here. Let us remember the wise course of the Bureau of Direction of the Paris Hospitals, when, in 1850, Tessier of Ste. Marguerite made known his conversion to Homœopathy, and it was proposed to deprive him, on that account, of his position as hospital physician. The wise Chomel opposed the proposition, saying that every physician, who is thoroughly

qualified to practice, has the right to select his own mode of treatment, and to judge what is best for his patients, and may not be interfered with, unless his results are notoriously bad or he commit some act of unquestionable malpractice. "For," said he, "it is only by the exercise of this freedom that changes and improvements have ever been introduced in practice; and herein lies the only hope of further improvements. Tessier, in practicing Homœopathy, has only exercised the same freedom of selection which Bouillaud and Rayer and Louis and I have enjoyed and, as his results are as good as ours, we may not interfere with him."

In our own case, too, there would be *practical* difficulties in any course which sought to prescribe a rule of practice. For who, of us all, should compose the creed? If the stricter Homœopathists should prevail and exclude those whose practice is mixed (or, as it is offensively styled, "mongrel"), that might perhaps accord with my views. But how would it be if the opposite party should prevail? Or, if at alternate sessions of our Institute, the different parties should be in a majority, and should make corresponding changes in the creed?

But, ignoring these considerations, wherein would our profession be the gainers? If membership were confined to the comparative minority of us who are stricter Homœopathists, we should be a select company indeed, but comparatively without influence upon the school or the profession at large. We, then, perhaps should no longer hear the gibes and sneers of our allopathic brethren who, being themselves without any scientific law to guide them in the selection of drugs, mock at the imperfection of our practice in comparison with our principles, and with about as much reason as the godless profligate who derides the short-comings of a Christian's life. But I fail to see what good would accrue in the promotion of medical science.

On the other hand, by excluding those who, willing to be with us and of us, had not yet reached our standard of knowledge and practice, we should deprive ourselves of all opportunity to influence them or to show them a better way than they

have yet known. For, if we consider that the vast majority of existing homœopathic physicians were at one time allopathic physicians or students, or at least under allopathic influence, we shall perceive that our ranks must contain men of all grades of homœopathic conviction and knowledge; from those who have but just accepted the law and have but little idea of true homœopathic *practice*, to those who have had long *experience* in the stricter methods of Hahnemann. To doubt that physicians who are sincere enough to join us from acceptance of our therapeutic law, will accept and follow the Truth as fast as it is demonstrated to them, is to discredit all sincerity and earnestness. Indeed, if we harbor such a doubt, we do betray in *ourselves* a sad indifference to Truth and Duty; for how can we judge of others save by our own consciousness of ourselves!

In so far, then, as doctrine and practice are concerned, I would have the fellowship of this body free to all qualified and upright physicians who seek it. I would make its sessions occasions for a free and temperate discussion of all questions of this kind on which we differ. Entertaining very definite opinions myself, I ought to welcome the expression of antagonistic opinions and of arguments in their support; for if those who differ from me in opinion are clearly wrong, I ought to be able to show it. If truth and error fairly meet in free discussion, we should not fear for the result. Nor do I know of any effective way to COMBAT ERROR, save by PROCLAIMING TRUTH.

Let us avoid the mistake into which men have often been betrayed, of supposing that if we *silence* an opponent, we have *convinced* him. Let us not fancy that if we exclude a man of mixed practice from our fellowship, instead of teaching him a better way, we have purified our fellowship. Instead of purifying the homœopathic practice, we should have excluded a large number of its professors from a means of improvement.

The experience of mankind should teach us. Has the method of exclusion and of persecution ever succeeded in convincing men of error and bringing them to accept a different faith? Which have done the most to extend the influence of

Christianity — the pains of compulsion or the convincing demonstrations of Christian charity and loving kindness?

What has been the experience of the medical profession? Excommunication never exterminated heresy. The edicts of the Old School, though supported by the State, have not killed Homœopathy, as witness the host of her adherents, most of whom were once allopathic physicians or students; although but for these edicts their number would doubtless be much greater. Restrictive decrees do sadly interfere with investigation, observation, and free thought and expression; they shut out all knowledge that might be gained from the successes or even from the errors of those who differ from us. At length they convert that which was intended to be an assemblage for scientific discussion into a convocation for the establishment and application of creeds. We can see this effect in the proceedings of the recent meeting of the American Medical Association, the whole time of which seems to have been consumed in determining whether certain physicians who had mingled with certain other physicians, should be kept out of the Association, either under *color of the law*, or under the *law of color!*

Some will say, it is very vexatious to meet fellow-members who are Homœopathists only in name, really ignorant, and giving out their crude assumptions as the science of to-day. It may be equally vexatious to some to meet the stricter Homœopathists. Probably the vexation is not in *meeting* these men, but rather in the fact that they exist and practice and talk as they do. Well, if we expel them, will they not still exist and talk and practice? If we expel them, we deprive ourselves of every chance to teach them better ways; and there is not an earnest man of them who would not gladly learn!

Let us then bear with these trials as it may well be others are patiently bearing with our own short-comings. Let the Institute be an open forum, in which truth shall be so distinctly proclaimed, and so persuasively enforced that error shall have no chance. Let the pure doctrines of Homœopathy, illustrated with all the ability of their advocates, be trusted to

do their legitimate work. We need not fear for the result. If it chance that they who hold these doctrines find that there are broad fields of medical science which they have not so carefully cultivated as their neighbors; or, if some neophyte, fresh from the instructions of the Old School, give us, in exchange for our therapeutic knowledge, some glimpses of the progress of pathology which shall show us that one day our sciences, now at variance, may be harmonized again, I think that the great object of the Institute, "the Promotion of Medical Science," will be thereby more truly advanced than by any decrees of exclusion or resolutions of close communion!

And, reminding you again of the object of our Institute, and still pleading for that large liberty without which it may not be attained, let me add: Should WOMAN come, with her different equilibrium of intellect and physique, with her special and distinctive tests of drugs, to make our Materia Medica as all-sided and complete as is the human organism, to the care of which our science is devoted, let us welcome her contribution to our still imperfect store of knowledge, and give the hand of equal fellowship in the profession to a claimant who presents so unquestionable credentials!

III. As every right implies a corresponding duty, so does liberty of medical opinion and practice involve a great responsibility.

As regards the individual practitioner — the plea for freedom to practice according to his judgment, presupposes full qualifications for forming a correct judgment; qualifications acquired, in the first place, by a thorough course of theoretical and practical study during his pupilage; and maintained by unremitting and earnest labors to keep up with the progress of medical science in every department. It presupposes earnestness and faithfulness in the application of all his faculties and acquisitions to the exercise of his profession, in whatever sphere he may work. Finally, it presupposes a guileless honesty, which pledges him to only the legitimate aims of his professional labor, no desire for selfish aggrandizement standing first in his thoughts.

As regards such organizations as the Institute, the claim of

perfect liberty of medical opinion and action which we have successfully urged against the Old School, and which, therefore, for consistency's sake, no less than because it is just, we should freely concede to all, involves a care that those whom we can influence shall be directed in the right way, by precept no less than by the weight of our corporate prescription and by the penalty of our corporate disapprobation. Inasmuch as these points of duty, earnestness, honesty, devotion, are moral considerations, touching which there can be neither doubt nor differences of opinion among right-thinking men, it is fitting that our Institute, which imposes no restrictions upon liberty in the uncertain things of medical opinion and practice, should establish positive standards of character, and should hold members to a strict moral accountability.

Accordingly we find that the code of ethics adopted by the American Institute of Homœopathy, while it contains not a single article enjoining or forbidding anything touching the practice of medicine,— which it leaves to the judgment of the physician,— dwells with solemn emphasis upon the earnestness and devotion which should animate the physician in the study of his profession and the discharge of its duties. It also specifies certain acts as unworthy of the physician.

Thus, it condemns the advertisement of special processes, the public parade of unusual operations and cures, the public promising of cures in special cases or without limitation. This is because the spirit which prompts such advertisings and promises, is one of self-seeking, leading to a concealment from others and from one's self, of the advancement of science; and the act is one of positive dishonesty, no physician being justified in direct or indirect unqualified promises to cure.

The code even disapproves of any physician obtaining or holding a patent for any medical or surgical method or apparatus. Not because the profession should not devise such things, nor because those whose ingenuity and industry have produced desirable results are not deserving of pecuniary emoluments, but chiefly, as I suppose, for the following reasons: The physician or surgeon ought to stand before his patient with a judicial, unbiased mind: familiar with all the

resources of his art, and perfectly free to stretch out his hand in any direction and appropriate and make use of any appliance or apparatus which the case may seem to him to call for. Such impartiality of mind, though the patient may rightly demand it, it is hard for the physician in any case to attain and preserve. We all know that education, early association, prejudice, habit, will give us a bias towards certain procedures and appliances, and a prejudice against others. We all have hobbies, and are in danger of riding them, to our patient's damage.

Now, if to this infirmity of our nature we add the inducement of pecuniary gain, such as might result from the possession of a patent, there is danger that the bias will become so strong, even with the best of us, that our judgment will be no longer sound, nor our observations trustworthy. If you doubt this, listen to the doctor who has patented a pessary or a truss, as he describes its uses and its merits. Do you trust his statements as you would those of an expert who had no interest whatever in the apparatus? Do you not, as you listen, make a large discount because of his patent? Neither can his judgment, as to the suitableness of his apparatus for a patient, be implicitly trusted. As he listens to the patient's story, do you not see that his mind is already made up? His eye glistens, his lip quivers with impatience as he awaits a favorable opportunity to interrupt the patient with the promise of a cure, and an assurance that his patent apparatus will surely effect one.

It is because the physician ought to be preserved from these temptations, and ought to have his mind as free and impartial as the human mind can be kept, to select among all the appliances that human skill and ingenuity have discovered or devised, *the very one* which will be best for his patient, that the patenting of remedies and apparatus has been disapproved by the profession.

I will not weary you by reciting further prescriptions and prohibitions of the Code of Ethics; its requirement of the subordination of all personal preferences and desires of the physician to the good of the patient; its specifications of what is unfair conduct in and after consultations, etc. All of these

instances show the responsibilities which are entailed upon the physician to whom freedom in practice is conceded, and to these responsibilities this Institute should not fail to hold its members.

There is another department in which, if possible, a still greater responsibility rests upon us. Ever since Æsculapius ascended to the skies, leaving the sick world in charge of his disciples, medical science has been handed down from generation to generation of its votaries, each adding to its stores of knowledge. It now rests in our care. On us is the responsibility of its transmission to our successors, a brighter and more beneficent light than when we received it. Something peculiar and very distinct from other departments of knowledge, possessing almost a language of its own, medical science has been in exclusive possession of physicians, and they have had sole charge of medical education. To their honor be it said, the trust has, with rare exceptions, been faithfully and generously discharged.

What, however, could be more fatal to our great object, "the promotion of medical science," what more destructive to every purpose of our profession, than a betrayal of this trust by neglect in the education of medical students, or, what is still worse, a prostitution of the powers and privileges granted to educators, by the introduction of unqualified or unworthy men into the profession?

If, while leaving the practice of medicine free to all well-qualified, earnest and honest practitioners, this Institute count it as one of its functions to see that its members be well qualified to practice their profession, and that they be unselfish, honest and faithful in the exercise of their individual duties, how much more is it incumbent on it to see that no unworthy men are brought into the profession or foisted upon it by the neglect or through the dishonest connivance or procurement of those to whom has been intrusted the office of teacher; nor could too severe a sentence be executed upon such as should have thus abused this sacred trust!

Am I reminded that neither in our laws nor in the Code of Ethics is there an allusion to the subject of medical education,

much less any reprobation of such delinquencies on the part of medical teachers?

Let me reply, that in the law of no country, I believe, is there a prohibition against poisoning the wells of drinking water, or a penalty for doing so; yet, by the common consent of mankind, he who commits this dreadful crime, even though a hostile army be on the march through his neighborhood, is deservedly dealt with by a drum-head court-martial and a short shrift. What milder punishment should he receive who poisons or diverts the springs of knowledge in a matter that concerns the life and welfare of mankind?

In the old Roman law there was no penalty for parenticide. The lawgivers would not, even by a law *against* it, sanction the idea that a man *could* raise his hand to take the life of those who gave him being. None the less relentless, on this account, was the punishment of the parricide! In what degree should the teacher be less detested who has committed the unanticipated crime of a deadly assault upon the science to which he owes his professional life, by deliberately placing her torch in hands unworthy to receive it!

Of this nature, then, are the responsibilities which are involved in the enjoyment of freedom of medical opinion and action.

Do we demand liberty of opinion? Then must we take care that our opinions rest on a foundation of study and acquirement which embraces the entire circuit of medical knowledge, and takes in and honestly estimates every new contribution to it, no prejudice of place or person giving a bias to our reason. Then must we act in the spirit of Hahnemann's noble admonition: "In a science in which the welfare of mankind is concerned, any neglect to make ourselves masters of it becomes a *crime!*"

Do we claim liberty of action? Then must we take care that our action, springing from well-grounded opinion, be honest, faithful, and efficient.

Let us, as individuals and as an Institute, manfully meet these responsibilities which our claims and our conceded position alike impose upon us.

In questions of moral obligation, let us pursue no hesitating course.

But touching the open questions of medical opinion and practice — while each of us earnestly proclaims the opinions he has espoused, and zealously puts them in practice, let us cultivate the catholic and noble spirit of Chillingworth: "I will take no man's liberty of judgment from him, nor shall any man take mine from me. I will think no man the worse man, * * * I will love no man the less for differing in opinion from me, and what measure I mete to others I expect from them again."

At the close of the Address the members and ladies were invited to the St. James' Hotel, where strawberries and cream were freely provided and partaken of. A very pleasant social hour was passed.

XXXI.

REPORT ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

BY G. D. BEEBE, M.D., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee on Medical Education having reported at the last session somewhat *in extenso*, have thought that it would hardly, perhaps, justify an elaborate report at this session, but rather devote the time which would be given to reading the report, to the discussion upon former reports, and upon the subject at large. It seems desirable to the Committee that the moral support of this Institute should be given to some standard of qualifications, both upon the part of schools and teachers, and upon the part of practitioners who pursue the art of healing, and to the Committee this seems an appropriate time to erect such a standard.

Without entering upon anything like a detailed consideration, the Committee beg leave to present the following summary, as suggestive merely of what the standard should be. While the Committee have not been together in conference upon this subject, by correspondence with the other members of the Committee, several of whom are not present, their views have been so far embodied as might be in the following summary:

I. No medical school can furnish proper facilities for study, that is not in possession of suitable buildings, free from debt and thoroughly equipped in laboratory and museum, with ample material for illustrating every branch taught. It should

be located in some populous community where hospital facilities and clinical material are abundant.

II. The course of study in a medical school should be graded; branches which might be termed elementary being taught the first year, theoretical the second year, and practical during the third year — each overlapping the other as might seem convenient.

III. The chairs in a medical school should be filled by men of eminent ability, no other consideration being allowed to influence their selection, and a medical school should possess the financial ability to call such men to its chairs from whatever distance it might be necessary.

IV. It is desirable that a medical school should have a corps of volunteer lecturers outside of its faculty, who might render valuable aid in the work of instruction, and be themselves thereby prepared for more responsible positions when needed.

Two such schools, it is thought, might be sustained in this country, each of which would require an endowment fund of at least one hundred thousand dollars. Students would seek such institutions, feeling some guarantee that they would get "value received" for the time and expense involved in the attendance.

These schools, standing as the gateways to the profession, should admit none to its ranks who could not meet the following requirements, viz.:

1. Preliminary education.

The full classical course of a literary school; or, in the absence of this, a thorough English education, embracing the natural sciences.

A knowledge of the Latin language equivalent to that imparted in at least two terms of academic study.

A familiarity with at least one of the modern languages — sufficient to be able to read it.

These should be tested by examination either at the time of matriculating or at the close of the first or at the beginning of the second course of lectures.

2. Medical qualifications.

In a graded course of study it becomes necessary to test the advancement of the student by examinations before admitting him to the higher grades. These, with the final examination for the medical degree, should be rigid and impartial.

The Committee would express a decided preference for the written examination, the several answers to be carefully rated by the perfect standard, and no consideration aside from actual attainments being allowed to influence the conferring of the degree.

Men of feeble physical or mental organization should be dissuaded from entering upon the study of medicine.

The colleges should stimulate their alumni to achieve honorable distinction, by conferring higher degrees upon such as demonstrate an unquestioned claim thereto.

These points, it will be borne in mind, are suggestive merely of what standard this Institute should adopt. The Committee do not deem it probable that this Institute would desire to dictate to the colleges what standard shall be taught by them; but it is competent for this Institute, after having recommended a standard of qualifications for medical practitioners, to say that none shall be eligible to membership herein whose qualifications fall below that standard, or to state that a diploma conferred by a college while teaching a standard equal to that shall be held as evidence of such attainments. Other applicants for membership would undergo examination by the censors of this Institute, and only those would be recommended for membership who meet these requirements. Then, if the Institute would enforce its Code of Ethics, its influence and usefulness would be vastly increased, and there would then exist a standard of attainments and character by which medical aspirants could measure themselves, and toward which the sentiment of the profession and public would approximate.

It will be seen, in the main, that this summary follows that of last year and the report, some modifications having been introduced at the suggestions of various members of the Committee.

The arguments on the different points in this summary are

brought out more, or less, possibly, in that report, both of Dr. Hempel, Dr. Smith and myself.

The Committee have divided this summary into headings, so that if it is thought desirable, the Institute may take up the subject for discussion upon these various points. First, as to whether a medical school should be free from debt, and own its own buildings, thus leaving the tuition fees to remunerate those who teach, and not be under the harrow of current expenses, which so absorb the entire income from the class, and thus leave the teachers unremunerated for a vast amount of labor. It has been found, I believe, that schools that are sustained by the labor of the teaching faculty, and the income of the students devoted to the current expenses of the school, never rise above that condition of anxious existence, when it is always a question of existence, and how many students can be induced to join — how many can be granted degrees, the motive being money. The money must be had, or the institution stops, and so long as the institution is in that condition of precarious existence, just so long the standard of education must lapse.

That is one point. Then, under the second heading, would come the question of grading the course of study. As now constituted most, if not all, of the medical schools invite their classes to listen this year to a course of lectures essentially the same as was delivered on the former year: so if a student takes two courses at one college, he is compelled to listen to the same course of lectures over again, a repetition merely of what he once heard. If, then, the student be thoroughly prepared by preliminary education, and possesses himself of what is taught, it is a waste of time for him to again go over the ground. It serves merely to refresh a little what he had possessed himself of on a former year. I think it is found almost impracticable for students to complete their education in one school. They drift from one school to the other to get variety. This variety should be furnished at home in the school where they are matriculated: that they might pursue the elementary studies this year, and go on next year to the more advanced departments of study, and so crowd up a full course of educa-

tion in one college without having to roam over the country for these facilities.

The third heading is that the chairs in medical schools should be filled by competent men — that no other consideration should weigh. This hinges somewhat upon the former heading. Where a school depends upon the income from students to support it, it of course becomes a question, Who is the cheapest teacher we can get? Therefore we must rely on home talent, and must have professors who reside where the school is located, for, if we go beyond to get professors to give lectures, it is attended with considerable expense, and the college can not afford it; and thus the thing is narrowed down to local practitioners about the city wherein the college is. This, it seems to the Committee, is a bar to that high degree of usefulness and complete course of study that might otherwise be attained.

Fourth, it is desirable that a medical college should have a corps of volunteer lecturers outside of its faculty. There are a great many minor branches — unless the term be extended to six months — that must be left out in a course of lectures; and a corps of volunteer lecturers could be found residing in the vicinity of the college who, without special compensation, would be glad to put in a special course upon some of the minor topics; and it would constitute to them a drill which would be useful to them when vacancies shall occur in the faculty; and from these volunteer teachers, by and by, could be selected men who have demonstrated their capacity to teach, and they would thus be singled out and made available when needed.

So much, then, for the qualification of the school to teach. Then comes the qualification of students. The Committee have named first, as most desirable, the full classical course of a literary school. There is no question in the minds of the Committee that the choicest positions in the profession, the country over, stand open waiting for men of just this stamp, who have had the culture, the discipline, the mental gymnasium, so to speak, of a full classical education; and those men, when they take up medicine as a pursuit, attain a degree of

perfection which gives them a claim to these higher positions in the profession. In the language of Webster, there is always room higher up. So that the Committee have no hesitation in saying that it is exceedingly desirable that a full classical course should be taken.

The medical qualifications are not here detailed. Dr. Hempel in last year's report gave them somewhat at length, giving the branches of study that should be taught, and grading them somewhat, I think upon the basis of a four years' course, however, teaching the natural sciences as one year. The curriculum of each college would, of course, be fixed by itself; but a graded course would make it very thorough and exhaustive of the sciences attempted to be taught, and when completed, rounded up with a full three years, it might give to the student a very comprehensive range of the collateral sciences of medicine, and at the close of each year, or at least before the next course of study is begun, an examination should test his acquirements in the former course. The Committee suggest the written examination. It is, perhaps, familiar, at least to the teachers in the colleges. The questions are written upon paper and handed to the student, who then sits down in the examination room and writes out his answers upon the spot to those questions. He has the quiet of a couple of hours to do it, and he makes his written answers there from the knowledge he possesses. Each of those answers is then rated by the Professor,— rated up to the full standard of perfection, and so on down through the whole list of questions, and footed up at the bottom. If the standard be 100, and every question is answered perfectly, then it foots up 100 at the bottom. He stands perfect. If it is found to be less than that he stands less than perfect, and so on down to zero.

It is thought that a two-thirds vote, at least, should be required to make the candidate eligible to the degree. When this rating is perfected the Professor's ballots should be deposited with the Board of Trustees, or deposited somewhere outside of the Faculty. If a student stands in Anatomy at 90, and in Surgery 75, and so on in the other branches, they foot up the several chairs, and find that he stands 75, perhaps,—

that he has reached the two-thirds vote,— and in that case he is elected to the degree; and if he does not reach that two-thirds of the perfect standard, then he is rejected, and there is no wire-pulling or gerrymandering to get him elected by a reconsideration of the vote, and considerations brought in which have no place in voting upon candidates for a medical degree, considerations which were named somewhat in last year's report.

It was spoken of in last year's report that a sound mind in a sound body was essential to eminent attainments in any of the learned professions, so that men of feeble bodies are not able to sustain the culture and labor and discipline necessary to reach excellence in any profession, much less in medicine.

The additional degrees that should be conferred by colleges upon their alumni is spoken of in last year's report; that the student who had gone forth from the college and demonstrated his claim to superiority and distinction, should receive, perhaps, first, the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Sciences, which would still rate him as Doctor, and that if he still pushed on to further advancements in private walks of professional life, and distinguished himself, that he might then be eligible to the degree of Professor of Medicine and Sciences, and then should be entitled to that distinction, being called Professor. And it is a fact well attested by the number, in colleges that are springing up over the land, that the title of Professor is coveted, and if so coveted, let it be opened to be earned by honorable achievements by any one, whether connected with the school or not. Then the stimulus to graduating schools merely to make Professorships, is to a large extent taken away, and a man finds it within his reach to attain that advancement and that degree as a matter of achievement in the private walks of professional life.

All of which, Mr. Chairman, is respectfully submitted.

REPORT ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

SECOND PAPER.

BY HENRY B. CLARKE, M.D., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

In considering the subject of medical education, referred to this Committee by the Institute last year, it is taken for granted that a general state of dissatisfaction exists in regard to it.

In the form of reports and discussions before this body, and before medical associations throughout the land, and in the columns of the medical journals, there has been for years a constant complaint of the insufficiency of the methods and results of the teaching in the medical schools of this country. The low estimate that has come to be placed upon the medical diploma, by both profession and public, is well known. Resolutions have been passed deploring this condition of things, and suggesting improvements in the course of instruction to the faculties of the colleges; but still the same old methods prevail, and still the ranks of the profession receive their annual body of recruits, among whom a large proportion are but illy fitted to undertake the duties and responsibilities that await them.

Among many opinions consulted in investigating the causes of this imperfect training in medical knowledge, the weightiest attribute it to these two facts: first, *that there is no medical rank or status in this country except that conferred by the college diploma;* and, second, *that those who are empowered to grant the diploma are also interested to make it as easily attainable as possible.*

Consequent upon the first fact we have as a result — the diploma as the objective point of the student's ambition. He knows that, obtaining it, he at once has the *entree* to medical societies, and is made free of all professional privileges. No

one has the right to go behind this evidence of his claim to medical fellowship and fraternity.

Instead of meeting this aim of the student with the proper restrictions and withholding admission to the profession until there be thorough qualification therefor, what do we see as a consequence of the second fact adduced? Let the truthful words of Dr. Hering, in his report to the Institute in 1857, answer. Alluding to the medical colleges, he says: "Almost any small company of gentlemen, without other qualification than ordinary respectability, can procure for themselves an act of incorporation. They are made legally competent, however otherwise incapable, to appoint a faculty of teachers. The faculty, however well qualified for their office, are put under the necessity of building up a school that shall be popular and will pay. The benches must be filled, and this can be done most certainly and promptly by making the chances of graduation as promising as possible, without utterly running down the credit of the institution. The rivalry thus engendered shows itself in an underbidding — not in the cost of tuition, but in the qualifications required for graduation. * * * A college that would singly set itself up with a reputation for severity in its examinations, besides losing its prosperity, would fail of achieving the reformation aimed at. It could not make its diploma practically worth the difference in attainments by which it must be secured."

If full consideration be given to the bearing of the preceding statements, there should be no difficulty in accounting for the defective preparation of medical graduates; and while diplomas are recognized as valid evidence of qualification, and colleges compete for students, it may be expected to continue.

In order to correct the evil, there must be established a grade of professional standing that shall outrank the diploma, and thus command the respect of both faculties and students. It must be made undesirable for the student to receive a diploma to which he is not fairly entitled, and it must be made the interest of the colleges to graduate none but properly qualified candidates.

Some have advocated the exercise of an influence like this

by the State, and legislatures have been urged to pass laws requiring a candidate for the profession of medicine to pass an examination before a State Board of Examiners, preliminary to receiving a legal right to practice.

This course, however, has found little favor among the people or in the profession. It has been seen that great injustice may arise under such a law, from its being made subservient to the interests of parties in medicine or in politics.

Moreover, it is more in consonance with the spirit of our age and institutions, that such interests as are here involved should be protected by the voluntary action of those most concerned with them.

It belongs to the profession itself to protect the sacred trusts committed to its charge, by every safeguard that prudence can suggest, and to establish such regulations in regard to its own organization as shall secure the respect of the community.

Since the profession is made up of various schools of medical practice, each should determine for itself, the kind and grade of attainments which it will demand of those whom it indorses as competent representatives of its claims to the public confidence.

This Institute, which represents the homœopathic branch of the profession in this country, should undertake this duty in its behalf.

To this end it should establish a standard of professional qualification for membership, independent of the college diploma. It should appoint a Board of Examiners, before whom candidates for membership should be required to present themselves and pass a satisfactory examination in the chief branches of medical study, preliminary to a consideration of the qualifications now demanded by Art. IV., of the By-Laws, prescribing conditions of membership, which, however, may well be allowed to remain.

Let such action as this be taken, and the influence upon medical education can not fail to be salutary.

Membership in this Institute would acquire a higher value and in time would be recognized as a guarantee of professional ability and good standing.

In the colleges there would be more careful instruction and a more guarded disposal of the diploma, with the knowledge that their work would be liable to be reviewed by an Examining Board of this Institute.

Homœopathic students who now attend lectures in allopathic institutions would find their account in attending our own, since instruction therein would better fit them for admission here. They would also have inducement to greater effort. Whatever confidence they might feel in their ability to meet the demands of their college, they would look forward with respect to an examination by this Board, realizing that this test of their attainments would be fairly and impartially applied, with no motives to give favorable bias to the minds of their examiners.

But, it may be asked whether membership in the Institute will have sufficient value to exert so great an influence as is here claimed, since it has no legal power to confer status in the profession.

In reply to this question it may be said that in this country public opinion is more powerful than legal enactment. As things now are, the moral influence resulting from recognition and indorsement by one's associates in medical practice is of far greater value than a legal diploma.

The Institute now embraces nearly all the talent and energy of our school. If the proposed action be decided upon, its fellowship will at once become more attractive to all the more ambitious and able of those entering the profession. Thus, though the numbers applying for admission may be temporarily diminished, its prestige will be absolutely increased by the superior character of the new members. *Then* not to belong to the Institute would indicate a defective standing in the profession.

Lest some may think such an examination as is proposed may be impracticable, the following details of a plan are submitted merely to suggest how it can be done.

Let us suppose the Board of Examiners to consist of one member for each branch of study in which an examination is

required, which would probably be these: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Practice, Materia Medica, Surgery, Obstetrics.

This Board should be appointed at the session of the Institute preceding the one at which they are to serve, (as other officers now are) and should have power to fill vacancies when necessary. They should announce in advance at what time during the session of the Institute applicants for membership would be examined. At the time and place of examination, all candidates should be received without restrictions, and seated in such a way that collusion could not be practiced between them. Each should be supplied with paper and pencil and with a numbered card to be retained until the results of the examination are known.

One of the examiners should then propose questions to be answered by all the candidates, in writing, upon a sheet of paper, at the head of which should first be written the number of the card he has received. When this is done, let the examiner take the sheets thus filled and make his record of approval or condemnation opposite the number at the head of each sheet. (It being understood that he does not know who holds the card with corresponding number.) Let each examiner go through in turn with a similar procedure.

Five or six questions in each branch would test the qualifications of the candidate, and two or three hours' time suffice for the entire examination.

The approval of a majority of the examiners ought to admit the candidate to membership, but it would be well if the diploma of the Institute should show his precise standing, by having only the names of those examiners appended thereto who represent the branches in which he should be found qualified. At subsequent examinations, members thus admitted, while deficient in some branches, might again submit to examination in those branches, and thus ultimately make their diploma of the first rank. So, also, those who fail to secure the approval of a majority at the first examination might make subsequent trials. Their names need not become known to the examiners, as only the holders of successful numbers would be called for.

An examination like this would have the great merit of being impartial, and of fairly showing the qualifications of those who are examined.

It could have no terrors for the faithful student, but it would bar the entrance to those ignorant or fraudulent pretenders who could only bring disgrace to the Institute with their membership.

Thus far your Committee is aware that he has given but little consideration to the subject of medical education — in regard to what it is or what it should be. He has purposely refrained from expressing his views thereon, in order to limit the discussion to a practical field. His opinion respecting the cause of the low state of medical education, *which should command our attention*, is implied in the remedy he proposes.

How to arrange the details of a course of study that shall give better results must be left to the colleges. Our occupation as practitioners of medicine gives us no special aptitude as advisers in methods of education.

Our teachers hitherto have shown great energy in their profession, and in general great desire to raise the standard of medical education. The fault is not theirs alone that the course of instruction has been so imperfect, or the demand for diplomas so easily gratified. The fault lies also with the profession at large, which has always received with the same welcome the worthy and the unworthy.

The great number of the medical colleges, their rivalry and competition, would be of positive advantage to the cause of medical education, if they were made conscious of a power that would hold them to a strict accountability.

Establish the Board of Examiners, and by its instrumentality the Institute may raise the standard of qualification as high as may be desired, and no college can succeed that shall fail to educate physicians fit for its membership.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY B. CLARKE.

XXXII.

REPORT ON CONFERENCE

WITH

PROFESSORS OF MEDICAL COLLEGES.

An elevated standard of medical education is imperatively demanded in the interests of Homœopathy.

The law of cure, expounded by Hahnemann, demands that its votaries shall be well fitted to perform the arduous task of carrying to perfection the science and the art of healing the sick.

The people ask, in pleading tones, that all those to whom they are called upon to commit their precious health and that of their children, may be so fitted and prepared for their duties as to be able to do all for them, in their hour of need, that the finite power of man can do.

An enlightened era plainly teaches us that the "Mysteries of Medicine" are not to be perpetuated through the ignorance of its priesthood; and that medical science, to achieve unmingled respect and hold its proper place before an educated world, must purge itself of the leaven of ignorance, by henceforth admitting none to share its honors, save those who are worthy through ability and attainments.

The educated men of the profession, they who do honor to the cause of Truth, and sustain her with all their minds and strength, are calling for help, and hoping that all whom they are asked to recognize as colleagues may be so educated as to be worthy to become co-laborers. The great National Congress of Homœopathists — the American Institute of Homœ-

opathy — has, trumpet-tongued, declared that the men of our school hereafter *must* be men of superior education, and that the standard of medical education *must* be elevated. This body, at its twenty-second annual session, held in the city of Boston, June 8, 9, 10, 11, 1869, after the "Report of the Committee on Medical Education" had been presented, entertained the following preamble and resolutions offered by J. D. BUCK, M.D., of Sandusky City, Ohio:

WHEREAS, The enviable position which Homœopathy as a science has achieved, places it in such a light before the world that its defects, as well as its excellencies, become visible; and

WHEREAS, It is desired by the American Institute that the most thorough and efficient methods, evolved by the combined talent of this national body for the education of representatives of our art, should be brought to bear upon our medical colleges, to the end that they may labor together for the perfection of our art; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Institute, to confer with a joint committee consisting of one representative from each of our homœopathic medical colleges, to devise a more thorough and efficient plan of medical education than that now pursued by any, and to report the same at our next annual meeting.

Resolved, That this Institute recognize both the trials and triumphs of these colleges, and that it desires to share with them in the future, as it has in the past, both their labors and their honors.

These were unanimously adopted, and the undersigned were appointed a committee of five, to carry out the provisions of the resolution, by "conferring with a joint committee consisting of one representative from each of our homœopathic medical colleges."

In view of this, we submit for your consideration the following propositions as means of so "elevating the standard of medical education," that the demands of Homœopathy as a progressive science, and of its practitioners and patrons, may be adequately fulfilled. We trust they will meet your approval and indorsement, or, if modified, that the modification will be of such a nature as to increase rather than diminish the barriers sought to be raised against the admission of incompetent persons as practitioners of our noble art.

PROPOSITIONS.

1. Applicants for matriculation in a homœopathic medical college shall be subjected to a preliminary examination, to be conducted by the faculty or by a committee appointed by them. Only such as shall give evidence of having received a thorough English education, embracing Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Botany, together with a knowledge of the rudiments of the Latin language, shall be admitted. Graduates of academies or colleges shall not be required to submit to this examination.

2. The homœopathic medical colleges of this country shall, as soon as practicable, adopt a curriculum of a three years' course of study, comprising three terms of lectures; which terms shall be graduated as to their subjects, the first comprising elementary branches, and the second and third the more advanced and practical departments of medical science. And each term shall embrace not less than eighteen weeks. At the beginning of the second and third terms, there shall be an examination on the subjects taught during the first and second terms, which examination shall, if successfully passed, be *final* as regards those subjects. Students who have attended lectures in other medical colleges and graduates of classical colleges shall submit to similar examinations, and may enter the class for which they are found to be qualified.

3. The curriculum of study in a homœopathic medical college shall embrace the following subjects: Anatomy in its various branches; Chemistry and Toxicology; Physiology and Histology; Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany; Surgery in all its branches; Institutes and Practice of Medicine: General and Special Pathology and Diagnostics; Obstetrics, Gynæcology and Paidology; Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. Surgery, Practice and Obstetrics should be abundantly illustrated by clinics.

4. The number of professors in each medical college should be greatly increased beyond the present number, in order that the division of labor thereby attained may render practicable the recommendations already made respecting the terms

and curriculum of study; and in order that specialism in teaching may be introduced as far as practicable.

5. Graduates from other medical colleges may receive a diploma from a homœopathic medical college upon satisfactorily passing an examination before the faculty in all the branches embraced in the curriculum of subjects taught in the college.

6. When practicable, examinations for the degree of Doctor of Medicine should be conducted *in public*, and especially in the presence of a Board of Censors, not less than three in number, each of whom should be a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

7. The American Institute of Homœopathy disapproves the granting of *special degrees*.

8. The Institute strongly approves and recommends efforts to secure the endowment of homœopathic medical colleges, professorships and scholarships.

THE COMMITTEE.

XXXIII.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSATORY.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by the American Institute of Homœopathy, June, 1869, to "report a plan for a Homœopathic Dispensatory," respectfully present the following report:

A few weeks after their appointment, the Committee met in New York, and after a protracted deliberation upon the subject entrusted to them, agreed upon a distribution of the work which it involved, and upon which they have since spent much time and labor. So far as possible, they availed themselves of the labors of all who had preceded them in the work of preparing Dispensatories and Pharmacopœias, whether published or in manuscript, allopathic as well as homœopathic. Moreover, by the courtesy of Dr. Madden, of London, the Committee had the privilege of examining advanced sheets of the New British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.

That the conclusions to which these deliberations should lead might be the more definite and practical, the Committee selected three drugs upon which each member should prepare an article embodying his view of the manner in which these drugs should be presented in a Homœopathic Dispensatory.

Early in May, 1870, the Committee met again in New York, and after comparing and discussing the results at which they had arrived, agreed to recommend the following "plan of a

Homœopathic Dispensatory," and the following method of realizing it:

Plan.— In the opinion of the Committee:

1. A Homœopathic Dispensatory should contain such a description of every constituent of the Materia Medica, as it is found in nature or met with in commerce, as will enable the physician and the pharmaceutist to recognize and identify specimens, the article described always being the one from which provings have been made.

2. It should contain sufficiently full and precise directions for the preparation and purification of crude drugs, (including tests and other evidences of genuineness,) as they are found in nature or in commerce for medicinal use, to guide the physician in the preparation of medicines where recourse can not be had to the pharmaceutist.

3. It should contain references to the sources of information concerning the pathogenetic and remedial properties and uses of the drugs of which it treats; as, for example, to provings, studies, monographs, etc., as the same may be found in medical literature, in order that the physician may have at hand, in a convenient form, an index of authorities on the subject of each drug.

"A Homœopathic Dispensatory," therefore, should be a compendium of the Natural History of the drugs which constitute our Materia Medica, in so far as it is necessary for the identification of specimens; of their Pharmaceutical History, to the extent of giving clear directions for their preparation for medicinal use; and of their Medical History, to the extent of giving references to expositions of their pathogenetic properties.

In the composition of the work, brevity should be regarded as second in importance only to perspicuity and exactness. For this reason, to avoid repetition, there should be an introduction embodying the pharmaceutical rules and processes for the manipulation and preparation of the different drugs, which should be classified according to their substance and nature, and for the preparation and preservation of the vehicles used in preparing triturations and dilutions. These classes could

be referred by number to the body of the work, and much space thus saved.

The alphabetical arrangement of drugs should be observed as most convenient in a work of reference.

Such a work as the Committee propose should be executed with the greatest care, and subjected to repeated revision by experts in the different branches of scientific knowledge concerned, so that, when published, it may be both authoritative and exhaustive.

The Committee recommend that the labor of preparing a Homœopathic Dispensatory to be published by the authority of the American Institute, when approved by it, in case the Institute order the preparation of such a work, be confided to a committee of nine to be appointed by the Institute, said committee being authorized to call upon experts throughout the country for aid and counsel in the various departments.

The present Committee having found it practicable to meet and frequently confer by reason of their nearness of residence to each other, recommend that, as far as practicable, the working committee on a Dispensatory be selected from contiguous cities or States.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.,
WALTER WILLIAMSON, M.D.,
F. A. ROCKWITH, M.D.,
T. F. ALLEN, M.D.,
J. J. MITCHELL, M.D.,
H. M. SMITH, M.D.,
F. E. BOERICKE, M.D.,
Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY IN ACCOUNT WITH E. M. KELLOGG, TREASURER. **Cr.**

1869.			
June	11.	To Balance	$442.56
July	17.	To 1.000 envelopes. stamped and plain	18.95
Aug.	7.	To Seer's bill for Printing	3 50
Oct.	22.	To postage, stamps, etc	12.66
1870.			
Jan.	11.	To expressage on Diplomas	1.31
"	15.	To bill for engrossing Diplomas	34.50
"	25.	To 150 rolls for mailing Diplomas	4.50
June	4.	To Collector's commission	5.00
"	6.	To bill of Secretary for postage, reporting, stationery, etc	249.08
"	6.	To Mudge's bill for printing Transactions, etc	1.618 09
			$2.390.15

1870.			
June	6.	By Cash received from Dues, Diplomas, etc	$2,120.00
"	6.	By Cash received by Secretary from sale of publications	47.00
			$2,167.00
		By Balance	223.15
			$2.390.15

XXXV.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The "Committee on Foreign Correspondence" of the American Institute of Homœopathy respectfully present reports from sections, as follows:

Great Britain and her colonies, the American Continent, the West Indies — Drs. Dunham and Talbot.
France, Spain, and Italy — Dr. Verdi.
Germany — Drs. Hartmann and De Gersdoff.

From the city of Mexico, under date of January 10, 1870, the Committee received a communication from Senor Don Dr. Pablo Fuentes y Herrera, announcing the formation of the "Mexican Homœopathic Institute," and inclosing a copy of the Constitution of said Institute. The letter is in substance as follows:

"MEXICAN HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

Upon the basis of the doctrines of the homœopathic system of medicine there has been inaugurated in this city a new Medical Association, bearing the above title, the object of which is the study and propagation of the homœopathic system.

As one object of our association is likewise to establish relations with other kindred bodies in other countries, we have the honor, by especial direction of our President, to inform you of the establishment of our new 'Mexican Homœopathic Institute,' and to inclose you a copy of our Constitution.

We very respectfully beg you to inform the Homœopathic

Institute which has honored you with the charge of its foreign correspondence, of the establishment of our Institute, and we express the hope that the information may please the members of your Institute, by whom we hope to be recognized as brethren, and to receive from them a favorable and fraternal consideration of our works.

We remain, very sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

PABLO FUENTES Y HERRERA, *Secretary.*

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10, 1870."

The officers of the Mexican Homœopathic Institute are:

President — Dr. José Puig y Monmany.
Vice-President — Dr. P. P. y Perez.
General Secretary — Dr. Pablo Fuentes y Herrera.
Provisional Secretary — Guillermo Hay.
Treasurer — Julian Gonzalez.

A reply was immediately sent, in the name of the Institute, to the letter of Dr. Fuentes y Herrera, Secretary of the Mexican Institute, expressing gratification at the announcement of the inauguration of the latter, and reciprocating its good-wishes and fraternal offers. The officers or delegates of the Mexican Institute were cordially invited to be present at the session of the Institute in Chicago.

The Committee have likewise received from Dr. P. G. Goyco Sabanétas, of St. Jean de Porto Rico, a letter dated March 4, 1870, in substance as follows:

"Having read in the 'Bulletin de la Société Homœopathique de France' a circular letter addressed to homœopathic physicians throughout the world by the Committee of Foreign Correspondence of the American Institute of Homœopathy, I write to congratulate your noble Institute upon the useful initiative which it has taken and the immense good which it is destined to accomplish. If your regulations permit such a thing, I should greatly desire to be enrolled among the corresponding members of your Institute. I should esteem it a

great honor, and would place myself at your disposal for any useful work. I was born in the island of Porto Rico, received my degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Faculty of Paris, and have practiced Homœopathy in this island for twenty years past."

By the kindness of Dr. Leon-Simon, of Paris, the Committee have received a printed statement of the origin and inauguration, April 10, 1870, of the Hahnemann Hospital in Paris, the staff of which is as follows:

Drs. Chaucerel, Jahr, and Serrand, Consulting Physicians.

Drs. Boyer, Chaucerel fils, Desterne, and Léon-Simon, Attending Physicians.

This hospital, 26 Rue Sangier-aux-Ternes, Paris, was founded by the editor of the journal, *L'Hahnemannisme*, and is a charitable institution for the reception of the poor who are sick of acute diseases and desire homœopathic treatment.

The Committee have also received a letter from John Moore, M.D., corresponding member of the Institute, announcing the purposed formation of a British Homœopathic Institute, the first meeting to be held in Birmingham, in September, 1870, which delegates from this Institute are cordially invited to attend; also, a cordial letter from Mahendra Lál Sircar, M.D., Calcutta, E. I., proposing co-operation with the work of this Institute.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.,
I. T. TALBOT, M.D.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence deeming the following letter of special interest, herewith submit the same for publication. The letter is translated by John Hartmann, M.D., a member of the Committee:

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR J. KAFKA, M.D., OF PRAGUE, (BOHEMIA).

(*Written May* 20, 1870.)

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: I am really very sorry that it has been impossible for me to answer your valuable letter sooner. At the time your letter arrived I was absent from town, and since I returned professional

and other business has absorbed my time entirely, so much that I could not sooner give you the information you asked for. The picture you have drawn in so lively colors about the spirited action of the homœopathic physicians in America, is very gratifying. The details are partly known to me, and they are proof of great energy, perseverance and love to a good cause. Only by unity and harmonious action can great results be attained; only by inspired and zealous activity can we reach our great aims. The circumstances in the greater part of Europe generally, and in Germany especially, I am sorry to confess, are of such a character that the present position of Homœopathy is far behind, if compared with the gigantic forms of progress Homœopathy has attained in America. An apathy almost of a morbid character, an indifference which can scarcely be conquered, has been admitted among the majority of our German homœopathic colleagues. The consequence of this weak state of things is in a high degree already felt, and the disposition to unity is very slow.

The Central Society of Homœopathic Physicians in Germany have about three hundred members. They hold yearly meetings at different places, and keep a standing Polyclinic at Leipsic. In accordance with a proposition of mine, a professor has been installed there, who delivers lectures for fees. He has, every year, to offer a price for the best articles on Physiological Pharmacodynamics, and on Special Therapeutics, and besides this he is empowered to collect contributions for a homœopathic hospital. His publishing organ is the "Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung," edited by Dr. Veil Meyer. The Society of the Physicians of the Rhine and Westphalia have their yearly meeting at Dortmund, where scientific lectures and discussions are the order of the day. The Society Hahnemannia, at Stuttgart, is composed of homœopathic physicians and laymen, and has yearly a general meeting at Stuttgart. A similar association exists at Annaberg, in Saxonia, which has about seven hundred members, meets monthly, and even oftener, and popular lectures are there delivered on Homœopathy.

Of local societies I have to mention: The Society of Physiological and Specific Medical Art of Healing, at Munich; the Free Society of Homœopathy, at Leipsic; the Society of Homœopathic Physicians, at Dresden; Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Austria, at Vienna; Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Hungaria, at Pesth.

In this latter city not long ago a resolution was passed in both Houses of the Kingdom of Hungaria, to erect a chair for Homœopathy and a clinic. This resolution was passed in spite of the remonstrances of the Minister for Education. The very interesting discussions about this matter you can find fully printed in the "Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung," and in the "Homœopathische Zeitschrift for Homœopathic Clinic," edited by Dr. B Hirschel.

In Vienna there are three homœopathic hospitals where no lectures are given. Besides those, there is one hospital at Liszt, one at Stein, in lower Austria, and one at Gyoeyoes, in Hungaria. In none of these hospitals is provision made for delivering clinical lectures.

In all universities in Germany there is a want of homœopathic professors, the consequence of which is, that the increase of homœopathic physicians is very slow, an evil which already is very much felt. Our share of patients is very large, and the most of them belong to the better classes. The homœopathic physicians, therefore, are everywhere overloaded with business, and have consequently very little time to do much for Homœopathy, *as a science*. For the same reason we have a great many popular, and only a very few really scientific medical writings on Homœopathy, and for the same reason very few practitioners take interest in writing for the journals, and the daily press has been little resorted to for such publications, of late years. Except the two above-mentioned periodicals, we have popular medical journals, started for the purpose of propagating Homœopathy, of which the one is edited by Dr. Lorbacher, Leipsic, and the other by Dr. Bolle, at Paterborn.

By the universities, Homœopathy is in some respect entirely ignored. According to the existing laws, we could have professors at each university, but we have not the right kind of men. Notwithstanding that all my time is occupied by my extensive practice, I would have taken a professorship if we only had for practical demonstrations even a small homœopathic clinic; without such, the lecturing on Homœopathy is fruitless.

The lectures of the deceased Professor Altsehul have injured Homœopathy a great deal. Almost in legions the students came to him from all parts of the world, and in legions they left again, because he was unable, for want of a hospital, to demonstrate what he taught. Besides this, he had much to suffer from unkind and sometimes extreme critics, on account of his adherence to obsolete principles of the homœopathic practice, which made the professorship very disagreeable to him.

If you have read my responses to Dr. Lorbacher's critiques upon my work on Therapeutics in the "Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung" of this year, then you have found how much I differ in my views about Homœopathy with a great many other physicians, because I tried to occupy the standpoint of modern science. We shall not endeavor to gain only laymen for our cause, but physicians. Therefore I believe you have in America taken hold of the right end, and have erected medical colleges. Only by teaching and *demonstrating* Homœopathy can we soon have the advantage over our opponents.

That is about all I have to communicate for this time. If this letter should arrive too late for your report, then I have no objection to your having my remarks printed in one of your medical journals, using my name, and you will oblige me by sending me the journal.

I am happy to have had the opportunity to make your acquaintance, and would be glad if you would honor me again with a letter. I also would be very much pleased if the society of which you are the corresponding secretary for Germany would honor me with membership.

Please give to all our colleagues my respectful greetings, and I remain, etc., etc.

P. S.—I almost forgot to answer two questions you put. The one is about the dilutions. Rhineland and Westphalia are the seats of the high-potency men, though we find plenty of them in North Germany too. But the majority of the Homœopathists in Germany use only the lower dilutions—the third, sixth, and up to the thirtieth. They very seldom go above the thirtieth. I myself use these potencies also, and only in case of very great sensibility I prescribe the higher potencies. After many trials and experiments I could not be convinced why the high potencies should have a better effect than the lower; on the contrary, in many cases I came to the conclusion that the lower and middle potencies develop their curative power sooner than the high potencies. With our medical provings it is the same as with our journals; while the latter is in a morbid stage, the other suffers from paralytic affections. All the committees for provings have, since several years, shown no activity whatsoever, and I believe for want of interest shown them. If we sometimes hear something of new provings, then it is the result of trials made by some one who did not hesitate to give his time for proving drugs on himself. The gain by this is very small, but is always reported in the "Allgemeine Homœopathic Zeitung." For intermittent fever there is Quinia, the king of remedies. If the sulphate of Quinia is not sufficient, then we give the bisulphate. The latter is in its effects more radical. In the earliest times, trials were made with Bruvia, with the intention of avoiding Quinia, but the results were not very satisfactory, and so Quinia is yet predominant.

With friendship, yours,

J. KAFKA.

To J. HARTMANN, M.D, St Louis,

Mem. Com on Foreign Correspondence, etc.

XXXVI.

NECROLOGICAL REPORT.

BY SAMUEL BANCROFT BARLOW, M.D.,

Necrologist.

FIRST PAPER.

The year now passed has been one of very much labor on the part of this writer, and I regrèt to have to say that a large proportion of that labor has been fruitless. It is a fact, melancholy in its consideration, that more than one-half of the great number of letters which it has been necessary for me to write and send out in search of information touching the decease of members of the Institute, as well as of those who were not members, have either been unanswered, or else have been answered by a burden of verbiage as irrelevant as would have been a chapter from the Koran or the Book of Mormon.

I have, however, contrived to lay together some ill-assorted fragments, making up a few word-pictures, which may be recognized as pictures of the deceased, and therefore of some value in the archives of our association. I would, before passing further on my dim-lighted and devious way, do a necessary act of justice and of mercy to whoever may be able to carry the burden of honor which attaches to the office of Necrologist, by suggesting and urging the propriety and necessity of having inserted in the body of the coming volume of the Transactions of the Institute, a circular letter addressed to all the faithful in all the land, and in the dominion also, asking from all, such information as they, each and every one of them, may possess or be able to obtain, regarding or relative to

every physician of our order who has deceased, and even suitable laudatory notice of amateur or lay practitioners, who have gained a good name for skill and usefulness, whether male or female, and whether classically educated or not — for many throughout the length and breadth of the land, men and women both, who never heard a medical lecture or saw the inside of a lecture-room, have made themselves a name and renown scarcely attained by a majority of the members of our profession. I will append to this paper a form of circular letter, which, I think, will, if published in our Transactions, draw the attention of physicians and laymen strongly to the subject, and which will excite in their minds a conviction of the necessity of acting in the matter, and of reporting to the Necrologist some brief but suitable account of whatever decedents they may have had any knowledge of. These Transactions will, of course, reach individuals in every part of the United States and Canada, and will be read each succeeding year by a larger number of persons, as well the lay portion of community, as by the whole or nearly the whole body of the physicians of our School, and if physicians and others, through the suggestions and request of physicians, shall be tolerably active in the duty of reporting, as they should do, it is hardly problematical that in two or three years at most from the present time, our list may contain the name, and in most cases, indeed, in very nearly all cases, a very brief account of every physician who has been known as a Homœopathist, together with the names of a few laymen and women who have exercised the functions of a homœopathic therapeut, can be embodied in our archives; and when the record has been perfected up to any given or certain time, it will be a matter of great ease to continue it perfect to the end of time. Such a thing as this was never before known in the history of man, or of any of the learned professions, and the American Institute of Homœopathy may well be proud of such a performance, and I, therefore, hope the Institute will not be slack in the matter of passing such and whatever acts and resolutions as may be necessary for the carrying out of this thing in the spirit proper for the perfecting of the operation as now and

here brought to their notice. In most cases, indeed, in nearly all, the materials received from the families or friends of the deceased members and of those not members, are so exceedingly meager and devoid of form, that the labor of putting the materials into some form is by no means one that is to be coveted or despised. There are, however, some instances in which near relatives of the deceased, as a daughter or the widow of a deceased physician, have laid hold of the work willingly, and have sent in a report which would do honor to a veteran biographer. I can not, of course, speak of those cases, giving the names of the writers, without being or seeming to be invidious — a crime not to be forgiven. So if some few should feel that I had not spoken of their labors as I ought, I beg them to consider well the reason I have just expressed, and I trust they will not fail to find an excuse for what they might, at first view, deem utterly inexcusable matter. Nearly the whole of the mass of *post obit* matter now on my hands, will need to be gone over yet again with free use of the corrective or else of the expunging pen before it will be fit to make its appearance before a Committee of Publication, consequently but little can be sent forward immediately, but parcel by parcel it shall be put into the hands of the General Secretary, so that long before any part of the biographical matter will be wanted for the printer it will all be out of my hand and in that of the Secretary. Hoping and believing that the matter prepared by me, as well as also the manner in which I have managed the whole work, will meet the approval of the Institute, or its committee, I shall go on from day to day, as strength and opportunity may serve me, until I am able to close my labor; if it shall satisfy myself I shall be greatly disappointed, for I know, better than all others, the defects of my own work; and if it should be found satisfactory to the learned body for which I am laboring, I shall endeavor to still my conscience for any defects which may not be seen by others if they are by myself. In speaking of any and all individual decedents, I have spoken in praise wherever it was possible; in no case condemning any one, for I care not to know of anything worthy of condemnation. I greatly love the members

of our profession, and my mantle of charity is large enough to cover a multitude of sins if I can be made to believe they were not willfully or purposely committed; knowing any act to be willfully and maliciously bad and designedly hurtful to myself or others, I can never forgive. Wishing life, health and permanence to the Institute, and every proper and possible good to all its members, I submit my work to the criticism of those who may be benefited or injured by it.

SECOND PAPER.

A short statement, in the form of a report, which was published in the Transactions, to-wit, in the volume for 1869, will give any one who desires to be informed of the mode and progress of the effort which was being made in the matter of a Necrological Statistic, to be carried up to some tolerable perfection in coming years — a matter not before perhaps, at least in this country, in any similar institution, performed. The plan, embracing both members and non-members, was matured by myself, at my instigation brought before the Institute at its session in Boston in 1869, by the Institute adopted, approved of and ordered to be put in practical operation by myself as Necrologist of that body, and as well for homœopathic physicians not members as for those who were members of the Institute; only in a list or table by themselves, and not to be included in the list of those who had been admitted to membership, because and for that they were entirely *regular in their status*, as by the laws of the several States where they were educated, graduated, doctorated, or licentiated, as the case might be. Having conceived the plan of a perfect mortuary statistic of the society, having procured the adoption of the plan by the society, having for several successive terms or periods been elected by the body as their Necrologist, I have determined, whether continued as their Necrologist or not, to still pursue the investigation until I am perfectly satisfied no further valid, reliable and useful information can be obtained in relation to a pretty large number of physicians of our order

who have, at an earlier day, passed away out of life, in many instances men of most excellent talents and acquirements, beloved by a large clientage of well-informed and intelligent men and women; physicians than whom no class of citizens could lay claim to a better heritage of that good name, the possession of which is what most enriches the possessor of the endowment. In the intention of carrying out this plan, which I deem a pious and holy duty which we owe to the memory of those excellent men who have been pioneers in opening the way for the introduction and progress of our beneficent and life-conserving method of the treatment and healing of sick bodies and shattered minds, I shall now ask of the Institute to publish in this forthcoming volume of their Transactions, the appended circular, of which I have already circulated several thousands at my own cost, the fruits of which circulation are now seen in some returns of information embodied in the report now preparing for the press, and much more can and will be yet gathered, which will go very far toward rendering our Mortuary Statistics pretty nearly perfect, and will ever be deemed as bearing most honorable testimony to the kindness and affectionate Christian recognition and consideration of the members of the American Institute of Homœopathy. There is considerable difference of opinion among the members of the Institute as to the amount of writing to be tolerated in memorial and biographical statements of the lives and services of the departed, some being quite willing to go to a pretty full and lengthy memorial, while others think the briefest possible quite sufficient; but when we reflect that whatever is now written and published will be the last and only account that will ever be transmitted to posterity of the eminently good men who have preceded us, it seems to me eminently proper that at least as full and perfect a sketch as can be contained in some two or three pages of our Transactions may well be tolerated. Where the biographical sketch is written by relatives and friends of the decedent physicians, it will perhaps be generally found too lengthy, and will very well bear some reduction in its size, and there, in such cases, the Publishing Committee have full power and can reduce the article to any size

that will comport with their views of propriety. In many other cases all the facts, which in these ends of time can now be gathered, do but barely constitute the briefest and most imperfect sketch which can well be conceived; but even such scanty record as such cases furnish should be printed, for it may lead to the discovery of additional matter to be added by appendix at some future day.

In the early days of Homœopathy in North America (1821? 1823? 1825, and down (or up) to 1831, less or more), Dr. Compos, of Norfolk (Va.?); Freitag, in Bethlehem, Pa.; Geist, Gosewich, Husman, Pehrson and some, perhaps a good many, other physicians, were in the use of homœopathic remedies, in the way of experimentation, to ascertain and fix the *status* of their medicinal power and to add to the stock of the pathogenetic properties residing in drugs, and consequently, also, their therapeutic or curative power. This was a most praiseworthy occupation, and it is due to those and many others of the earliest operators in that line of labor designed to enrich our then infant Materia Medica, furnishing all who succeeded them with more efficient instruments of our art, and whose labors render it a solemn, important and pious duty, that of rescuing their names and memories from oblivion, and which, if not now or very soon performed by those who knew them personally, can never be accomplished. We can and must enrich our biographical literature of those early, good, true and courageous men who braved the storm of opposition and calumny, which was the lot of all, who like Hahnemann and his early disciples, felt called upon in the way of duty, to assert and promulgate the doctrines of the first really scientific and rational system of therapeutics, which the world has ever been called upon to recognize and sustain.

Such names as those of Kitchen, of Philadelphia; Neidhard, Lippe, W. Wesselhœft, Floto, Wolford, Becker, Pulte, Dr. A. Bauer, Reichhelm, A. Howard Okie, Gram, La Bann, Sylvan — Enemy of Human Diseases, *alias*, "The (so-called) Rain-Water Doctor," 1810–'11–'12–'13–'14–'15 — Matlack, Richard Gardiner, George Bute, Dr. J. Radcliff, Dr. Ihm, from Frankfort, William Geiss, Dr. Humphreys, *Senior*, Dr.

Green, Schœnlein, Ernst Stapf, who, with a galaxy of bright spirits, have ascended to mansions of heavenly rest, making glad the spirit of their great master, HAHNEMANN.

SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M.D.,
Necrologist.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

GENTLEMEN: Professor Barlow, of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, Necrologist of the American Institute of Homœopathy, earnestly requests from every physician a brief notice of every homœopathic physician who has died from the first up to this time; — his (or her) name in full; when and where born; their preliminary education; with whom he studied medicine; when and where he attended lectures; when and where he graduated, or was otherwise licensed; if married, when, where and to whom; what family he left; in what places he practiced, and how long; when, and where, and of what disease he died; his age; what works he wrote and published; a liberal estimate of his ability and skill as a physician, with any other facts and observations the writer pleases to add, to be published as received from time to time by the Institute.

SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M D.,
55 E. Twenty-first Street, New York.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Adm'd	Names.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
1846 .	Adams Henry, M.D.....	Cohoes, N. Y.		
1846..	Anderson M., M.D.....	Philadelphia	April 18, 1855	57
1867..	Andrews Joel R, M.D.....	New York.....	June 1, 1870	52
1846..	Andrews J. R., M D.....	Camden, N. J....	Feb. 19, 1864	46
1846..	Atwood M., M.D.....	Francist'n, N. H.	April 28, 1850	49
1847..	Baker George, M.D.....	Chelsea, Mass...	Dec. 25, 1852	56
1858..	Baker Joseph C., M.D.....	Middleboro, Mass.	Feb. 23, 1865	50
1866..	Barnaby J. E., M.D.....	AlleghenyC'y, Pa.	1869	
1848..	Beard D. H., M.D	Troy, N. Y.		
1847..	Bell H. W., M.D.....	Peekskill, N. Y..	July, 1863	63
1859..	Bellows A J., M.D.....	Boston, Mass....	Dec. 1869	
1846..	Belt R. G., M.D.*.....	Woonsocket, R I.		
1846..	Bennett Hilem, M.D.....	Rochester, N. Y .	Oct. 28, 1868	77
1865..	Brinstill Joseph, M.D.....	Newt'n Cor., Mass	Feb. 16, 1867	56
1865..	Blackburn G. S., M.D.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 21, 1866	26
1845..	Bloss Richard, M.D.....	Troy, N. Y.....	Sept. 3. 1863	65
1846..	Bolles Richard M., M.D ...	New York.....	Aug. 9, 1865	68
1848..	Brown Joseph R., M.D.....	Galveston, Texas.		
1860..	Brown Josiah, M.D.....	Lynn, Mass.....	Oct. 16, 1869	49
1844..	Bryan Richard S., M.D.....	Troy, N. Y.....	March 5, 1860	64
1854..	Bryant Charles G., M.D....	San Fran., Cal...	July 12, 1864	35
1868..	Burchard Jefferson G., M.D.	Peekskill, N. Y...	March 6, 1870	31
1844..	Channing William, M.D....	New York	1854	
1859..	Church William I., M.D....	Pittsburgh, Pa...	Sept. 29, 1862	35
1847..	Colby Isaac, M.D.....	Concord, N. H...	June 29. 1866	73

* This name appears in previous "Transactions," in both living and deceased lists at the same time. In the former at Philadelphia, and in the latter at Woonsocket, R. I. Can't say which is correct.

Adm'd	Names.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
1844..	Cook George W., M.D.....	New York.....	Oct. 1, 1849	43
1847..	Cox George, M.D.....	Williamsb'g,N.Y.	Nov. 11, 1853	58
1852..	Coxe J. R., Jr., M.D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 11, 1863	65
1852..	Coxe L. Lewis, M.D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 28, 1866	29
1846..	Crittenden Dr. J.....	Morristown, N. J.		
1852..	Crocker Isaac S., M.D.. ...	Providence, R. I	Oct. 26, 1866	38
1846..	Crosby Dr. Eliakim	Green Bay, Wis..	Sept. 2, 1854	70
1854..	Darling Charles B., M.D...	Lyndon, Vt.....	June 10, 1860	41
1852..	Duffield Henry, M.D.....	Oxford, Pa.....	Dec. 5, 1865	65
1845..	Esrey W P., M D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 28, 1854	39
1844..	Flagg Josiah F., M.D.	Boston, Mass....	Dec. 20, 1853	64
1866..	Foster George S., M.D.....	AlleghenyC'y,Pa.		
1846..	Freeman Alfred, M D.....	New York.....	March 8, 1861	67
1844..	Freytag Eberhard, M.D.....	Bethlehem, Pa...	Mar. 14, 1846	82
1846..	Gardiner William A., M.D.	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 29, 1863	39
1846..	Gilbert James B., M.D.....	Savannah, Ga...	1854	
1857..	Giles Albert, M.D.....	Racine, Wis.....	June 7, 1862	53
1844..	Gosewisch J. C., M.D.....	Wilmington, Del.	May 11, 1854	46
1847..	Graves S. W. M.D.....	Chicago, Ill.....	July 6, 1854	35
1844..	Hale Eben, M D.....	Boston, Mass....	Aug. 2, 1847	38
1846..	Harris Dr. Zina H.....	New York.....	April 30, 1859	67
1865..	Harvey J. R., M D.....	AlleghenyC'y,Pa.	July 7, 1866	34
1847..	Herrick Israel, M.D.....	Lyndeboro', N.H.	Feb 18, 1866	71
1867..	Holtby Jabez B., M.D.....	New York.....	Feb. 7, 1869	31
1850..	Hoppin Washington, M.D..	Providence, R. I.	April 1, 1867	40
1856..	Horton Freeman, M.D.....	Weare, N. H.....	March 3, 1861	45
1846..	Hull A. Cooke, M.D.....	Brooklyn, N. Y..	July 2-3?, 1868	50
1844..	Hull A. Gerald, Jr., M.D....	New York.....	April 25, 1859	49
1844..	Humphreys E., M.D.....	Utica, N. Y.....	Mar. 14, 1848	63
1844..	Ingalls Wm., M.D.....	Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 8, 1857	82
1844..	Janney Daniel, M.D.....	Purcell's St're,Va.	Oct. 13, 1859	67
1844.	Joslin Benj. F., M.D.....	New York.....	Dec. 31, 1861	65

Adm'd.	Names.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
1846..	Kern B. F., M.D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.		
1858..	Kirk Isaac E., M.D.....	Hudson, N. Y....	Aug. 17, 1859	27
1846..	Leon Alexis, M.D.....	New York.....	Sept. 2, 1866	49
1844..	Lingen George, M.D.....	Mobile, Ala.....	1868	over 50
1848..	Loomis J. G., M D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct 25, 1853	42
1853..	Macy Benjamin C., M.D....	Dobb'sFerry,N.Y.	Sept. 16, 1864	55
1867..	Mathews M. M, M.D.....	Rochester, N. Y..	Nov. 23, 1867	58
1846..	Mathews C. B., M.D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 27, 1851	50
1856..	McAllester J. M., M.D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.		
1856 .	McManus F. S., M.D.	Baltimore, Md ..	Nov. 20, 1857	25
1844..	Merrill J., M.D.....	Portland, Me....	June 7, 1855	73
1851 .	Metcalf J. W., M.D...	New York.....	April 14, 1856	39
1847..	Middleton R. S, M.D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.		
1852..	Miller Thomas, M D.....	Steubenville, O..	Nov. 21, 1867	70
1848..	Moore John, M.D..... †	Burlington, Vt...	1867	
1848..	Moore John D., M.D.... †	Burlington, N. J.	Sept. 20, 1867	65
1859..	Nichols John S., M.D.....	Woonsocket, R. I.	Jan. 15, 1862	36
1850..	Ober Benjamin, M.D.....	San Fran., Cal...	May 14, 1867	67
1847..	Osgood David, M.D.....	Boston, Mass....	Feb 23, 1863	69
1847..	Parker H. C., M.D.....	Manchester, N.H.	Dec. 8, 1861	48
1844..	Payne John, M D.....	Belfast, Me.....	Oct. 7, 1857	56
1847..	Payne L. V., M D.....	Belfast, Me.....	July 8, 1853	29
1845..	Peak Dr. Jesse M.....	Cooperst'wn,N.Y.		
1850..	Peck William, M D.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 3, 1857	
1858..	Perkins R. G., M.D.....	Charleston, S. C.	Aug. 29, 1861	
1847..	Peterson James, M D.....	Weare, N. H. ...	April, 1870	
1857..	Pitney Aaron, M D.....	Chicago, Ill.....	April 7, 1865	72
1847..	Poole Augustus, M.D.....	Oswego, N. Y.		
1844..	Quin James M., M.D.....	New York.....	Mar 27, 1868	62
1852.	Randal John M., M.D.	Chesapeake, Md.	July 13, 1858	27
1844..	Rea Albus, M.D.....	Portland, Me...	Oct. 14, 1848	50

† These may possibly be one and the same; if so, think the latter correct.

Adm'd.	Name.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
1848..	Reichelm G., M.D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 22, 1861	60
1856..	Roberts E. W., M.D.....	Harrisburg, Pa	Nov. 10, 1865	58
1847..	Roberts Dr. J.....	Vassalboro', Me.	Mar. 15, 1856	72
1848 .	Roche M. B., M D.....	Riverside, N. J...	July 8, 1863	73
1852..	Rosa Lemuel K., M.D.....	Painesville, Ohio.	Feb. 29, 1853	27
1845..	Rosa Storm, M D.....	Painesville, Ohio.	May 3, 1864	73
1845..	Rosman R., M.D....	Brooklyn, N. Y..	Dec. 25, 1859	54
1848..	Royston T. P., M.D.....	Lockport, N. Y..	1852	
1860..	Samson C. M., M.D	Brooklyn, N. Y..	1862	
1854..	Sanborn Benaiah, M.D.....	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Oct 4, 1867	67
1859..	Saunders C. T., M.D.....	Waltham, Mass..	Jan. 4, 1862	29
1846..	Schue John, M.D.....	Hartford, Conn..	Sept., 1856	
1846..	Schwartz Dr. G	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1863	67
1854..	Sheek J. F., M.D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 31, 1858	
1845..	Sherill H., M.D.....	New York.....	Jan. 16, 1866	83
1860..	Smith J. W., Jr., M.D.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.		
1845..	Snow R. A., M D.....	New York.....	Oct. 4, 1849	
1846..	Stansbury R. M., M.D.....	Sacramento, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1850	43
1848..	Stebbins N., M.D.....	Medina, N. Y.		
1860..	Stehman J G., M.D.....	Lancaster, Pa.		
1854..	Stone Alfred B., M.D.....	Medford, Mass...	June 3, 1855	26
1853..	Stretch J. B., M.D.....	Salem, N J.....	March 7, 1865	40
1845..	Sullivan J. L., M.D.....	New York		
1848..	Swan Daniel, M.D.....	Medford, Mass...	Dec. 5, 1864	83
1846..	Taft G. M., M.D	New Orleans, La.	Aug. 9, 1847	
1847..	Tarbell J. A., M.D...	Boston, Mass....	Jan. 21, 1864	53
1844 .	Taylor John, M.D.....	New York.....	April 5, 1850	45
1851..	Vastine P. E., M.D.....	Trenton, N. J....	April, 1857	
1848..	Walker Charles, M.D.....	Northamp'n, Mass	Jan. 17, 1855	52
1853..	Warner N. H , M.D.....	Buffalo, N. Y....	June 24, 1860	52
1844..	Wesselhœft W., M.D.....	Boston, Mass....	Sept. 1, 1858	64
1844..	Whitehead C., M.D	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 29, 1858	51

Adm'd.	Name.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
1844..	Wild Charles, M D..... ...	Brookline, Mass.	May 3, 1864	69
1844..	Williamson Walter, M D...	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 19, 1870	60
1844..	Wilsey, F. L., M.D.....	New York	May 11, 1860	63
1844..	Wilson A. D., M.D.....	New York.....	Jan. 20, 1864	63
1846..	Witherill E. C., M.D.....	Cincinnati, Ohio	Oct. 30, 1866	44
1846..	Withey S. J., M.D	Philadelphia, Pa.		
1848..	Wolcott W. G., M.D.....	Whitehall, N. Y..	Sept. 7, 1866	50
1854..	Wood J. G., M.D.....	Salem, Mass.....	April 29, 1859	29
1844..	Wright Clark, M.D..,.....	New York.....	March, 1863	64

LAST WORDS.

To all those physicians and laymen who have assisted me in the collection of statistics for the Necrological Report, I beg to present my sincerest thanks: too numerous to speak of individually, I can only thus give them my thanks in gross and not in detail.

I desire to press it upon the mind of every physician who sees this report, to send me whatever details he can of any homœopathic physician who has died at any time or place in America up to this time. "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost."

Mistakes of names, dates, etc., etc., may be corrected, when pointed out to me, in a future appendix to this report.

S. B. B.

DECEASED NON-MEMBERS.

Names.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
Adams R. E. W., M.D.....	Springfield, Ill.....	Dec. 1869	
Anderson Dr.....	New York.....	1854(?) '55(?)	
Baker Dr. Daniel.....	New York.....	1870	Ab't 65
Barker John, M.D	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	April 18, 1868	45
Bates E. J., M.D.....	Michigan.....	Feb. 1864	
Becker Dr. Alex. C.....	New York.....		
Bell Charles, M.D.	Peekskill, N. Y.....	March 2, 1868	38
Betteley G. W., M.D.....	Cleveland, O...	March, 1865	42
Bianchini Dr.....	New Orleans, La.....	1869	
Black James E., M.D.....	London, C. W.....	May, 1864	27
Bowers Josiah, M.D.....	New York.....	Nov. 7, 1868	77
Brooks P. P., M.D.....	La Crosse, Wis.....	July 22, 1865	60
Bryant J. W., M.D.....	Lapeer, Mich..... ..	Jan., 1866	26
Burdick Dr. E.....	Walworth, Wis.....	1868	
Burrows J. H., M.D.....	Gardiner, Me.....	June, 1870	
Caspari Dr.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Feb., 1870	
Church R. C., M.D.....	Bonus, Mich.....	July, 1866	
Churchill William D., M D.	Peekskill, N. Y....	Oct., 1857	35
Clark George R., M.D.....	Portland, Me.....	Nov., 1869	35
Clark L. E., M.D..... ..	Sandwich, Ill.....	Dec., 1868	
Croffut Jonathan, M.D.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	May 9, 1870	74
Crooks J. P., M.D.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Oct., 1870	23
Curtiss J. T., M.D.....	New York.....	Nov. 12?, 1857	
Davis Charles R., M D....	Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y..	Dec. 23, 1865	26
Dickerson Dr. John...	Williamsburgh, N. Y...	1853	
Dorsey Dr J. W.....	Tensas Parish, La.....	1862	

Names.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
Duffield H. D., M.D.*	Elkview, Pa	Dec., 1865	
Dunnell H. G., M.D	New York	Sept. 4, 1868	64
Eckhart Dr. Carl	New York	1864(?)	
Ernsberger M. C., M.D		Jan., 1867	
Ewing J F., M.D	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Feb., 1867	
Field H. G., M.D	Paw Paw, Mich	Sept., 1870	32
Foster ——, M.D	Joliet, Ill	July, 1865	
Gifford John B., M D	Lee, Mass	Mar. 28, 1866	45
Gram Hans B., M.D	New York	Feb. 18, 1840	54
Green Jonas, M. D	New Orleans, Pa	Dec. 25, 1868	
Green Dr	Rockford, Ill	1868	
Hallock Dr. W. E	New York	Feb., 1864	
Hildreth J. S., M.D	Chicago, Ill	Aug., 1870	
Houghton Asahel, M.D	New York	Oct. 27, 1869	61
Howard A., M.D	Joppa Village, Mass	Sept., 1866	
Huff Ezra, M.D	St. Louis, Mo	Spring of 1851	38
Innerarity Dr	Mobile, Ala.	1868	
Jocelyn C. B, M.D	Springfield, Mass	March, 1865	
Jones Dr. Silas	Harlem, N. Y	1868	60-70
Kendall L., M.D	Chicago, Ill	Oct., 1867	
Kinsley Hudson, M.D	Yonkers, N. Y	Mar. 28. 1868	71
Knight J. K., M.D	Nashua, Iowa	Feb., 1867	50
Kramer C. M., M.D	Xenia, O	Sept., 1870	26
Lewis A. A., M.D	De Ruyter, N. Y	Sept., 1868	42
Look Dr	Waupun, Wis	Oct. 6, 1868	
Lucas J. M., M.D	La Crosse, Wis	Dec., 1867	
Macomber George, M.D	Melrose, Mass	Jan, 1866	
Marston M.D., M D	Clinton, Iowa	Mar. 21, 1868	
May Horace, M.D	Brooklyn, N. Y	Aug., 1868	
May J. P., M.D	Brooklyn, N. Y	Jan., 1868	
Merritt J. F., M.D	Pleasant Plains, N. Y	March, 1868	
Mosher John, M.D	Addison, Mich	1856	73

*This may be H. Duffield, M.D., of Oxford, Pa., in list of deceased *members*, as the month and year of death correspond with that, and the name is very similar.

Names.	Former Residence.	Died.	Age.
Mosman E. P., M.D.....	Norwich, Conn..... ...	Sept., 1870	
Peterson J. C., M.D.....	Waterloo, Mich.....	Oct., 1867	
Potter E., M.D.....	Springfield, Ill.	Jan., 1868	
Pratt Dr. James D.....	Waterproof, La.....	Sept., 1855	23
Redman George A., M.D.(?)	New York.....	June 17, 1861	26
Richter M. A., M.D.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	May 1, 1870	72
Ritchie Charles E., M.D....	Galena, Ill.....	Dec., 1869	
Rogers Smith, M.D.....	Battle Creek, Mich.....	July 11, 1867	45
Sandford L. G., M.D.....	Patten, Me.....	March, 1868	
Saxton H. M., M.D.....	Henry, Ill.....	Oct., 1866	
Seaman C.A ,M.D.(Female)	Cleveland, O.....	1869	30
Seeger F. A C., M.D.....	New York.....		
Shirley G. Y., M.D.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	Feb., 1870	
Steinhoff A. F., M.D.....	Farmington, Mich.....	Aug., 1864	
Stewart Dr. Walter.....	New York.....	Aug., 1863	41
Tappen W. C., M D.....	De Kalb, Ill.....	Nov. 10, 1869	
Tatem Dr. J. W.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Nov. 7, 1870	
Taxil Dr.....	New Orleans, La.....	1865	70
Vail Dr. Edward.....	New Orleans, La.....	1863	65
Vanderburgh Fed. C., M,D	Rhinebeck, N. Y.....	Jan. 23, 1868	80
Van Ness Annie C., M.D...	New York.....	Oct. 12, 1868	44
Waggoner Dr. Calvin C....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	Sept. 24, 1867	32
Walker A. H., M D.....	Pontiac, Mich.....	Nov. 29, 1865	26
Wheeler John, M.D.....	Cleveland, O.....		78
Whiton Milo J., M.D.(?)...	Fishkill, N. Y.....	Dec. 15, 1867	63-64
Yudd Judson, M.D.....	Lee, Mass.....	April 2, 1860	41

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOEL R. ANDREWS.

Joel R. Andrews, M.D., of New York city, died at Winona, Minn., June 1st, 1870, aged 52 years.

The New York "Observer" of July 7th, 1870, contained a concise notice of the character of Dr. Andrews, written by Rev. (Dr.?) Northrop — a just, true, and not fulsome or laudatory notice — as follows:

"Dr. Andrews was a native of Dedham, Mass., and was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover. Having a peculiar aptitude for teaching, he devoted several years to that business in Bacon Academy, Colchester; Amherst Academy, Mass.; at New London, Conn.; and Brooklyn, N. Y.; and with marked success. Subsequently, having graduated at the Berkshire Medical College, he entered upon the practice of medicine, and located in New York in 1858.

"He was identified with the New York Medical College for Women from its foundation, and held the important position of Professor of Surgery up to the time of his death. The pupils of this institution will testify to his patient and untiring exertions for their mental and moral improvement, his hearty sympathy with them in everything relating to their welfare, his thorough and accurate knowledge of his profession, and his nobility of character as a man. In no ordinary manner he was respected and beloved by all who knew him. His patients were made to feel that he was not merely a professional physician, but a kind and sympathizing friend. He entered their hearts as well as their homes.

"Dr. Andrews was a consistent Christian from his early life, and at the time of his death was a member of the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian church, with which he had been con-

nected a number of years. He died in the faith of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, after several months of severe illness, which did not ruffle the serenity of his disposition, or disturb his peaceful confidence in God. His patience and resignation remained with him to the last. There was light at eventide. As a last resort, he had gone West in pursuit of health, and there, with wife and friends ministering at his bedside, he calmly fell asleep. His funeral was attended at the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian church, New York, by a large number of friends, with expressions of sincere mourning and affection. A quiet and unostentatious man, a man of sterling principle and integrity, he has left many in his profession, in the community, and in the church to lament his death in the full maturity of his days. This short tribute to his memory is penned by one who had occasion to know and love him well."

[Dr. Andrews was thought by many to be a melancholy man; — nothing could be farther from the truth. He was grave, undemonstrative; a still and smiling quietness made up much of his every-day appearance; never loud or boisterous; a countenance more solemn and expressive of deep and abiding seriousness, and to some extent of suffering also, it rarely falls to our lot to witness; yet he was not melancholy, or void of cheerful feelings: indeed, he was companionable in a measure, pleasing and agreeable as well as profitable in conversation and intercourse with his friends.] S. B. B.

HENRY W. BELL.

Henry W. Bell, M.D., born in 1800; attended medical lectures in Boston; practiced at Geneva, N. Y., Nantucket, Mass., in 1855, etc., and went to Peekskill, N. Y., in 1857, with his son, Dr. Charles Bell, where they were in practice together for a short time, succeeding the able and popular Dr. Churchill. About July 1st, 1862, he removed to St. Clements, Michigan, where he died in July, 1863, aged about 63 years. His remains were taken to Geneva, N. Y., for burial, where, perhaps, he was born.

HILEM BENNETT.

Dr. Hilem Bennett was a native of Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass. Having removed to Auburn, N. Y., he there commenced the study of medicine in 1821, pursuing the same under the direction of an eminent and skillful physician of that place, and had access to the best sources of medical knowledge. He enjoyed peculiar advantages for anatomical investigations, being well supplied with subjects for dissection, legally obtained from the State prison.

He attended medical lectures at the medical college in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. Having completed the course of study, Dr. Bennett commenced the practice of medicine in Auburn, where he pursued it for some time. He afterwards removed to Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., and continued to practice in that place on the principles of Allopathy, until 1840. As physician and surgeon he was highly esteemed. By the opportunities he enjoyed of being engaged in repeated dissections, he had become skillful and successful in operative surgery, having performed many important operations.

Dr. Bennett rendered himself conversant with the various journals of the allopathic school. For seventeen years he took the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," and other allopathic journals. Although he was generally very cautious, and would not rest in an opinion concerning any subject until he had thoroughly investigated it and tested its pretensions, especially in regard to questions of science, yet the manner in which Homœopathy was treated by allopathic journals induced him to believe that it was only a delusion, since they uniformly classed it with the quackeries and humbugs of the day. He continued to entertain strong prejudices against Homœopathy, though frequently embarrassed by difficulties with which he met in the allopathic mode of practice.

Cases often occurred that would not bear either the depleting or the stimulating treatment pursued according to Allopathy. He deeply felt the want of a law to govern him in selecting a specific for the disease he might be treating. The practice of

mingling several kinds of medicine to constitute one pill, or powder, or syrup, was to him anything but satisfactory; indeed, it appeared to him palpably inconsistent, and to render altogether doubtful what effect might be produced by the mixture, as by putting the different and often contradictory ingredients together, a chemical action might take place that would essentially alter their powers, forming a compound entirely different in character and influence from the ingredients before their union; or, the drugs might unite mechanically, leaving each one to perform its own specific action upon the system, which must add diseases produced by drugs, to disease under which the patient had been previously laboring. He had often witnessed the deleterious effect of mercury as indiscriminately used by most Allopathists, without regard to the peculiarity of constitution. Pressed and perplexed with what appeared to him the great inconsistencies and absurdities in the system of Allopathy, he was earnestly desirous of ascertaining a more satisfactory manner of treating the diseases incident to the human system. He had vainly attempted to reconcile the allopathic practice with what appeared to him the evident symptoms of various diseases, and the state of the human constitution. At length his attention was arrested by the cures in several cases, performed homœopathically, after having been treated allopathically without effect. Particularly was he impressed by the curing, homœopathically, of a case of dyspepsia which had baffled all means usually employed by Allopathy. Though manifestly of a most inveterate character, it yielded readily to the remedies prescribed by Homœopathy.

The cases to which reference has been made, and also the urgent solicitude of a friend who thought he had witnessed good effects from homœopathic treatment, induced Dr. Bennett to investigate that system. Having learned the law that governs Homœopathists in selecting their remedies, he soon had occasion to treat a few cases of cholera morbus, and these he treated on strictly homœopathic principles. The effects were so marked and uniform in relieving and curing his patients as fully to convince him that the theory "Similia

Similibus Curantur" is true, and that but little medicine is required to cure disease, provided the right kind is selected and properly prepared. This conviction strongly impressed upon his mind, opened before him a new and interesting field of investigation. Now, the possession of a law by which he could be directed in selecting specifics, was an acquisition highly gratifying to him, after having, in regard to this matter, groped in darkness and painful uncertainty for the space of seventeen years. To be enabled to dispense with the use of the large and deleterious quantities of drugs so commonly administered in the allopathic practice, and substitute the minute specifics, and find them by far more efficacious in the cure of diseases, was to him extremely cheering. From that period he fully adopted the homœopathic system.

He had become fully persuaded that in malignant diseases, such, for example, as scarlatina, cholera, malignant erysipelas, and typhus fever, the judicious Homœopathist would not lose one where the Allopathist would lose twenty. For some years after he had adopted Homœopathy, Dr. Bennett continued to practice at Moravia with much approbation, his former patrons adhering to him, and pleased with the change in his views and practice as a physician. His practice in that uneven country was so extensive and laborious that his health declined under it. He felt that duty required a change of location, and that to a place where he would not be under the necessity of constantly riding to so great distances. With that view he removed to the city of Rochester in 1844, and prosecuted the practice of his profession there with marked success, relying upon the benediction of the Infinite, though Invisible Physician to crown his exertions in the relief of the distressed and healing of disease. He was prostrated by a most painful carcinomatous disease of the parotid gland, which caused his death on the 28th day of October, 1868, at the advanced age of 77 years.

RICHARD M. BOLLES.

Richard Montgomery Bolles, M.D., the subject of this memoir, was the son of Mr. Richard Bolles, of Hudson,

Columbia county, N. Y., where he was born Sept. 16, 1797. He was not of a strong and robust constitution, hence his youthful days were checkered with alternations of health and sickness, notwithstanding which he was enabled to obtain a good common school as well as a creditable classical education, but was not passed through a regular collegiate course. He was, by nature and habit, studious, even in his boyhood, and ever made good progress according to his opportunities. Having at a proper age elected to become a physician, he pursued his studies in the office and under the tutelage of Prof. White, of Hudson.

He was licensed by the Medical Society of Columbia County, the date of which licensing is not now to be found, the records of that society having been destroyed by accident, but as near as can be ascertained was some time during the year 1818.

Information received from the Dean of the Faculty at Pittsfield, Mass., states that Richard M. Bolles had conferred upon him by that institution, the honorary degree of M.D., and received his diploma in 1832.

He spent some little time in practice with his medical preceptor, Dr. White; after which he went to Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., where he had a large and much too laborious practice, in which his naturally rather slender health was put to a strain under which he was in danger of breaking down entirely. After several years labor in Delhi, he came to New York City in 1824. In 1832, being then 35 years old, he was married to Miss Hodgkinson, a native of New York, who still survives. Two sons and two daughters, of good promise and excellent moral character, are remaining to bless and cherish the memory of their excellent father, and to comfort and sustain their sadly bereaved mother.

In his country practice Dr. Bolles was esteemed as a surgeon, being of a truly inventive mechanical genius, and fruitful of all needful mechanical contrivances and appliances, a quality of great value in a practical surgeon.

From 1824 to a period somewhat before 1840 he was in the exercise of his profession in New York, and when the cholera

appeared in 1832 he was not a prejudiced or indifferent observer of the effect of the somewhat rude application of the homœopathic method in the treatment of that new and fearful disease; and during that period, and up to about 1840, he made the acquaintance and secured the friendship of that excellent man and skillful Homœopathist, the late Dr. William Channing, of this city. A personal observation of the successful treatment of many important cases by this eminent physician led Dr. Bolles to institute some experiments in the homœopathic mode, with a full and impartial examination of its claim to notice as a scientific verity, with such results that, in 1841, he entered fully and heartily into the practice of the new method, not, however, without the loss of a great proportion of a practice he had before established. From 1841 to the period of his decease, the writer knew him well and intimately, and always felt a degree of pride in being considered one of his trusted friends. Dr. Bolles became a warm advocate of Hahnemann's method; has been a member of all or nearly all the societies or associations of homœopathic physicians in this city since 1841; was at one time President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, and from its foundation a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was for a number of years physician to the Half-Orphan Asylum, where, if I am correctly informed, his skill was well asserted in the fact that but a single death occurred in the institution during the period of his medical supervision there. He was also for some years attached to the staff of physicians of the First Homœopathic Dispensary of this city.

From 1841 to the time of his death, he was attached, by the usual terms of membership, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, a relation which he honored by an exemplary Christian life and character.

Dr. Bolles studied the Materia Medica Pura in the German language, at a period when the world had not been blessed with the labors of Hull or of Hempel. His scholarship in German was praiseworthy, respectable; while in French it was ripe, profound. For many years he used no other hand-book

but Jahr's Manual in French. It was his daily and constant companion, and in his walks and visits among the sick it was ever in his pocket, ready for reference on any occasion of doubt as to the selection of the true remedy for any given case. He used the French copy in preference to the English, as more concise and directly to the point, while still not lacking in any essential completeness or fullness. That copy, with his thumb marks and multitudinous annotations, tattered, as it is, and almost totally dilapidated by long and constant use, is now a rare, curious, and valuable relic of our friend's extraordinary industry. It is much to be wished that I could do that exact and plenary justice to our friend's positive, tireless and unswerving devotion to the true, enduring principles of our Divine Art of Healing; but I fail to recognize in myself, the ability to do justice to his memory in that direction. Trained in his youth most religiously to respect every moral obligation, and every responsibility predicated upon his actions, in his after life he never forgot to give preference to the right in all his ministrations to the sick. More than by anything else, his whole career as a practitioner of our Art was marked and characterized by a lofty adoration of, and adherence to, the great — may I not say the Divine — Law of Cure. He was guided and sustained in that righteous course, not less by an enduring belief in the sufficiency of that law, than by a feeling that he had no right to respect anything less and scarcely anything else than the welfare of the sick. Securely guided and firmly sustained by this devotion to moral principle, he was cheered onward by the hope of his patients' good; assuredly believing that any other course followed by him would precipitate him into present mental misery and future mental condemnation. Filled with such noble sentiments, he could not be one of those who would "make void the law" by any new and unauthorized enunciation of another formula, or even by any interpolation of incongruous and vitiating utterances. When he was converted to the law as announced by Hahnemann, with a then present, full view of its entire and perfect truth as having a sure and scientific basis in the nature of things, he accepted it as the corner-stone of his foundation, and neither wished its

enlargement, diminution, or alteration, but ever afterward made it the study and business of his life to enlarge, beautify, and render permanent the superstructure which he saw could only be reared on his accepted foundation. Nor was he one of those who, though the law might be perfect, truthful, sufficient, universal, yet because the Materia Medica Pura was not yet perfected, was willing to accept of clinical experience, or of a wise or even scientific empiricism as an equivalent for a true, rational, logical application of the art as expounded by the Master himself. No! He preferred the more laborious, the more sure, the more successful mode of adhesion to the only true law of healing known to the world of medicine. In this was his wisdom; in this was his peace of mind securely bound up, both for the present and for the future. I venture the assertion that he rarely, if ever, accepted a routine or empirical prescription, unless he had previously satisfied his mind by an exhaustive process of search for the true Homœopathic remedy in vain. The writer knew him well and most intimately for a quarter of a century, and knows as well, from his habits of procedure in attendance upon the sick, as from his own true and undoubted asseveration, that, in that time, he never once, willingly, knowingly made such a prescription. For entire, unswerving devotion to the Law of Cure, he was certainly equalled by few; and it should be our wisdom and our pleasure to follow closely in his footsteps, neither turning to the right nor to the left. He had accepted the law as his foundation and sure guide, and when others violated, neglected, mutilated, or endeavored to falsify or even to amend the law by new enunciations and interpolations, he felt as did "the sweet singer of Israel" when he uttered the complaint, "if the foundations be destroyed, what shall the people do?" Few men of my acquaintance have been, in an equal degree with Dr. Bolles, gifted with a true, practical and useful inventiveness. It was observable, not only in whatever related to convenient mechanical contrivances, but exhibited itself in an equal, or perhaps superior degree, in strictly literary achievements. An instance or two which I will relate, will illustrate this observation. Some thirty years since, Dr. Hering wrote

and published a special memoir or monograph of the various pains of the chest, in which he pointed out the proper and most beneficial remedies for the several varieties, kinds, locations and directions of those pains. The article was of great practical usefulness and value. Dr. Bolles took up the idea, very considerably extended and improved the article, and, for the ease and convenience of readily recalling the essential points of the diseased sensations, and the several remedies, for practical application, reduced the whole to a poetic expression forming a kind of song, which, once committed to memory, would be ever at hand and ready to be applied in any given case of disease, without search of books or tables. The idea was a most happy one, and of very great utility to those who would take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the verses. The Doctor often amused himself by singing his chest-pain song as he rode in his carriage in his daily visitation of the sick, for he had framed a tune in which the words were very well expressed in fitting measure. Another invention of Dr. Bolles' which I will mention, is of vast importance and utility, and worthy of publication, for it would be of the greatest possible practical value in the hands of the profession. Shortly after the publication of Bœnninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book (which was, I think, in 1847), he conceived the idea of so tabulating its entire body of important symptoms, as to enable the practitioner, on a very slight survey, to select, with unerring accuracy, the true homœopathic remedy for any given case. The plan was wrought out with great thoroughness, and the details he so far mastered as to enable him to choose with great certainty, indeed, with mathematical exactness, the remedy for nearly all cases for which our Materia Medica, in its present imperfect and unfinished state, affords a true remedy. The method and arrangement may be said to be a mechanico-mathematical one, and cost the Doctor years of patient labor. It was not, however, labor in vain. It showed the way to construct a perfect thing of the kind, and was of great utility, both to himself and, by his courtesy, often also to his friends. I do not know as I can sufficiently describe this invention of the Doctor's to enable my hearers to understand the working

of the machinery of the method; nor do I know that I have the right to do it, even if possessed of the ability. Another invention of our ingenious friend is deserving of special mention. It is a piece of revolving machinery, revealing at sight what may be called the temporalities of our remedies; in other words, showing at a glance the portion of time in the twenty-four hours of a natural day when the remedies are wont to display their most efficient action; a material portion of information of no very small importance in a practical and curative point of view, and one which we are all probably too much in the habit of passing over as unworthy of attention. It shows us at once why most of our articles are of less forcible action at one time or period of the day or night than at others, and that fact certainly is of momentous concern to every practitioner, because it furnishes him with one more guide, and sure guide, too, for the selection of an appropriate remedy, whose activities are more specially exerted at the same time of the day or night when the disease has its special aggravation or exacerbation; for the true remedy corresponds in this particular point with the disease, as well as in all other points, which should influence us in selecting our remedies. It should be here recorded, also, that we are indebted to the pains-taking labor of our good departed brother for the Index to Hull's Jahr's Manual, which index, though not perfect — for who ever saw a perfect index of any medical work? — is yet more perfect than those things are usually found. Dr. Bolles was blessed with a pretty large clientage of the poor, who were treated gratuitously and with great tenderness and consideration. To enumerate all the virtues and excellencies of our good brother, is not the design of the present performance, but to neglect the mention of some of his amiable qualities would be a derogation of duty which could not be allowed on an occasion like the present. His life was quiet, studious, patient, laborious; devoted to the good of his fellow-creatures; prudent in action; pure in thought; performing his great life-work in the full contemplation of all its vast responsibilities; kind, affectionate, charitable; living more for his fellow-beings than for himself; faithful in all his relations; endearing himself by

every act of his life to all who knew him well; gentle and soothing in his intercourse with the sick and suffering; profitable in conversation; skillful in handling the instruments of his art; compassionate toward the afflicted and bereaved; loyal to his country and to his God; emphatically an honest man. He died on the 9th of August, 1865, aged 67 years, 10 months, and 24 days. His form has passed from among us, but the sanctity and fragrance of his good name will endure, and fall gently and beneficently upon us as long as the generation of those who knew his worth is permitted to remain. He grew up in the fear of the Lord; lived as one who felt all his vast accountabilities; and passed away in the smile and sunshine of an approving Deity.

May we cherish his memory, emulate his virtues, and find, like him, an end all Peace.

"A copy from his own handwriting, of the poetic description of the Chest-Pains and their appropriate remedies."

Lancinating Pains, through from the Chest to the Back.

[C. HERING.

Pains sticking through from Chest to Back,
Of doubtful seat — Sil. Ambra. Caustic.
When breathing — Bov. Cham. Con. Lob. Tabac.
Down and through — Am. Carb. Ac. Nitric.
Towards the shoulder — Carb. Barytes.
When the left side most their site is,
Very high to throat and shoulder,
Then the Curacoa black spider.

Part upper, with tuberculosis,
Indicate Myrtas Communis.
Over Mamma — Lycoperdon.
From heart region — Anacardium.
Middle — Ran. bulb. — *Different places,*
Lyc. Sulph., Sulph. ac. suit these cases;
Tar. Magnes. carb., Hep. sulphuris;
But the *Lower part* — Cantharis.
Towards the Shoulder — Laurel cherry;
If while walking — Indian berry.
In the Middle of the Chest,
Above — Mercurius suits them best,
Especially when *Coughing, Sneezing;*
Somewhat to the Right, and while breathing,

Will require Laurocerasus;
To Right Shoulder, then Phosphorus.
The Shoulders towards — Potass. hydri'date;
Below and both sides — Lead acetate.
Indigo if in the *Centre*.
Sitting — Dulcam.— *Drinking* — China.
Right Side — Sep. As., Nitr. ac., Colchicum,
Potass. bichrom.— *Below Ribs* — Nitrum.
Last Rib, to point Scapula — Aconitum;
Sneezing, Coughing — then Hydrargyrum.

From right in front to left at dorsum,
Correspond to Anacardium.
From the back towards the sternum —
Kali. bichrom., Laur. and Psorin;
Pains pressing chest and through to dorsum —
Ant. crud. — but Oil, Alum, Bell'don.
If 'tween shoulders and in sternum,
Right side to shoulder — Wooden Carbon.

R. M. B.

May 1st, 1854.

JOSIAH BROWN.

Josiah Brown, M.D., born in New Hampshire, and died in Lynn, Mass., October 16th, 1869, aged 49 years.

Dr. Brown was at one time associated with Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York. After a severe protracted illness he adopted the homœopathic practice and removed to Lynn, Mass., where he was in practice most of the time for seventeen years.

CHARLES G. BRYANT.

Charles G. Bryant, M.D., born in Otsego county, N. Y., March 13th, 1829; graduated at the Albany Medical College January, 1852; practiced his profession in Albany and Little Falls, N. Y.; removed to California in 1854, and died in San Francisco July 12th, 1864, aged 35 years, 3 months and 29 days.

JEFFERSON GREGG BURCHARD.

Jefferson Gregg Burchard, M.D., was born in Tuscarora, Livingston county, N. Y., October 25th, 1838, and died of

consumption at Peekskill, N. Y., on Sunday, March 6th, 1870, at the age of 31 years, 4 months and 9 days. Visited Mexico for his health when about eighteen years of age, remaining about three years, and returning in 1859 unimproved; studied medicine with his uncle, Durfee Chase, in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y.; was at the Dispensary in New York; graduated in February, 1865, and went to Peekskill in 1866 or 1867, where he was in practice up to the time of his death. His remains were taken to Newark, N. J., and buried in Fairmount Cemetery.

Dr. Burchard was a consistent Christian man, a good neighbor and citizen, possessed of a kind heart, and a gentleman in his deportment. He was one of the vestrymen of St. Peter's church at the time of his death, and also a member of Cortland Lodge, A.F. and A.M., both of which organizations passed resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the bereaved family and friends.

WILLIAM CHANNING.

William Channing, M.D., graduated at Rutgers Medical Institution, N. Y., in April, 1830. He wrote and published a pamphlet in 16mo, of —— pages, in 184–, which was of great value in the early days of Homœopathy in America, as a fair and forcible statement of the claims and merits of the system, and which did much to enlighten the public mind upon the subject of the new mode of practice.

Dr. Channing died in New York in 1854.

GEORGE W. COOK.

George W. Cook, M.D., was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y., May 21st, 1806. He was the second son of Dr. George W. Cook, and grandson of Col. Ellis Cook, of Hanover, N. J., who served in the Revolutionary War. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Abram Teller, also of Hyde Park, N. Y.

Dr. Cook commenced the study of medicine and surgery

with Dr. Winfield, in the town of Crawford, Orange county, N. Y., and completed his term with Dr. Pomeroy White, of Hudson, N. Y.

He attended lectures at the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated in 1828. He commenced the labors of his profession in the town of Stockport, Columbia county, N. Y., and continued there until the spring of 1836.

He began the practice of Homœopathy in 1838, two years after his removal to the city of Hudson, N. Y., where he remained until May, 1844; then removed to New York city, locating at 502 Broadway, and entered in a brief co-partnership of one year with Dr. Channing. He then practiced alone until 1848, when, finding his health failing, he formed another co-partnership, with Dr. Jacob Beakley, but his health becoming more feeble he left New York and returned to his brother, Dr. A. P. Cook, at Hudson, N. Y., in the spring of 1849, where he died on the 1st of October following, aged 43 years, 4 months and 10 days.

ZINA H. HARRIS.

Zina H. Harris, M.D., was born about the year 1792, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 30th, 1859, of apoplexy, aged 67 years. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In 1842 he had an office in Canal street, near Laight street, and was then a Homœopathist.

A good, kind, sympathetic man and physician: one who, had life been spared to him, would have been a shining light in the profession which was his delight.

JABEZ BUNTING HOLTBY.

Jabez Bunting Holtby, M.D., son of the Rev. Matthew Holtby, was born in the township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, in Canada West, now called Ontario, on the 3d of June, 1838.

He removed with his parents to the Oxford Circuit, where his father was stationed in 1842, and to Walsingham in 1847, where his father settled, when, on account of failing health, he retired from the active work of the ministry.

He was converted when 16 years of age. Studied medicine with Dr. Nichol, of Simcoe.

He was a very estimable young man, and worthy the confidence of all men.

He attended lectures in New York at the Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated M.D. in 1865.

He remained in New York in the practice of his profession with marked success, having the rare faculty of rendering himself acceptable to all with whom he was brought in contact. For several months previous to the death of the late Dr. James M. Quin he was in partnership with him, and was greatly in the Doctor's esteem.

In the fall of 1868 he went to Canada on a visit to his friends, and in hopes of regaining his health, which was declining with symptoms of phthisis, but not improving, he returned to New York, where he continued a short time, only to go downward with increased rapidity.

He returned to Canada, where, on the Sabbath, Feb. 7th, 1869, he expired, rejoicing in his last moments in the light of a confident belief in a blessed immortality.

His age was 30 years, 8 months and 4 days.

A. COOKE HULL.

A. Cooke Hull, M.D., born in Utica, N. Y., August 2, 1818, the son of a distinguished surgeon in that part of the State—Dr. Amos G. Hull. He early acquired a fondness for the profession of which he was to become so useful a member. He received a thorough classical education at Union College, and graduated in 1840 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City.

Removing to Brooklyn in the following year, he commenced practice as a Homœopathist, and was at various periods partner with Drs. John F. Gray (his brother-in-law), the late Rob-

ert Rosman, the late John Barker Talmadge, and, at the time of his decease, with Dr. Sumner.

Few there were who possessed his skill and acumen in diagnosis, prognosis, and therapeutics.

His signal success in securing the confidence and patronage of many of the most cultured and accomplished citizens of all professions, in all the walks of life, and permanently retaining them, was a testimonial during his lifetime of their estimate of his professional abilities and skill. The merchant prince, the astute lawyer, the scholarly clergyman, brokers wise in finance, members of Congress, and the intelligent of all classes, were his patients and friends, and all bear cheerful testimony of their profound appreciation of him in all the relations of life. He performed his professional duties to the best of his skill and science, and then, often, when he should have sought rest for the morrow, he gave his time and energies to the public enterprises of the city.

He entertained jealousy towards no one, was ever courteous and helpful to his associates, desiring that all should attain success and eminence, mindful of the dignity and claims of his chosen profession, wise in council, able, liberal-minded, and successful in practice.

Loved by the poor, honored by the wealthy, revered by his patients, respected by the profession of which he was a member, he sacrificed his life for the benefit of others. Sitting on his cottage porch surrounded by the members of his family, looking out on his pretty lawn, the beautiful valley and the glorious Catskill that he so much loved, he passed away from earth, peacefully and hopefully — a Christian physician — on the 2d or 3d day of July, 1868, aged 49 years and 11 months. His remains were interred on Sunday, the 5th of July, in the village church-yard at Catskill, on the Hudson, where he died.

AMOS GERALD HULL, JR.

Amos Gerald Hull, Jr., M.D., was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, in the year 1810. He entered the

sophomore class in Union College at 15 years of age, on the 6th May, 1826, and graduated A.B. in July, 1828. He was sustained in all his examinations, from his entrance into college until he graduated, with first honors, being appointed "Delphian Institute Orator"; the subject of his oration was "The Study of Philosophy." He graduated M.D. from Rutger's College in 1832, after an examination critical in a degree far above the usual examinations of the kind.

His contributions to the literature of our homœopathic profession were neither few nor small. The physicians of that branch of the profession of the present day, are more indebted to his labors in the translation and preparation of the most necessary works for every-day use and reference, than can easily be known and understood.

He was an early convert to the doctrines of Homœopathy; said by some to have been the third, and by others the fifth, in numerical order, of the early new disciples.

He was the first American student of medicine who studied from the first with a view and determination of becoming a practitioner of the homœopathic school. He was never married. His death resulted from a protracted and obstinate case of Malign Phlegmonous Erysipelas.

He passed from this life in the evening of the 25th of April, 1859, at the age of 49 years.

His last illness was marked by great suffering of body, but through all his protracted illness of nearly a month, his deportment was strikingly serene, cheerful and resigned.

"He did not *taste* death; he only *saw* it."

S. B. B.

GEORGE LINGEN.

George Lingen, M.D., of Mobile, Ala., a German of fine education, having great taste for the fine arts. Had a splendid practice. Died in 1868, over 50 years of age. He left some very valuable medical MSS.

MOSES M. MATHEWS.

Moses M. Mathews, M.D., son of Rensselaer and Nancy Mathews, was born in Benton, Yates county, New York, July 7th, 1809, and died at the Girard House, Philadelphia, Nov. 23d, 1867, aged 58 years, 4 months, and 16 days; from injuries received in getting into the cars at Chester, Pa.

He commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Georgia and Hall, in Hector, Tompkins county. He received his diploma in 1835, having attended the first course of lectures delivered in Geneva Medical College, Ontario county, N. Y., Willard Parker, M.D., now of New York, being one of the professors. He commenced the practice of medicine in Mecklenburgh, afterwards for three years in Naples, N. Y., and, in 1840, removed to Canandaigua, and soon after formed a partnership with Dr. Richard Wells. December 28th, 1841, he was married to Miss Catherine E. Wells, daughter of Dr. Wells, who, with a son and daughter, survive him, and must ever mourn the loss of a husband so devoted and a father so kind and indulgent; ever ready to sacrifice his own pleasure and comfort for those he loved so tenderly; while his aged parents mourn a son upon whom they leaned for advice and counsel in sickness and in health. In 1842, Dr. Mathews was induced to investigate Homœopathy. With a prejudiced mind, but with a determination to give the subject just and faithful attention, and becoming convinced of its superior merit in the treatment of disease, and having moral courage sufficient to endure the taunts and jeers of his allopathic brethren, he became a Homœopathist.

Denounced as a "knave and a quack," he was expelled from the Ontario County Medical Society, of which, for seven years, he was an honored member. In 1844 he moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he continued to practice Homœopathy until his death. In 1856 he was elected President of the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

A portion of his time was devoted to scientific pursuits. In meteorology he took great interest, and for over ten years made monthly reports to the Smithsonian Institute. He was a

member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was guided by the precepts of his Divine Master in his daily walk with men. In fair weather and in storm, by day and by night, he was ceaseless, untiring and uncomplaining in the discharge of his duty.

The poor and destitute never sought his aid or advice in vain. He was universally esteemed for his skill as a physician and his kind and courteous conduct in all the social relations of life.

JOHN D. MOORE.

John D. Moore, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, March 7, 1802, and died September 20, 1867, aged 65 years, 6 months and 13 days. He commenced the study of allopathic medicine in that place in 1844 with Prof. James McClintock; attended one course of lectures at the Jefferson College of Philadelphia, and two at the Pennsylvania College of same city, and graduated at the last named college in 1847, after which he studied Homœopathy and practiced it successfully for eighteen years.

Located at Burlington, N. J., during a period of fourteen years, his practice, which was at the beginning of that time very limited, increased to being the best and most profitable that any homœopathic physician ever enjoyed in that place; and few physicians have been so successful in removing prejudice and overcoming opposition, in gaining for Homœopathy the highest estimation, and for themselves the greatest esteem and confidence of the people, as the subject of this sketch. His field of usefulness (which is now occupied by Charles R. Cloud, M.D.) extended many miles around the country, including the neighboring town of Beverly, where, as elsewhere, his skill and services were sought by the most intelligent and wealthy. In the diagnosis of disease, and in the successful administration of remedies, he was excelled by none, and equaled by few. Had he yielded to the repeated importunities of his friends to locate in New York or Philadelphia, he would undoubtedly have held an eminent position, rather than the

humble one which his own choice and his love for his people caused him to fill to the end of his life.

Skillful and eminent while practicing his former profession of dentistry in Philadelphia, a graduate of both the allopathic and homœopathic schools of medicine, he was more than usually qualified to administer to all the ailments of the body, and was frequently sought in consultation by physicians of both modes of practice. Possessed of a powerful, athletic frame and handsome form, a strong and well-cultivated mind, with clear judgment, a generous and social disposition, he was well fitted by nature as well as education for the work to which he gave his life.

He was always kind and attentive, mindful of every change and want, administering by his sympathy and cheerfulness to the mind as well as the body, so that he was ever welcomed by his patients as their best friend.

He was ever ready and anxious to learn what might be of advantage in his profession; and every suggestion, even from the lowest, was considered, and if consistent with the principles of Homœopathy, acted upon in the alleviation of suffering humanity.

A man of *decision* and *integrity* of character, *firmness of purpose*, and consecration of every talent to his work, with love to his fellow-men and to his country, can not but succeed in any profession, and gain the highest esteem and love of the people in any community wherever his lot may be cast. Such a man was Dr. Moore. Long will it be ere his place as a physician and a friend will be filled in the hearts and homes of those that knew and loved him best.

ROGER GRISWOLD PERKINS.

Roger Griswold Perkins, M.D., Major C. S. A. Army, died of typhoid fever, at Camden, S. C., August 29th, 1861. Formerly practiced in New York, which city he left in September, 1859. He was a native of New London, Conn.

Dr. Perkins was a young man of more than common intellectual powers, having before him a brilliant prospect of fame

and wealth: all blasted, killed by attachment to a chimerical abstraction: the *ignis fatuus*, "State Rights:" the shroud and grave of a full million of the best, most promising sons of America.

JAMES M. QUIN, M.D.

The following notices are copied from one or two of the New York papers:

"We announce with regret the death of this distinguished physician, accomplished gentleman, and old and respected citizen, which occurred at his country residence, Morrisania, N. Y., on Friday night, the 27th inst. (March 27, 1868.) Dr. James M. Quin was born in New York in 1806, in a house on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, and at the time of his death had reached the ripe age of 62 years. His career was closely associated with the development of one great science, Homœopathy, and of the kindred arts of Music and Painting. He was a student of Columbia College, from whence he graduated with all the honors, after a contest with some of the most brilliant minds of the day. He was afterwards Professor of Latin and Greek at the college, and the late Dr. Anthon pronounced him as second only to himself in the knowledge of those languages. Subsequently he studied medicine with Dr. Hosack, but after practicing Allopathy for several years, became a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann. The desire to thoroughly master the principles of Homœopathy led him to the study of the German, and subsequently of the French language, in both of which he became proficient.

As a physician he had a wide-spread popularity, based upon success resulting from profound knowledge; his specialties being those of the throat and chest necessarily brought him into contact with all the eminent vocal artists of the day, and as he could discourse fluently not only in the before mentioned languages, but also in Italian and Spanish, his office, at times, was a sort of polyglot institute, of which he was the professor.

He was an accomplished musician, being a good amateur performer on the violin. Mozart's Requiem was first performed in this country at the old house in Barclay street, and it is generally believed that the violin quartettes of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven were played first in America by himself and his friends. His library of instrumental classics comprises nearly all the choice works extant.

"He was an acute critic of music and painting, and was a generous and judicious patron of both. He was of a quick, genial and liberal nature; in his profession rapid, discerning, and decided, he rarely failed of success. By his death, science has lost a shining light, and art a true and admiring disciple; while the followers of art have lost a friend whose heart was ever open to sympathy, and whose purse was never closed in the hour of need.

"His death has caused unfeigned sorrow among a wide and varied circle, for few men had so many warm friends. The world halts not for the loss of one man, but thousands will feel to-day that one has gone from among us, who, as adviser and friend, could hardly be replaced.

"The funeral service at St. Stephen's church was magnificently performed, and a vast number of the eminent of all professions assembled to do honor to the occasion."

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Musical Fund Society, held on Saturday, the 4th inst. (April 4th, 1868), the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

"WHEREAS, The members of the American Musical Fund Society have heard with the greatest sorrow of the death, on the 27th ult., of their late associate and honorary physician, Dr. James M. Quin, and remembering as they do his unvarying kindness to them, and his earnest desire to promote the interest of the Fund; and also recalling the great attainments, musical and otherwise, of the deceased, be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That the American Musical Fund Society, acting through its Board of Directors, expresses its sorrow at the loss of so eminent and distinguished a member as the late Dr.

James M. Quin, and offers to the relatives of the deceased such condolence as hearty sympathy can produce.

"*Resolved*, that the preamble and resolutions be entered in full upon the minutes of the society."

MANNING B. ROCHE.

Manning B. Roche, M.D., was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1790; graduated at Princeton College, N. J., and at Allentown, Pa., Homœopathic College in 1835; practiced in Philadelphia and vicinity for five years; introduced Homœopathy in New Bedford, Mass., in the year 1841; retired from practice in the year 1861, and died at Riverside, Passaic county, N. J., July 8, 1863, aged about 73 years.

STORM ROSA.

Storm Rosa, M.D. and Prof., died in Painesville, O., on the 3d day of May, 1864, at nearly the age of 73 years. He had a long and widely extended practice in the medical profession, and to this his life was chiefly devoted. As a citizen he had a full share of that public spirit which seeks to promote the common interest. A man of generous impulses, he was a good neighbor and friend, and as such many feel his loss.

His last few days were his best days. These days of suffering were especially turned to the consideration of his own personal state, and these were truly blest to him. With a deep sense and distinct acknowledgment of the error of his past life in not embracing Christianity as the rule and guide of life, he died in full faith of the Saviour's merits as the sole foundation of man's acceptance with God, and his hope of salvation.

C. M. SAMSON.

C. M. Samson, M.D., was of English birth; came to this country in 1858, and graduated at the Twenty-third Street School in New York city. After serving a short time as an

assistant of Dr. William L. Perrine(?), of Brooklyn, he established an office at Williamsburgh, and pursued a sort of vegetative practice for about two(?) years, when he contracted from a patient what was supposed to have been malignant scarlet fever. He died in three(?) days, dating from the first symptoms, so that the real cause was never fairly understood. Dr. Samson was a promising young man, of fine sense and pleasing manners, and a thorough student. Had he lived he would have adorned the profession he had chosen.

HUNTING SHERRILL.

Hunting Sherrill, M.D., was the son of Jeremiah and Ruth Hunting Sherrill, who were both natives of East Hampton, L. I., and closely connected with the Huntings, Conklins, Mulfords, Dibbles, Millers and Piersons of that place.

In the spring of 1783 his parents moved from East Hampton to the town of Stanford, county of Dutchess, where the subject of our sketch was born on the 3d of April of that year.

At the early age of five years he began to attend school at the usual district schools of the day, and continued until he became of suitable age to work on his father's farm, which he did during summer, and only attended school in the winter, until about seventeen years of age, when he was troubled with a rupture and obliged to quit the farm. He then attended different schools, among which was one quite celebrated at that day in Poughkeepsie, and kept by Dominie Brower, and afterwards commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Gager, of Sharon, Conn., teaching school part of the time, until he began attending medical lectures in New York city, during which time he was appointed Physician to the Alms-House, and received a diploma for skill and ability, dated January 1, 1809, and signed by William J. McNeven, David Hosack, Felix Pascalis, Physician of Bridewell, and Jail and Consulting Physicians of the Alms-House. He afterwards received his diploma from the New York State Medical Society, dated December 1, 1809, and signed by Richard Romayne, President, and John Stearns, Secretary.

In 1809 he removed to Hyde Park and succeeded Dr. Cook in his practice, and was married February 14, 1811, to Margaret Mulford. During his residence there he was family physician to the late Dr. Samuel Bard, Ex-Gov. Morgan Lewis, Hon. Nathaniel G. Pendleton and Hon. Peter R. Livingston, and at that time received an honorable diploma from the Geneva Medical College, signed by D. Hosack, William J. McNeven, Valentine Mott, J. W. Francis, John Griscom, Faculty, and Jasper Adams, President, and B. Whiting, Secretary Board of Trustees, dated April —, 1825.

In the year 1832 he removed to Poughkeepsie, and after practicing there for several years moved to New York in 1840, where he practiced for twenty-five years, and died on January 16th, 1866, aged 82 years, 9 months and 13 days.

In the year 1809, while resident physician to the Alms-House, he read a paper before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the University of New York on the Caries of the Jaws of Children; in 1819 he delivered an address before the Dutchess County Medical Society, on Epidemics, as they appeared from 1809 to 1825; also published an Essay on the Epidemic Cholera, as it appeared in Poughkeepsie in 1832, and on the Pathology of Epidemic Cholera, containing the plan of treatment and means of prevention, in 1835; also in 1849, a Temperance Method of Treating Cholera, and a Lecture on the Epidemic Sore Throat, sometimes called Diphtheria, before the Twentieth Street Medical College; also a work on the general practice and prescribing of the homœopathic remedies.

FERDINAND LITTLE WILSEY.

Ferdinand Little Wilsey, M.D. (son of Andrew Tailor), was born at 57 Reade street, New York, June 23d, 1797, and died, of consumption, at Bergen, N. J., May 11, 1860, aged 62 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Dr. W. was one of the very few very early converts to the homœopathic method of treating disease, under the guidance of Dr. Gram; sharing the benefit of Gram's teaching, both

oral and theoretical, with Gray, Curtiss, Channing, Ticknor, Wilson, and a few others: a choice school, who walked with the master, Hahnemann, drinking in, with all the ardor of new-born disciples, every word which fell from the lips of their revered teacher, in true peripatetic style; apostles truly of a school destined to immortality of continuance. [B.]

ABRAHAM D. WILSON.

Abraham D. Wilson, M.D., son of Prof. Wilson, formerly of Columbia College, was born in New York in September, 1800, and died January 20th, 1864, of pulmonary apoplexy, at No. 17 West Eleventh street, New York, at 63 years of age. A very pleasant memoir of Dr. Wilson has been written and published by Dr. John F. Gray, of New York city.

CLARK WRIGHT.

Clark Wright, M.D., son of Asahel Wright, M.D., was born in Windsor, Berkshire county, Mass., in the year 1799. His father, who was a physician for about fifty years in Windsor, received his education mostly at Dartmouth College, served for a time as physician in the United States Navy during the Revolutionary War, and after the war settled in Windsor, where he died.

At one time six of his sons were in the medical profession. Clark, the subject of this notice, pursued his preparatory education with the Rev. Mr. Dorrance, of Windsor; studied medicine with a brother, Dr. Orin Wright, at Pittsfield, Mass.; attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city; and graduated in the year 1823. He commenced practice in New York, and in 1839 adopted the homœopathic system, in which he soon became distinguished by the remarkable cure of a large number of children in the Half-Orphan Asylum, who were afflicted with ophthalmia.

At the solicitation of the editor of the "Edinburgh Homœ-

opathic Journal," a minute account of his mode of treatment was published in that paper.

He was thrice married. His first wife was Miss Emma Morris, of Philadelphia; his second, Miss Emily Bleecker, of New York city; and his third, Miss Harriet Sherman, of Connecticut, who survived him, and in 1869 resided in Springfield, Mass.

He also left two children; a son and daughter. He was distinguished for untiring devotion to the duties of his profession; a man of strict integrity; a kind father and husband; and a member of the Church of the Ascension.

He died at his residence in West Fourteenth street, in the month of March, 1863, aged 64 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY.

The Necrological Report also includes brief biographical sketches of a large number of physicians who were not members of the Institute; but that the present volume of Transactions might not become too large, it has been deemed advisable to omit the publication of these sketches until another volume shall be published. R L.

XXXVII.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be styled the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY. and its object the improvement of homœopathic therapeutics and all other departments of medical science

ARTICLE II.

~~The object of the Institute shall be the improvement of the science of medicine.~~

ARTICLE III.

The Institute shall be composed of those physicians who are already members, and of such others as may be hereafter duly chosen in conformity with its By-laws.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Institute shall be a President, a Vice-President, a General Secretary, a Provisional Secretary, and a Treasurer, with such other officers as shall be designated by the By-laws, to be chosen at such time, in such manner, for such a period, and with such duties, as those By-laws shall ordain.

ARTICLE V.

The Institute shall have and use one common seal, with a suitable device and inscription.

ARTICLE VI.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present at the regular annual

meeting, provided that notice of such alteration or amendment shall have been given in writing at a previous annual meeting of the Institute.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

The Institute shall hold at least one session in each year, at such time and place as may be determined upon from time to time.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. 1. The officers shall be elected at each session by ballot, and shall remain in office until others are chosen.

SECT. 2. The officers of the Institute — viz: the President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Provisional Secretary, and Treasurer — shall constitute an Executive Committee which shall arrange the order of business at the meetings of the Institute; attend to matters of business not otherwise specially provided for; and perform such other duties as may by vote of the Institute devolve upon it. It shall also constitute the Publication Committee.

ARTICLE III.

The President shall preside at the meetings of the Institute, preserve order therein, put all questions, announce the decisions, and appoint the committees not otherwise ordered.

ARTICLE IV.

The Vice-President shall assist the President, and, in his absence, perform his duties.

ARTICLE V.

The General Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings; answer all letters addressed to the Institute; open and maintain such correspondence as may tend to advance its interests; give proper notice of the meetings of the Institute; notify candidates of their election; and sign certificates of membership.

ARTICLE VI.

The Provisional Secretary shall assist the General Secretary, and, in his absence, perform his duties.

ARTICLE VII.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys belonging to the Institute; make all necessary disbursements; and report annually in writing.

ARTICLE VIII.

At each session of the Institute there shall be elected, by ballot, a board of five Censors, who shall receive and examine the credentials of candidates, and report to the Institute, for election, such as may be found properly qualified.

ARTICLE IX.

SECT. 1. Any person who shall have pursued a regular course of medical studies, according to the requirements of the existing medical institutions of our country, and shall have obtained a certificate of three members of this Institute that he has thus complied with the above requirements, and sustains a *good moral character* and general standing,— addressed to the Board of Censors, and by them satisfactorily found qualified in the theory and practice of Homœopathy, and so reported to the Institute,— may be elected a member thereof; and, upon the payment of two dollars, shall receive a certificate of such election.

SECT. 2. Properly accredited delegates, being physicians, shall be admitted during the session of the Institute to all the privileges of members, except voting and eligibility to office, on the following basis: —

First. From every association composed of more than fifty members from different States, two delegates, with an additional delegate for every twenty members.

Second. From every State society, two delegates, with an additional delegate for every twenty members.

Third. From every county or local society, one delegate.

Fourth. From every college, hospital, or dispensary actually established, one delegate.

Fifth. From every medical journal published, one delegate.

Such delegates shall be elected for the term of one year.

It shall be their duty to present to this Institute, through its proper bureaus, a clear synopsis of the doings of their respective associations.

SECT. 3. Of State societies represented in the Institute, the Presidents shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents, and the Recording Secretaries shall be *ex-officio* Corresponding Secretaries, of the Institute. It shall be the duty of these officers to communicate to the General Secretary any facts or information concerning the condition of these societies, and the progress of Homœopathy in their several States.

SECT. 4. Any foreign homœopathic physician may be elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute at any meeting; and the Institute may, at any annual meeting, elect as Honorary Members, not to exceed five in one year, any foreign homœopathic physicians who may be judged worthy, from their superior attainments in medicine; provided that the names of persons proposed for Honorary membership shall have been presented at a previous annual meeting. Such Corresponding and Honorary Members shall not be entitled to vote, nor be eligible to office.

SECT. 5. Members shall be required to pay annually the sum of three dollars toward defraying the expenses of the Institute.

ARTICLE X.

SECT. 1. There shall be a Bureau of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Provings, consisting of nine members, which shall obtain facts relating to the materia medica and pharmacy; and institute, collect, and arrange provings of drugs.

SECT. 2. There shall be a Bureau of Clinical Medicine, consisting of nine members, which shall collect facts relating to clinical medicine generally, and especially to any endemic or epidemic diseases which may exist in the country.

SECT. 3. There shall be a Bureau of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children, consisting of seven members, which shall collect and report to the Institute facts and observations on subjects pertaining thereto.

SECT. 4. There shall be a Bureau of Surgery, consisting of nine members, which shall collect all improvements in surgery and surgical means, especially in connection with homœopathic treatment.

SECT. 5. There shall be a Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, which shall keep a register of all homœopathic physicians, or those who claim to be such, in the United States, distinguishing those who are members of the

Institute, and also members of State societies; prepare a list of all State and local societies, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries and journals, with their organization; and collect any statistics regarding Homœopathy, its status and progress.

SECT. 6. There shall be a Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, consisting of seven members, which shall report to the Institute the advances made in these departments of medical science.

Each of these bureaus, unless otherwise provided, shall consist of five members, to be appointed annually by the President, with the advice of the other members of the Executive Committee; and, if any member of a bureau shall resign, or decline to serve, the Chairman of the bureau shall fill the vacancy, and notify the General Secretary of the fact.

The Chairmen of similar bureaus in State societies, represented in the Institute, shall be *ex-officio* Corresponding Members of these bureaus.

ARTICLE XI.

Diplomas shall be granted to such as are already members of the Institute, on the payment of one dollar, and to new members on the payment of two dollars.

ARTICLE XII.

These By-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of a majority of members present at any annual meeting.

XXXVIII.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted May 14, 1846.

Resolved, That this Institute recommends the formation of local homœopathic societies, on the basis of the Institute.

Resolved, That each local society be recommended to appoint a bureau for the augmentation and improvement of the materia medica, whose duty it shall be to send to the central bureau information in relation to the following topics: —

1. The effect which may be observed from the trial of new remedies, whether in health or disease; stating the precise localities of the symptoms, the time of day at which they occur, with all the attending circumstances and conditions.

2. New symptoms, either pathogenetic or curative, of medicines already or not fully tried, which are clearly ascribable to those drugs; with particulars of such cases.

3. Symptoms of remedies which have been most frequently confirmed in practice; also any remarkable coincidence in popular practice,— especially in cases of poisoning.

Resolved, That each local society is expected to report itself annually to the Institute.

Resolved, That each member of the Institute be earnestly desired to make trials of drugs upon himself.

Adopted June 13, 1850.

Resolved, That candidates hereafter admitted to membership in the Institute, who may have received a diploma from some regularly established medical college, or institution legally authorized to confer such degree, shall have the title M.D. affixed to their names in all the publications of the Institute; and all who have not such degree of Doctor of Medicine, but are eligible to membership according the seventh article of the By-Laws, shall have prefixed the title of Dr.; and

the Board of Censors are hereby instructed so to report their names to the Institute.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Institute, all methods of arriving at the curative properties of a drug, except by means of its pathogenetic effects, are uncertain.

ADOPTED JUNE 12, 1851.

Resolved, That this Institute consider it the duty of every member to make some written communication at every annual meeting, upon some matter pertaining to the general interests of Homœopathy.

Resolved, That members of the Institute who may change their place of residence are hereby requested to give notice of such change to the General Secretary.

Resolved, That individuals proposing to become members of the Institute shall subscribe their names, if present, or, if absent, the Secretary to be authorized to add such names and place of residence, to the Constitution and By-laws, previous to receiving the certificate of membership.

ADOPTED JUNE 8, 1853.

Resolved, That the members of the Institute who shall sign the certificate of an applicant for membership, shall state upon the certificate the name of the medical college at which such applicant shall have graduated.

ADOPTED JUNE 8, 1854.

Resolved, That all committees appointed to report on scientific subjects, failing to report within one year after their appointment, shall be discontinued, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Resolved, That we regard the homœopathic law as co-extensive with disease, and that a resort to any other medicinal means than those pointed out by the law *similia similibus*, is the result, in part, of the incompleteness of our materia medica, but mainly the result of a want of sufficient knowledge on the part of the physician, of those remedies already possessed by our school; and not of an insufficiency of the homœopathic law.

Resolved, That the pharmaceutists of the homœopathic school be recommended to use, in the preparation of drugs by

trituration, the proportions of ten grains of the drug to ninety grains of sugar of milk; and, for the sake of uniformity, to retain the numerical designation adopted by Hahnemann, and continued by the majority of homœopathic physicians.

ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1855.

Resolved, That the Institute can not view the advertising of remedies as nostrums, or the combining of several medicines in one prescription, in any other light than as irregular practice, and subversive of the best interests of Homœopathy; and that we will not tolerate in our membership one guilty of such practice.

ADOPTED JUNE 5, 1856.

Resolved, That the Proceedings of the Institute, published by the General Secretary, be withheld from all members of the Institute whose arrearages or dues shall amount to more than two dollars at the next meeting.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the usage and dignity of scientific bodies, which very properly discountenance all extraordinary efforts on the part of the members of such bodies to enhance individual interest, we, as an associated scientific body, will discountenance all like extraordinary efforts on the part of the members of this Institute; and, whenever such cases come to our knowledge well authenticated, we will sever such members from our connection, as no longer worthy of our sympathy and fellowship.

ADOPTED JUNE 4, 1857.

Resolved, That members in good standing who, from advanced age, or from other causes of honorable mention, shall retire from the practice of medicine, may retain membership, and be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Institute of Homœopathy to extend a fostering care to the homœopathic medical colleges of the United States, and exert its influence in directing students of medicine, who are seeking admission to the honors of the profession, to their halls for instruction.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homœopathy does not necessarily indorse the doctrines contained in the reports of committees by accepting and publishing such reports with the proceedings.

ADOPTED JUNE 3, 1858.

Resolved, That all papers received by the Institute, which are ordered to be placed on file, be referred to the General Secretary, to be used as he may think proper in making up his report of the proceedings of our annual meetings.

ADOPTED JUNE 2, 1859.

Resolved, That in all publications of the Institute, whenever attenuations, dilutions or potencies are mentioned, the centesimal scale is implied, unless a different scale is expressed.

Resolved, That, in the case of such papers ordered for publication as are objectionable on account of their length, the Publishing Committee may, with the consent of the authors, abbreviate the same, or suspend the publication thereof until otherwise instructed.

Resolved, That, a collection of well-digested clinical facts being of importance to the interests of Homœopathy, the members of this Institute are requested to furnish the committees appointed to report on medical subjects with an abstract of such cases of importance, occurring in their experience, as relate to any of those designated subjects; and that the publication of the same is authorized, provided it can be effected without subjecting the Institute to pecuniary responsibility.

ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1866.

Resolved, That members who are three years in arrears, and who do not pay within one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership, and their names shall be stricken from the list.

Resolved, That while we approve the establishment of life insurance companies which make a distinction in favor of the patrons of Homœopathy, and, while we desire to encourage such organizations, nevertheless, with a view to impartiality, we hereby forbid the use of the name of the American Institute of Homœopathy in any manner calculated to advertise or promote the interests of one such company in preference to another.

ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1867.

Resolved, That in the organization of life insurance companies which discriminate in favor of practical Homœopathists,

we recognize an important instrumentality, which, by showing the superiority of homœopathic treatment, will contribute to the more rapid adoption of the principles of medical science promulgated by the illustrious Hahnemann; and that, whenever practicable, the members of this Institute will give to such organizations a united and cordial support.

ADOPTED JUNE 5, 1868.

Resolved, That, in the meetings of the Institute, the first business in order, after completion of the annual organization, shall be the presentation of reports of Bureaus and of all other scientific papers; and that the miscellaneous business shall follow the same.

ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1869.

Resolved, That properly qualified physicians, men or women, are eligible to membership of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Resolved, That the elective officers of the Institute shall enter upon the duties of their several offices on the first day of January following their election.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish the forthcoming volumes of the Transactions so as to correspond with the general plan followed during the last two years.

Resolved, That the Bureau of Clinical Medicine be requested to give attention to the collection of clinical verifications of the symptoms contained in our materia medica, and to include such verifications in their reports, with whatever details they deem proper, giving credit to the authors.

Resolved, That the Institute invite State societies to co-operate in this work of clinical verification of the materia medica.

ADOPTED JUNE 8, 1870.

Resolved, That the censors be required to state in what medical college and year the applicant for membership graduated, and that this statement be published with the names of members after their admission.

Resolved, That the reading of reports of committees be limited to fifteen minutes, and if said reports are too lengthy to be read within that time, the committee shall present a brief statement of the contents of the report, or read by title, as they elect, before it is referred to the appropriate committee.

Resolved, First, That each new Bureau, respectively, shall be appointed immediately after the business and discussion of the report of the past year shall be ended.

Resolved, Second, That the Chairman of each Bureau shall call it together after such appointment, before the end of the annual meeting, to arrange its work for the year.

Resolved, That the Institute order the preparation of a Homœopathic Dispensatory, to be submitted to the Institute before publishing, and direct the President to consider the suggestion of the Committee on a Dispensatory, concerning the plan and selection of the Committee.

Resolved, That there be a standing Committee on Legislation, the duty of which shall be to look after and influence, as far as possible, all legislation, in the General Government, or any of the States or cities of the country, in anywise affecting the interests of Homœopathy, or of its practitioners.

Resolved, That each member of the American Institute will best subserve the interests of homœopathic medicine by using great care to avoid accepting any student of medicine into his office who does not or can not give evidence of possessing the preliminary education recommended in the report of the Committee on Education.

Resolved, That the resolution relating to qualification apply to all students whose term of pupilage shall commence subsequent to the year 1870, and that every effort be made to acquaint the profession at large with the action of the Institute.

Resolved, That candidates for membership in this Institute, who shall have graduated later than 1873, shall be required to present evidence of having attained the standard of qualification adopted by this Institute.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine and revise the resolutions passed since the formation of the Institute, and report at the next session.

XXXIX.

MEMBERS.

The ? denotes that the residence is doubtful; the figures show the date of membership.

Members are requested to inform the General Secretary of any change in the address of any of the members.

The following resolution, passed June, 1866, went into effect June, 1867: —

Resolved, That members who are three years in arrears, and who do not pay within one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership, and their names shall be stricken from the list.

1851. Abbott, Jehiel, M.D. . . . . Westfield, Mass.
1871. Abell, D. T., M.D. . . . . Darlington, Wis.
1860. Ahlborn, Henry, M.D. . . . . 76 Charles St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Albertson, J. A., M. D. . . . . San Francisco, Cal.
1866. Allen, Timothy F., M.D. . . . . 3 East 33d St, New York.
1860. Alley, James T., M.D. . . . . St. Paul, Minn.
1868. Alvord, Samuel, M.D. . . . . Chicopee Falls, Mass.
1864. Anderson, William D., M.D. . . . . New Haven, Conn.
1853. Angell, Henry C., M.D. . . . . 16 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
1846. Annin, J. D., M.D. . . . . Newark, N. J.
1871. Anthony, William C., M.D. . . . . Princeton, Ill.
1869. Arcularius, Philip E., M.D. . . . . 43 E. 21st St., New York.
1858. Ashton, A. H., M.D. . . . . 730 S. 10th St., Philadelphia.
1871. Austin, Philip A., M.D., ... Muscatine, Iowa.
1869. Avery, Edw. W., M.D. Manhato . . . ~~Poughkeepsie, N. Y.~~ Minneto
1867. Avery, Henry N., M.D. . . . . ~~122 E. 27th St., New York.~~ Poughkeep
1868. Bacmeister, Theodore, M.D. . . . . Toulon, Ill.
1867. Baer, O. P., M.D. . . . . Richmond, Ind.
1869. Baethig, Henry, M.D. . . . . 304 Oak St., Buffalo, N. Y.

1871. Bagley, Alvin, M.D.....Marshall, Mich.
1871. Bagley, H. B., M.D.....Marshall, Mich.
*1867. Bailey, George W , M D.....Elizabeth, N. J.
1867. Bailey, J. B., M.D.....Charlestown, Mass.
1871. Baker, R. F., M.D.....Davenport, Iowa.
1869. Baker, Walter S., M.D.....Cohoes, N. Y.
1857. Baldwin, Jared G., M.D.....22 E. 24th St., New York.
*1844. Ball, Alonzo S., M.D.....43 W. 11th St., New York.
1871. Ballard, E. A., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1871. Bancroft, A. A., M.D.....Burlington, Iowa.
1868. Bancroft, Walton, M.D.....La Salle, Ill.
1866. Baner, William J., M.D.....234 Fourth Av., New York.
1871. Barden, O. P., M.D.....Tioga, Pa.
1867. Barker, William C., M.D.....Waukegan, Ill.
*1844. Barlow, Samuel B., M.D.....55 E. 21st St., New York.
1853. Barnes, George W., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1871. Barrett, Charles B., M.D.....Ionia, Mich.
*1848. Barrows, George, M.D.....Taunton, Mass.
1868. Barrows, George S., M.D.....Rockford, Ill.
1846. Barrows, Ira, M.D.,cor. Wash. & Mathewson Sts.,Prov.,R.I.
1857. Bartlett, A. R., M.D.....Aurora, Ill.
1867. Bartlett, Edward G., M.D.....58 W. 23d St., New York.
1868. Baxter, H. H., M.D.....Columbus, Ohio.
1847. Baxter, William, M.D.....Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.
1846. Bayard, Edward, M.D.....8 W. 40th St., New York.
1867. Bayliss, B. L A., M.D.....Astoria, N. Y.
1859. Beakley, Henry, M.D.....Peekskill, N. Y.
*1848. Beakley, Jacob, M.D., Grammercy Park House, New York.
1869. Becker, Benjamin, M.D.....Cressona, Pa.
*1865. Beckwith, D. H., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1857. Beckwith, Seth R., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1869. Beebe, A. G., M.D.....Chicago, Ill,
1871. Beebe, E. W., M.D.....Evansville, Wis.
*1857. Beebe, Gaylord D., M.D...66 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
1871. Beebe, Nelson D., M.D.....Warren, Ill.
1846. Belcher, George E., M.D.....43 E. 21st St., New York.
1868. Bell, James B., M.D.....Augusta, Me.
1867. Bell, James S., M.D.....Joliet, Ill.
1857. Bell, William C., M.D.....Middletown, Conn.
1846. Belt, R. G., M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.

1867. Benedict, Harris S., M.D.....Corning, N. Y.
1846. Bennett, Hilem, M D.... .....Rochester, N. Y.
1869. Bennett, Hollis K., M.D.....Whitehall, N. Y.
1865. Benson, P. Oscar C., M.D.....Skaneateles, N. Y.
1846. Berens, Bernard. M.D.....909 Arch St., Philadelphia.
1846. Berens, Joseph, M.D.....513 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.
1858. Berghaus, Julius M., M.D.....49 W. 24th St., New York.
1871. Betts, Frank B., M D.....Philadelphia.
1869. Bevin, William A., M.D.....Keyport, N. J.
1871. Beaumont, John H., M D.....Freeport, Ill.
1854. Bigelow, Franklin, M.D.. 52½ Warren St., Syracuse, N.Y.
1854. Bigelow, Jacob G, M.D.....Syracuse, N. Y.
1868. Biggar, Hamilton F., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1850 Bigler, G. W., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1866. Billings, George H., M.D..~~7 Hanson Place, Brooklyn~~, N.Y. Authors
1869. Birch, George B., M.D.....Hannibal, Mo.
1854. Bishop, D. F., M.D.....Lockport, N. Y.
1869. Bishop, Herbert M., M.D...87 Franklin St., Norwich, Ct.
1871. Bishop, Lewellyn A., M.D.....Fond du Lac, Wis.
1853. Bissell, Arthur F., M.D.....157 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
1871. Bitely, Eugene, M.D.....Paw Paw, Mich.
1869. Blair, A. O, M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1871. Blair, Geo. H., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1869. Blaisdell, John M., M.D.....Bangor, Me.
1865. Blakely, William J., M.D.....Erie, Pa.
1867. Blakelock, Ralph, M.D..... 262 W. 24th St., New York.
1854. Blanchard, Henry C., M.D.381 Washi'gt'n St., Buffalo, N.Y.
1869. Bloss, J. P., M.D.....Troy, N. Y.
1845. Boardman, J. C., M.D.....Trenton, N. J.
1865. Boericke, F. E., M.D.... 635 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1866. Borland, W. C., M.D.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
1871. Botsford, Alva H., M.D.....Grand Rapids, Wis.
1867. Bowen, Eleazer, M.D.....Jersey City, N. J.
1869. Bowen, G. W., M.D.....Fort Wayne, Ind.
1867. Bowen, Horace, M.D.....Jersey City, N. J.
1844. Bowers, Benjamin F., M.D....50 W. 29th St., New York
1869. Bowman, Benjamin, M.D.....Chambersburg, Pa.
1866. Boyce, C. William, M.D.....Auburn, N. Y.
1871. Boyer, Francis W., M.D.....Pottsville, Pa.
1860. Bradford, F. Standish, M.D.. 112 Fourth Av., New York.

1846. Bradford, Richmond, M.D.....Auburn, Me.
1865. Bradford, T. C., M.D., 170 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1869. Breyfogle, Charles W., M.D.....Louisville, Ky.
1869. Brick, Francis, M.D.....Keene, N. H.
1869. Brigham, G. N., M.D.....Montpelier, Vt.
1867. Brink, William, M.D..... 55 E. 21st St., New York.
1869. Briry, Milton S., M.D.....Bath, Me.
1868. Bristol, Bennett J., M.D.....Webster Groves, Mo.
1865. Bronson, Charles C., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1859. Brooks, Charles A., M.D.....Clinton, Mass.
1867. Brooks, John B. M.D.....Geneseo, Ill.
1860. Brooks, Silas S., M.D..140 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1869. Brown, D. M., M.D.....Franklin, Mass.
1867. Brown, Edward V., M.D.....Tarrytown, N. Y.
1869. Brown, Granville Curtis, M.D.....Port Chester, N. Y.
1867. Brown, Henry P., M.D.....Leominister, Mass.
1860. Brown, Josiah, M.D.....Lynn, Mass.
1867. Brown, Titus L., M.D..45 Collier St., Binghamton, N. Y.
1867. Browne, Gardner S., M.D.....Hartford, Conn.
1867. Bryant, Melville, M.D.. 38 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1869. Buck, J. D., M.D.....Sandusky City, Ohio,
1860. Buckner, Charles S., M.D.12 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
1868. Budlong, John C., M.D.....Centredale, R. I.
1859. Bulkley, William E., M.D.....Danbury, Conn.
1856. Bull, A. T., M.D..... 986 E. Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Bumstead, S. J., M.D.....Pekin, Ill.
1867. Bunting, Thomas C., M.D.....Mauch Chunk, Pa.
1869. Burbank, J. C., M.D.....Janesville, Wis.
1868. Burchard, J. Gregg, M.D..... Peekskill, N. Y.
1867. Burdick, Stephen P., M.D... 303 W. 34th St., New York.
1854. Burgher, J. C., M.D..... 332 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1848. Burke, A. C., M.D..... 142 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Burnett, Benajah J., jr., M.D.....Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1859. Burpee, John A., M.D.....Malden, Mass.
1869. Burr, Charles H., M.D.....Portland, Me.
1871. Bushnell, Lafayette, M.D.....New York City.
1868. Calvert, William J., M.D.....Ann Arbor, Mich.
1867. Campbell, C. E., M.D.....33 Third Avenue, New York.
1871. Carey, Hiram, M.D.....Freeport, Ill.
1869. Carpenter, Charles H., M.D..... 1 Fifth St., Troy, N. Y.

1871. Carpenter, Moses, M.D..... Kankakee, Ill.
1871. Carr, S. M., M.D.....Galesburg, Ill.
•1854. Cate, Shadrach. M., M.D..... Salem, Mass.
1844. Cator, H. Hull, M.D.....Kingston, N. Y.
1867. Cetlinski, Beloit. M.D.....102 E. 12th St., New York.
•1859. Chamberlain, William B., M.D.....Worcester, Mass.
1847. Chase, Hiram L., M.D.....Cambridge, Mass.
1869. Cheever, Daniel A., M.D.....Peoria, Ill.
1871. Cheney, Benjamin H., M.D..... Chicago, Ill.
1865. Childs, W. R., M.D.....204 Penn St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
1871. Chittenden, George W., M.D.....Janesville, Wis.
1846. Clark, Eliphalet, M.D.....Portland, Me.
1850. Clark, J. K., M.D..... Sacramento, Cal.
1844. Clark, Luther, M.D..... 37 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.
•1854. Clarke, Henry B., M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1859. Clarke, John L., M.D.....Fall River, Mass.
1846. Clarke, Peleg, M.D.....21 Sutton St., Providence, R. I.
•1845. Clary, Lyman, M.D.....54 Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.
1860. Clay, G. B. L., M.D.....Moorestown, N. J.
•1867. Cleaveland, William L., M.D.....Atlanta, Ga.
1852. Clements, Zina, M.D.....Saratoga, N. Y.
1869. Cloud, Charles R., M.D.....Burlington, N. J.
1869. Cloud, J. A., M.D.....308 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1869. Coburn, Edward S., M.D.....70 Second St., Troy, N. Y.
1869. Cochran, Charles A., M.D.....Winthrop, Me.
1865. Coffeen, J. Q. A., M.D.....Dayton, Ohio.
1866. Coggswell, C. H., M.D.....Clinton, Iowa.
1871. Colburn, S. H., M.D.....Northfield, Vt.
1871. Cole, E. B., M.D.....Waterford, N. Y.
1869. Cole, S. P., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1851. Collins, H. A., M.D.....Springfield, Mass.
1857, Colton, D. A., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1869. Compton, J. Augustine, M.D.....Muncie, Ind.
1867. Comstock, Albert L., M.D.....Mount Kisco, N. Y.
1866. Comstock, T.G., M.D., 14th St. and Wash. Av., St. Louis, Mo.
1848. Cook, Abijah P., M.D.....Hudson, N. Y.
1869. Cook, Charles P., M.D.....Hudson, N. Y.
1867. Cook, E. G., M.D.....38 E. Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Cook, Elliot L., M.D.....Warren, Pa.
1850. Cook, Simeon A., M.D.....1 Clinton Place, Troy, N. Y.

1866. Cook, William H., M.D.....Carlisle, Pa.
1854. Cooke, N. F., M.D.....82 Chestnut Place, Chicago, Ill.
1866. Cooper, Frank B., M.D.....Allegheny City, Pa.
1866. Cooper, J. F., M.D.....Allegheny City, Pa.
1869. Corcoran, Luke, M.D.....Unionville, Conn.
1850. Cornell, Benjamin F, M.D.....Fort Edward, N. Y.
•1856. Côté, Marcellin, M.D.....284 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1869. Covert, Nelson B., M.D.....Geneva, N. Y.
1865. Cowley, David, M.D.....298 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1854. Cox, James W., M.D.....Albany, N. Y.
1869. Cragin, F. M., M.D.....South Dedham, Mass.
1867. Craig, J. D., M.D.....Niles, Mich.
1869. Crispell, G. D., M.D.....Kingston, N. Y.
1865. Cropper, Charles, M.D.....Lebanon, Ohio.
1869. Cross, Hiram B., M.D...384 Broadway, S. Boston, Mass.
1869. Cross, William P., M.D...379 Broadway, S. Boston, Mass.
•1859. Cullis, Charles, M.D....8 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.
1848. Cummings, J. M., M.D.....Portland, Me.
1867. Currier, C. B., M.D.....Middlebury, Vt.
1871. Curtis, D. G., M.D.....Massillon, Ohio.
1867. Cushing, Alvin M., M.D.....Lynn, Mass.
1860. Cushing, J. F., M.D.....Covington, Ky.
1869. Cutler, William C., M.D.....Chelsea, Mass.
1866. Dake, B. F., M.D.....300 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1855. Dake, C. A., M.D.....Rochester, N. Y.
1847. Dake, C. M., M.D.....St. Albans, N. Y.
1852. Dake, Jabez P., M.D.....21 N. Vine St., Nashville, Tenn.
1860. Dake, Jabez W., M.D.....Nunda, N. Y.
• 1871. Danforth, Willis, M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1868. Dayfoot, Herbert M., M.D.....Mount Morris, N. Y.
~~1869. Delavan, J. Savage, M.D., 77 Columbia St., Albany, N. Y.~~ Ern
1859. Dennett, George Wm., M.D....South Framingham, Mass.
1869. Dennis, L., M.D.....Newark, N. J.
1851. Dennison, Jeremiah T., M.D.....Fairfield, Conn.
1844. Detwiller, H., M.D.....Easton, Pa.
1858. Detwiller, J. J., M.D.....Easton, Pa.
1847. DeWolf, John J., M.D.....Providence, R. I.
1858. Dinsmore, J. Pitman, M.D..8 O'Farrell St., San Fran., Cal.
1871. Doane, William C., M.D.....Williamsport. Pa.
1847. Dodge, Moses, M.D.....Portland, Me.

1848. Donovan, Thos. W., M.D..Tompkinsville. Staten Isl.. N.Y.
1868. Doran, Charles R., M.D.....Hagerstown, Md.
1869. Dorion, Charles N., M.D.....Chicago. Ill.
1869. Doty, Hylon, M.D.....[redacted], N. Y.
1847. Douglas. J. S., M.D.....Milwaukee. Wis.
1867. Dowling, John W., M.D.....58 W. 25th St., New York.
1867. Drake, E. H., M.D.....Detroit, Mich.
1869. Dudley, Pemberton, M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.
1866. Duncan, T. Cation, M.D..287 W.Randolph St., Chicago. Ill.
1860. Dunham, Carroll. M.D.....68 E. 12th St., New York.
1866. Earheart. J. R., M.D....125 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1859. Eaton. Hosea B., M.D.....Rockport. Me.
..... Edic, John J., M.D.....Leavenworth. Kansas.
1868. Eggert, William, M.D.....Indianapolis. Ind.
1865. Ehrman, A. H., M.D.... 46 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1846. Ehrman, Benjamin, M.D..46 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1849. Ehrman, C., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1846. Ehrman, F., M.D.....87 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1869. Ehrmann, Louis P., M.D.....Louisville, Ky.
1869. Elliott, Joseph B., M.D....Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1857. Ellis, John, M.D.....Florida.
1867. Ermentraut, John P., M.D... 194 Seventh St., New York.
1871. Evans, Horace, M.D.....Sycamore, Ill.
1867. Evans, Jos. T., M.D..... 33 E. 31st St., New York.
1867. Everitt, Daniel L., M.D..29 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1871. Fairbanks, Ch. D., M.D.....Ottawa, Ill.
1867. Fairbanks. John N., M.D.....Highstown, N. J.
1867. Fanning, Thomas C., M D.....Tarrytown, N. Y.
1859. Farnsworth, Charles H., M.D.....E. Cambridge, Mass.
1866. Faulkner, R., M.D.....Erie, Pa.
1867. Fellows, H. Barton, M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1868. Finch. Edward W., M.D.....New Rochelle, N. Y.
1855. Fincke, Bernhardt. M.D., 92 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Fish, Chas. F., M.D.....Newark. N. J.
1867. Fiske, William M.. M.D.....Pilatka, Fla.
1867. Flagg, Levi W., M.D.....Yonkers, N. Y.
1869. Flanders, David P., M.D.....Belfast. Me.
1869. Fletcher, William K.. M.D.....North Cambridge, Mass.
1871. Flowers, J. R., M.D.....Columbus, Ohio.
1851. Foote, Charles C.. M.D.....New Haven, Conn.

•1850. Foote, Elial T., M.D.....New Haven, Conn.
1850. Foote, George F., M.D.....Middletown, N. Y.
1869. Foote, Leo W., M.D.....Chicago. Ill.
1869. Foster, Avery B., M.D....137 High St., Providence, R. I.
1869. Foster, Edward, M.D.....Marblehead, Mass.
1866. Foster, George S., M D.....Dayton. Ohio.
1871. Foster, R. N., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1867. Foster, Wm. D., M.D.....Hannibal, Mo.
1860. Fox, John W., M.D.....San Francisco. Cal.
1869. Fowler, Edward P., M.D.....New York.
1867. Franklin, E. C., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1869. Freeland, James C., M.D.....Fitchburg. Mass.
1858. Freeman, W., M.D.....43 W. 24th St., New York.
1860. Freeman, Wm. E., M.D.....Wilmington, N. C.
1858. Freligh, Martin, M.D.....62 E. 9th St., New York.
1869. French, Alfred J., M.D.....Lawrence, Mass.
1866. Friese, M., M.D.....Harrisburg. Pa.
•1865. Frost, James H. P., M.D..Danville....[redacted] Pa.
1869. Fuller, Hiram E., M.D.....Lansingburg, N. Y.
1865. Fuller, James M., M.D...253 Richmond St., Cincinnati. O.
1844. Fuller, Milton, M D.....35 Essex St., Boston, Mass.
1858. Füllgraff, Otto, M.D.....113 E. 17th St., New York.
1869. Gale, J. A., M.D.....West Medway, Mass.
1859. Gale, Stephen M., M.D.....Newburyport, Mass.
•1868. Gallinger, Jacob H., M.D.....Concord, N. H.
1848. Gallupe, William, M.D.....Bangor, Me.
1851. Gambell, W. P., M.D.....2 Rutland St., Boston, Mass.
1871. Gardiner, D. E., M.D.....Bordentown, N. J.
1849. Gardiner, Daniel R., M.D.....Woodbury, N. J.
1846. Gardiner, Richard, M.D.....121 Park St., Baltimore, Md.
1869. Gardiner, M. M., M.D.....Utica, N. Y.
1865. Garside, W. B., M.D., Greene Av. & Hall St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1869. Gause, Owen B., M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.
1869. Geary, John F., M.D..632 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
1847. Geist, Christian F.,.....2 Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.
1859. Gersdorff, E. B. de, M.D..136 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Gifford, Gilbert L., M. D.....Hamilton, N. Y.
1859. Goedeoke, L., M.D.....Belle Plaine, Iowa.
1871. Goodman, Ch. H., M.D..... St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Goodwin, Thomas S., M.D., Port Richmond, Staten I., N.Y.

1871. Gordon, Geo. A., M.D.....Salem, O.
1869. Gottschalk Wm.von, M.D., 243Westminster St.. Prov..R. I.
1871. Graham, E. B., M.D.....Three Rivers, Mich.
1866. Graham, Wm. G., M.D..... Kansas City, Mo.
1869. Gramm. Gustavus E., M.D..1656 Vienna St., Philadelphia.
1869. Graves. S. P., M.D..... Saco, Maine.
1855. Gray, A. W., M.D.....Milwaukee, Wis.
• 1844. Gray, John F., M.D.....Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.
1854. Green, Geo. S., M.D..... Hartford, Conn.
1855. Gregg, Rollin R., M.D...42 S. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1844. Gregg, Samuel, M.D.....35 Howard St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Griffith, J. J., M.D.....Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
1869. Groot, S. I., M.D .. 344 N. York Ave., Washington, D. C.
1871. Gross, James E., M.D..... Chicago, Ill.
1871. Grosvenor, L. C., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
• 1848. Guerney, Egbert, M.D.....18 W. 23d St., New York.
1846. Guernsey, Henry N., M.D...1423 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
1852. Guernsey, Wm. F., M.D..4430 Frankford Ave., Phila., Pa.
1857. Guilbert, Edward A., M.D.....Dubuque, Iowa.
1869. Guild, Phineas K., M.D.....Jamaica Plain, Mass.
1867. Gumpert, B. B. M.D.,Cor.Frank' and Parrish Sts., Phila.,Pa.
1865. Gunkle, Henry, M.D.....Newport, Ky.
1869. Gunter, Geo. W., M.D.....Natick, Mass.
1847. Guy, Samuel S., M.D.....Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1871. Gwynne, Wm. N., M.D..... Throopsville, N. Y.
1869. Haeseler, Charles H., M.D.....Pottsville, Pa.
• 1865. Hale, Edwin M. M.D..65 Twenty-second St., Chicago, Ill.
1867. Hale, Wm., M.D....213 Penna. Ave., Washington, D. C.
1859. Hall. Geo. A., M.D.....Westfield, N. Y
1869. Hall, John, M.D....33 Richmond St., Toronto, Ontario E.
1846. Hallock, Lewis, M.D.....92 Madison Ave., New York.
1869. Hamilton, Clark T., M.D..186 Atlantic St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1847. Hamilton, O. D., M.D.....Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.
1852. Hammond, Milton, M.D....57 N. Paca St., Baltimore, Md.
1867. Harding, Evan B., M.D.....Northampton, Mass.
1859. Harding, Wm. F., M.D.....Greenfield, Mass.
1865. Harpell, J., M.D.....426 John St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1857. Harris, Charles Taylor, M.D.....Ann Arbor, Mich.
1859. Harris, John T., M.D.....Roxbury, Mass.
1866. Hartmann, J., M.D....413 N. Eleventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

1865. Hartshorn, D. W., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1868. Hasbrouck, Stephen, M.D.....Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
1857. Hatch, Philo L., M.D.....Minneapolis, Minn.
1867. Hawks, John, M.D.....20 Jefferson St., New York.
1871. Hawks, Wm. J., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1858. Hawley, L. B., M.D.....Waverly, N.Y.
1869. Hawley, William A., M.D.....Syracuse, N. Y.
1865. Haynes, J. Russ, M.D.....Newport, Ky.
1869. Hayward, Joseph W., M.D.....Taunton, Mass.
1871. Heaton, J. G., M.D.....Alliance, O.
1867. Hedenberg, James, M.D.....Medford, Mass.
1869. Hedges, S. P., M.D.....774 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.
1846. Helmuth, Wm. S., M.D..312 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1853. Helmuth, Wm. T., M.D...[redacted] 2 / N
1867. Hemenway, Horace P., M.D.....E. Somerville, Mass.
1846. Hempel, Charles J., M.D.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
1868. Hempstead, W. C. F., M.D.....Virden, Ill.
1844. Hering, Constantine, M.D.....112 N. 12th St., Phila. Pa.
1867. Heurtley, R. Walter, M.D.,..... Chicago, Ill.
1865. Hewitt, Thomas, M.D....16 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1867. Hill, Robert L., M.D.....Dubuque, Iowa.
1871. Hills, Alfred K., M.D.....New York City.
1869. Hiller, Frederick, M.D...56 South C St. Va. City, Nevada.
1847. Hinds, W. H. H., M.D.....Milford, N. H.
1869. Hinkley, A. S., M.D.....Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Hinks, E. F., M.D.....Marlborough, Mass.
1867. Hitchcock, H. M., M.D.....51 E. 20th St., New York.
1859. Hobson, Joseph V., M.D.....Richmond, Va.
1867. Hocking, Wm. F., M.D.....Yonkers, N. Y.
1869. Hoffendahl, H. L. H., M.D..25 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.
1858. Hofman, Ernst F., M.D..... 40 E. 20th St., New York.
1854. Hofman, H. H., M.D.....216 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1871. Holbrook, L. H., M.D..... ..... Chicago, Ill.
1867. Holcomb, N. Webster, M.D..... Farmer's Village, Conn.
1860. Holcombe, Wm. H., M.D....229 Camp St., New Orleans.
1865. Holland, H. N., M.D.....Jeffersonville, Ind.
1869. Holmes, E. B., M.D.....Canandaigua, N. Y.
1857. Holt, Aaron P., M.D.....Lyndon, Ill.
1846. Holt, Daniel, M.D..... Lowell, Mass.
1869. Holt, Edward B., M.D..... Lowell, Mass.

1871. Holt, L. E. B., M.D.....Marshalltown, Iowa.
1866. Homer, Horace, M.D.....Plainfield, N. J.
1869. Hoppin, Courtland, M.D..... Providence, R. I.
1867. Hornby, John, M.D.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1858. Hotchkiss, Jesse T., M.D..... Monroe, N. Y.
1854. Houard, John G., M.D., 402 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1859. Houghton, H. A., M.D..... Keeseville, N. Y.
1867. Houghton, Henry C., M.D.....3 E. 33d St., New York.
1871. Hoxie, Augustus C., M.D.....Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Hoyne, Temple S., M.D. 217 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1871. Hoyt, Peter B., M.D.....Crawfordsville, Ind.
1869. Hoyt, William Henry, M.D..... Syracuse, N. Y.
1869. Huebener, O. T., M.D.....Litiz, Pa.
1871. Hull, A. H., M.D..... Chicago, Ill.
1869. Humphrey, Otis M., M.D..496 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Hund, H. B., M.D.....128 Forsyth St., New York.
1868. Hunt, David, jr., M.D.....Worcester, Mass.
1867. Hunt, F. W., M.D.....107 W. 36th St., New York.
1867. Hunt, Henry F., M.D..... 315 Market St., Camden, N. J.
1865. Hunt, James G., M.D...100 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1865. Hunt, W. H., M.D.....Covington, Ky.
1868. Hunter, A. O., M.D..... Mansfield, Ohio.
1871. Hurbinger, Jno. A., M.D.....Glendale, Ohio.
1869. Huson, Samuel K., M.D.....Lawrence, Kansas.
1853. Hutchinson, J. B., M.D.....Madison, Ind.
1867. Ingalls, Frederic W., M.D.....Kingston, N. Y.
1868. Jackson, W. M., M.D.....Providence, R. I.
1869. Jacobson, Edward H., M.D.....Bethlehem, Pa.
1859. James, Bushrod W., M.D.1821 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1846. James, D., M.D.....1013 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1846. James, Isaac, M.D.....Bustleton, Pa.
1866. James, J. E., M.D.....1013 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1869. James, Walter M., M.D..1612 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Jayne, DeWitt C., M.D.....Florida, N. Y.
1844. Jeanes, Jacob, M.D.....519 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1859. Jefferds, George P., M.D.....Bangor, M.D.
1869. Jernegan, H. Mayhew, M.D.110 Fourth Ave., New York.
1859. Johnson, Daniel A., M.D.....Chelsea, Mass.
1869. Johnson, I. W., M.D.....Peoria, Ill.
1860. Johnson, Isaac D., M.D.....Kennet Square, Pa.

1853. Johnson, J. M., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1868. Johnson, P. E., M.D.....Alton, Ill.
1871. Johnson, R. B., M.D.....Ravenna, Ohio.
1854. Jones, Elijah U., M.D.....Taunton, Mass.
1867. Jones, Henry C., M.D.....Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1858. Jones, Joseph E., M.D.....West Chester, Pa.
1868. Jones, S. A., M.D.....Englewood, N. J.
1871. Jones, Stephen D., M.D.....Richmond, Ind.
1867. Jones, William A., M.D.....Lyndborough, N. H.
1853. Joslin, Benj. F., M.D.....50 W. 29th St., New York.
1867. Keep, J. Lester, M.D. Cor. Gates & Vandb'lt Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.
1848. Keep, Lester, M.D. Cor. Gates & Vandb'lt Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.
1869. Keith, Theodore S., M.D.....Waltham, Mass.
1858. Kellogg, Edwin M., M.D.....34 E. 19th St., New York.
1857. Kellogg, John L., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1869. Kennedy, E. H., M.D.....Bluffville, Ill.
1853. Kenyon, L. M., M.D...86 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1871. Kergan, John D., M.D.....Newburg, Mich.
1866. Keyes, A. E., M.D.....Mansfield, Ohio.
1844. Kimball, David S., M.D.....Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.
1871. King, E. H., M.D.....Clinton, Iowa.
1869. Kinne, Theodore Y., M.D.....Paterson, N. J.
1871. Kippax, John R., M.D.....Wheaton, Ill.
1869. Kirk, William V., M.D.....Niverville, N. J.
1867. Kirkpatrick, Alexander, M.D.....Burlington, N. J.
1865. Kneipcke, E., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1867. Knight, Elam C., M.D.....Waterbury, Conn.
1848. Koch, A. W., M.D.....118 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1868. Koch, Richard, M.D....35 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1865. Krebs, Francis H., M.D....63 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Kuhn, Carl W., M.D.....59 Bond St., New York.
1869. Kümmel, Ernst R., M.D.....Milwaukee, Wis.
1871. Leach, William C., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1866. Lee, C. H., M.D.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
1860. Lee, J. K., M.D..Cor. 38th and Chestnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
1871. Leland, A. G., M.D.....White Water, Wis.
1855. Lewis, George W., M.D.....Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Lewis, William H., M.D....36 Newton St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Liebold, C. Theo., M.D.....21 W. 30th St., New York.
1867. Lilienthal, S., M.D.....230 W. 25th St., New York.

1871. Linn, William D., M.D.....Middletown, Ohio.
1845. Lippe, Adolph, M.D...1204 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1871. Lippincott, A. B., M.D.....Salem, N. J.
1866. Lodge, Edwin A., M.D.....51 Wayne St., Detroit, Mich.
1868. Loelkes, George, M.D.....Belleville, Ill.
1866. Logee, H. M., M.D.....Linesville, Pa.
1869. Lord, I. S. P., M.D.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1869. Loring, Charles P., M.D..141 High St., Providence, R. I.
1858. Lougee, William H., M.D.....Lawrence, Mass.
~~1846. Lovejoy, Ezekiel, M.D.....Owego, N. Y.~~
1869. Lowe, Lewis G., M.D.....Bridgewater, Mass.
1867. Lowry, Charles, M.D.....Greenwich, N Y.
1868. Ludlam, Edw. M. P., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1857. Ludlam, Reuben, M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1871. Lungren, Samuel S., M.D.....Toledo, Ohio.
1868. Luyties, D. R., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1869. McAffee, E. M., M.D.....Mt. Carroll, Ill.
1869. McAffee, W. D., M.D.....Rockford, Ill.
1860. McClatchey, Robert J., M.D..91[illegible] N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.
1867. McClelland, J. H., M.D....332 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1868. Macfarlan, Malcolm, M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.
1858. Macfarland, Lafayette, M.D.1492 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.
1869. McLean, John, M.D.....Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ontario.
1860. McLeod, G. J., M.D....3905 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1871. McLin, George H., M.D.....Buchanan, Mich.
1844. McManus, F. R., M.D.....27 Sharpe St., Baltimore, Md.
1869. McMichael, L. D., M.D.....Buffalo, N. Y.
1866. McMurray, Robert, M.D....192 Second Ave., New York.
1867. McNeil, Daniel, M.D.....Hudson City, N. Y.
1867. Macomber, Addison P., M.D.....Hackensack, N. J.
1860. Malin, John, M.D.....4847 Main St., Germantown, Pa.
1844. Manchester, Charles F., M.D., 29 Mills St., Pawtucket, R.I.
1867. Mandeville, F. B., M.D. 91 A. Bond St. ..Newark, N. J.
1868. Mann, O. H., M.D.....Evanston, Ill.
1848. Marcy, Erastus E., M.D.....26 E. 22d St., New York.
1868. Marix, Martin Mayer, M.D.....Leavenworth, Kan.
1866. Marsden, J. H., M.D.....York Springs, Pa.
1869. Marshall, A. V., M.D.....West Cornwall, Vt.
1868. Martin, H. N., M.D.....630 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1857. Martin, Jos. Lloyd, M.D...Mt. Vernon Pl., Baltimore, Md.

1867. Mason, S. R., M.D.....Sheffield, Ill.
1859. Matthes, G. Felix, M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1869. Merrill, John C., M.D.....Portland, Me.
1848. Middleton, J. D., M.D....98 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.
1869. Middleton, Melbourne F., M.D.... .....Camden, N. J.
1867. Millard, Henry B., M.D.....47 E. 25th St., New York.
1867. Mi ler, R. E., M.D.....Oxford, N. Y.
1869. Minor, John C., M.D.....10 E. 41st St., New York.
1858. Minton, Henry, M.D....185 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1868. Mitchell, Geo. B. I., M.D., Av. 13, near 117th St. New York.
1866. Mitchell, J. S., M.D.....35 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
1867. Mitchell J. W., M.D.....231 Broadway, New York.
1866. Mitchell, John J., M.D.....Newburgh, N. Y.
1867. Moffat, Reuben C., M.D. 10 Schermerhorn St. Brooklyn N.Y.
1867. Montanye, William D. L., M.D.....Rondout, N. Y.
1869. Moore, David F., M.D.....Lake Village, N. H.
1869. Moore, J. Clifford, M.D.....Lake Village, N. H.
1869. Moore, James Otis, M.D.....Haverhill, Mass.
1868. Moore, John, M.D.....Liverpool, Eng.
1860. Moore, Joseph, M.D.....Bridgeton, N. J.
1860. Moore, Thos., M D., 110 Talpohocken St., Germantown, Pa.
1855. Morgan, A. R., M.D.....10 Livingston Pl., New York.
1867. Morgan, John C., M.D.....Philadelphia, Pa.
1846. Morrill, Alpheus, M.D.....Concord, N. H.
1858. Morrill, Ezekiel, M.D.....Salem, Mass.
1868. Morrill, G. D., M.D.....516 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Morrill, Henry B., M.D.....58 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
1858. Morrill, Henry E., M.D...88 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1866. Morrill, Shadrach C., M.D.....Concord, N. H.
1871. Morrison, James E., M.D.....Paxton, Ill.
1869. Morse, Martin V. B., M.D.....Marblehead, Mass.
1867. Morse, Nathan R., M.D.....Salem, Mass.
1869. Mosman, Nathan A., M.D.....Norwalk, Conn.
1869. Mull, P. W., M.D.....Ghent, N. Y.
1859. Munde, Charles, M.D.....Würzburg, Germany.
1848. Munger, Erastus A., M.D.....Waterville, N. Y.
1867. Munsey, Barton, M.D.....Virden, Ill.
1867. Negendank, Augustus, M.D.....Wilmington, Del.
1844. Neidhard, Charles, M.D..1020 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1859. Neilson, James C., M.D.....Charlestown, Mass.

1868. Nibe'ung, Charles H., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Nichols, Frank, M.D.....Hoboken, N. J.
1859. Nichols, Lemuel B., M.D..102 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
1848. Norton, Lucian H., M.D.....Bridgeport, Conn.
1869. Nott, Eliphalet, M.D.....Paterson, N. J.
1871. Nottingham, John, M.D.....Paterson, N. J.
1867. Nute, T. Riker, M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1857. Ober, L. E., M.D.....La Crosse, Wis.
1871. Ordway, L. S., M.D.....Freeport, Ill.
1859. Orme, F. H., M.D.....Atlanta, Ga.
1856. Ormes, Cornelius, M.D.....Jamestown, N. Y.
1867. Osborne, James H., M.D.....Bridgeport, Conn.
1865. Owens, William, M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1868. Packard, Liberty D., M.D.....South Boston, Mass.
1869. Packer, David, M.D.....Chelsea, Mass.
1869. Packer, Edmund H., M.D.....Charlestown, Lowell, Mass.
1869. Page, Moses F., M.D.....Appleton, Wis.
1844. Paine, Henry D., M.D.....229 Fifth Av., New York.
1850. Paine, Horace M., M.D.....104 State St., Albany, N. Y.
~~1844. Paine, John A., M.D.~~ .....~~Newark, N. J.~~
1853. Paine, Joseph P., M.D.....84 Dudley St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Palmer, George B., M.D.....East Hamilton, N. Y.
1856. Palmer, Frederick N., M.D 27 Pinckney St, Boston, Mass.
1848. Palmer, Miles W., M.D.....235 E. 18th St., New York.
1853. Parks, John M., M.D.....Hamilton, Ohio.
1869 Parsell, George H., M.D.....Weedsport, N. Y.
1871. Parsons, Ephraim, M.D.....Kewanee, Ill.
1868. Parsons, Scott B., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1871. Patchin, T. J., M.D.....Fond du Lac, Wis.
1867. Payne, Frederick W., M.D.....Bath, Me.
1860. Payne, James H., M.D.1262 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
1844. Payne, William E., M.D.....Bath, Me.
1867. Pearsall, S. J., M.D.....Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1867. Pearson, Clement, M.D.....Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
1851. Pearson, William, M.D.....S. Hadley Falls, Mass.
1868. Pease, Giles M., M.D.....Boston, Mass.
1868. Peck, Edwin H., M.D.....Vincennes, Ind.
1871. Pennoyer, N. A., M.D.....Kenosha, Wis.
1871. Perrine, George W., M.D.....Milwaukee, Wis.
1858. Perrine, W. L. R., M.D.83 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1868. Phelan, R. A., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1867. Phillips, Albert William, M.D.....Birmingham, Conn.
1869. Pierce, Levi, M.D.....Charlestown, Mass.
1871. Pierson, A. Manley, M.D.....New York city.
~~1844. Piper, J. R., M.D....425 Twelfth St., Washington, D. C.~~
1854. Pomeroy, Thomas F., M.D 99 Congress St. East Detroit, Mich.
1847. Poole, Augustus, M.D.....232 W. 1st St., Oswego, N.Y.
1871. Porter, Edward, M.D.....Clinton, Ill.
1867. Poulson, P. W., M.D..... Council Bluffs, Iowa.
1867. Pratt, Leonard, M.D.....Wheaton, Ill.
1859. Pratt, L. M., M.D.....Albany, N. Y.
1867. Pratt, William M., M.D.... 218 E. Broadway, New York.
1871. Prentice, Nathan F., M.D.....Freeport, Ill.
1866. Preston, Coates, M D..... Chester, Pa.
1867. Price, Elias C., M.D.... 110 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
1858. Pulsifer, M. R., M.D..... ..... Ellsworth, Me.
1858. Pulsifer, N. G. H., M.D.....Waterville, Me.
1844. Pulte, Joseph H., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1854. Randel, William H., M.D..1 Clinton Square, Albany, N. Y.
1865. Rankin, J. S., M.D.....Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1869. Raue, Charles G., M.D.. 131 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1848. Raymond, Jonas C., M.D....248 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
1869. Read, Herbert H., M.D.....Windsor, Nova Scotia.
1871. Read, James S., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1860. Reading, Edward, M.D.....Hatborough Pa.
1848. Reading, J. R., M.D.....Somerton, Pa.
1860. Reed, Jacob, jr., M.D..... Grand Rapids, Mich.
1871. Reed, Maro M. L., M.D.....Jacksonville, Ill.
1857. Reed, William A., M.D.....123 N. 11th St., Phila., Pa.
1871. Reinhold, H. E., M.D.....Williamsport, Pa.
1869. Reud, William R., M.D..... Sacramento, Cal.
1869. Reynolds, Herbert, M.D.....Bridesburg, Pa.
1869. Reynolds, Porter L. F., M.D.....Albany, N. Y.
1871. Reynolds, Wm. B., M.D.....Carlisle, Pa.
1846. Rhees, Morgan J., M.D..... Hollidaysburg, Pa.
1867. Rice, Nathaniel B., M.D.....East Saginaw, Mich.
1869. Richards, George W., M.D.....Orange, N. J.
1866. Richards, J. C., M.D.....Long Haven, Pa.
1847. Richardson, Edw. T., M.D.. 87 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1869. Ring, Allen Mott, M.D...126 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

1869. Robinson, Charles F., M.D.....East Boston, Mass.
1844. Robinson, Horatio, M.D..... Auburn, N. Y.
1866. Robinson, S. A., M.D.....Laporte, Ind.
1869. Rockwith, Frank A., M.D., 206 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.
1849. Rodman, William W., M.D.....New Haven, Conn.
1869. Rorabacher, Miles, M.D.....Litchfield, Mich.
1858. Rosman, John G., M.D..60 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
1866. Rousseau, L. M., M.D.....294 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
1869. Runner, Reuben C., M.D.....Chillicothe, Mo.
1865. Rush, R. B., M.D.....120 Main St., Salem, Ohio.
1848. Russell, George, M.D.....14 Lynde St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Sage, William H., M.D.....Unionville, Conn.
• 1860. Sanders, John C., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1859. Sanders, Orren S., M.D....11 Bowdoin St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Sanford, Charles E, M.D.....Bridgeport, Conn.
1869. Sanford, E. W., M.D.....Brookline, Mass.
1869. Sanger, Thaddeus E., M.D.....Littleton, N. H.
1871. Saunders, Wm. E., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1867. Sawin, Isaac W., M.D.....Centredale, R. I.
1869. Sawtelle, George B., M.D.....Malden, Mass.
1847. Sawyer, B. E., M.D.....Haverhill, Mass.
1871. Savage, Jas. W., M.D.....Wiscasset, Me.
1867. Scales, Edward P., M.D.....Newton, Mass.
1859. Scales, Thomas S., M.D.....Woburn, Mass.
1844. Schmidt, J., M.D.....96 Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
• 1868. Schneider, N., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1867. Seeley, N. R., M.D.....Elmira, N. Y.
1868. Seidlitz, George N., M.D.....Keokuk, Iowa.
1869. Seip, C. P., M.D.....Canton, Ohio.
1867. Seymour, D. E, M.D.....Calais, Me.
1847. Shackford, Rufus, M.D.....Portland, Me.
1867. Shaffer, Levi, M.D.....Kingston, N. Y.
1859. Shattuck, Alvin, M.D...79 S. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1867. Shattuck, Henry P., M.D., 645 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Shearer, Thomas, M.D..97 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
1866. Sheffield, H., M.D.....139 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.
1871. Sheldon, J. W., M.D.....Syracuse, N. Y.
1846. Shepard, A., M.D.....Glendale, Ohio.
1859. Sherman, John H., M.D.....Middleborough, Mass.
1857. Shipman, George E., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.

1854. Sisson, Edward R., M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1867. Sisson, William H. H., M.D.....Omaha, Neb.
1867. Skeels, A. P., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1848. Skiff, Charles H., M.D.....New Haven, Conn.
1869. Skiff, Paul C., M D.....New Haven, Conn.
1853. Skiles, F. W., M.D.....76 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1867. Sloan, Henry N., M D.....Binghamton, N. Y.
1869. Slocumb, C. C., M D.....Rutland, Mass.
1846. Small, Alvin E., M.D.....165 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.
1868. Small, Alvin E., jr., M.D...165 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.
1868. Small, Henry N., M.D.....165 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.
1866. Smedley, Robert C., M.D.....West Chester, Pa.
1869. Smith, Amos B., M.D.....Geneva, N. Y.
1848. Smith, D. S., M.D.....402 Michigan Av., Chicago, Ill.
1866. Smith, Daniel D., M.D.....122 E. 27th St., New York.
1869. Smith, Ezra P. K., M.D.....Auburn, N. Y.
1871. Smith, Franklin B., M.D.....Corunna, Mich.
1860. Smith, Henry M., M.D.....107 Fourth Av., New York.
1869. Smith, J. Heber, M.D.....Melrose, Mass.
1871. Smith, J. T. S., M.D.....New York.
1869. Smith, St. Clair, M.D.....155 Worth St., New York.
1869. Smith, Stebbins A., M.D.....St. Albans, Vt.
1860. Smith, Thos. F., M D., 128th St., near 4th Av., New York.
1867. Smith, William H., M.D., 815 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Sommer, Gustave Justus Moritz, M.D....East New York.
1867. Sonnenschmidt, C. W., M.D.....Washington, D. C.
1869. Sook, Henry L, M.D.....Newark, Ohio.
1868. Southwick, D. E., M.D.....Ogdensburg, N. Y.
1869. Spalding, Henry E, M.D.....Hingham, Mass.
1859. Sparhawk, George E. E., M.D.....Gaysville, Vt.
1859. Spencer, Charles L, M D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1850. Springsteed, David, M.D...82 Hudson St., Albany, N. Y.
1868. Squier, A. F., M.D.....1 Asylum St., Boston, Mass.
1860. Starkey, George R., M.D.....713 Arch St., Philadelphia.
1869. Stearns, George W., M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1869. Stebbins, James H., M.D.....Geneva, N. Y.
1871. Steele, J. A., M.D.....Dixon, Ill.
1871. Stephenson, H. C., M.D.....Lowell, Mich.
1846. Stevens, C. A., M.D.....Scranton, Pa.
1856. Stevens, Grenville S., M.D.....Providence, R. I.

1852. Stevenson. T. Collins, M.D.....Carlisle, Pa.
1866. Stewart, Jacob, M.D.....Sharpsburg, Pa.
1858. Stone, Henry E., M.D.....Fairhaven, Conn.
1869. Stow, T. Dwight, M.D.....Fulton, N. Y.
1871. Streeter, J. W., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1869. Strong, O. G., M.D.....Canton, Ill.
1871. Stout, H. R., M.D.....Chicago. Ill.
1871. Sturtevant Thomas, M.D.....Millville, N. J.
1865. Sumner, Charles, M.D., 16 S. Clinton St., Rochester N. Y.
1867. Swan, Samuel, M.D.....13 W. 38th St., New York.
1844. Swazey, George W., M.D.....Springfield, Mass.
1867. Swift Solomon E., M.D.....Colchester, Conn.
1869. Swits, Harman, M.D.....Schenectady, N. Y.
1848. Taft, Charles A., M.D.....Hartford, Conn.
1853. Talbot, I. Tisdale, M.D..31 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Taylor, Charles W., M.D.....Newtonville, Mass.
1868. Temple, John T., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1847. Thayer, David, M.D.....58 Beach St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Thayer, S. B., M.D.....Battle Creek, Mich.
1869. Thomas, Amos R., M.D.....937 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
1860. Thomas, E. B., M.D.....119 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
1871. Thomas, Frank H., M.D.....New York.
1867. Thompson, John H., M.D.....40 E. 26th St., New York.
1859. Thompson, W. L., M.D.....Augusta, Me.
1867. Thompson, Virgil, M.D.....234 W. 11th St., New York.
1867. Tompkins, Silas B., M.D....884 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
1866. Townsend, E. W., M.D.....Greensburg, Pa.
1860. Trites, David T. M.D.....Manayunk, Pa.
1869. Trites, William Budd, M.D., 4323 Main St, Manayunk, Pa
1871. Trott, S. E., M.D.....Wilmington, Ill.
1869. Tucker, Henry, M.D.....Claremont, N. H.
1858. Turner, John, M.D.....130 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
1853. Turrill, M. Y., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1871. Van Liew, F. H., M.D.....Aurora, Ill.
1871. Van Norman, H. B., M.D.....Ashtabula, Ohio.
1868. Vastine, Charles, M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1868. Vastine, Thomas J., M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1866. Verdi, Ciro S., M.D.....Mount Vernon, Ohio.
1858. Verdi, Tullio S., M.D. 1405 ~~468~~ G St., Washington, D. C.
1869. Viets, E. W., M.D.....Laporte, Ind.

1848. Vinal, L. G , M.D.....958 N. 10th St., Philadelphia Pa.
1867. Wadsworth, T. D.,M.D.....St. Louis, Mo.
1853. Walker, A., M.D.....Pontiac, Mich.
1854. Walker, Charles H., M.D.....Chelsea, Mass.
1869. Walker, Mahlon M , M.D..Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
1871. Wales, R. P., M.D.....Lenark, Ill.
1865. Wallace, M. W., M.D.....Allegheny City, Pa.
1869. Wallens, Miles W., M.D.....Woodstown, N. J.
1844. Ward, Isaac M., M.D.....Newark. N. J.
1856. Ward, John A.. M.D.....20 E. 21st St., New York.
1857. Ward, Joseph B.. M.D.....Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
1844. Ward, Walter. M.D.....Mount Holly, N. Y.
1869. Ware, William G., M.D.....East Dedham, Mass.
1848. Warner, Lewis T., M.D.....39 E. 19th St., New York.
•1854. Watson, William H., M.D..270 Genesee St., Utica. N. Y.
1867. Webb, E. Cook, M.D.....Orange, N. J.
1865. Webster, W., M.D.....127 Main St., Dayton, Ohio.
1869. Weeks, Lorrain T., M.D.....Laconia, N. H.
1844. Weld. C.M., M.D., Norfolk House, Boston Highlands, Mass.
•1848. Wells, Lucien B , M.D.....225 Genesee St., Utica. N. Y.
1844. Wells, P. P., M.D.....84 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1866. Werder, Max, M.D.....Cala.
•1859. Wesselhoeft, Conrad, M.D..57 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
1869. Wesselhoeft, George P., M.D.....Brookline, Mass.
1867. Wesselhoeft. Walter, M.D.....Halifax, N. S.
1859. Wesselhoeft, Wm.P., M.D., 173 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
1869. West, Benjamin H., M.D.....Boston, Mass.
1858. West, Edwin, M.D...42 W. Washington Pl., New York.
1866. Wetmore, John M , M.D.....278 Fourth Av., New York.
1867. Wheeler, Alexander W., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1871. White, C. C., M.D.....Columbus, Ohio.
•1867. White, J. Ralsey, M.D.....E. 123d St., New York.
1869. White, Joseph N., M.D.....Amsterdam. N. Y.
•1860. White. Theodore C., M.D ,16 S.Clinton St., Rochester.N.Y.
1867. White, W. Hanford, M.D.....26 E. 22d St., New York.
1869. Whiting, Lewis, M.D.....Danvers, Mass.
1868. Whiting. Samuel C., M.D.....Vincennes. Ind.
1869. Whittaker, E B., M.D.....Gaysville, Vt.
1869. Whittier, Daniel B., M.D.....Fitchburg. Mass.
1871. Whittington, James J., M.D.....Windsor, N. J.

1867. Whittle, James Peterson, M.D.....Weare, N. H.
1847. Whittle, Joshua F., M.D.....Nashua, N. H.
1867. Wilbur, C. A., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1859. Wild, Edward A., M.D.....Austin, Nev.
1854. Wilder, Daniel, M.D.....New Bedford, Mass.
1855. Wilder, Louis de V., M.D....213 W. 38th St., New York.
1853. Wilkinson, Ross M., M.D..97 E. State St., Trenton, N. J.
1869. Willard, Ephraim S., M.D...4 Garland St., Boston, Mass.
1867. Willard, L. H., M.D.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
1869. Willis, L. Murray, M.D.....East Boston, Mass.
~~1844. Williamson, Walter, M.D., 11th and Filbert Sts., Phila., Pa.~~
1857. Williamson, Walter M., M.D..11th and Filbert Sts., Phila.
1859. Wilson, G. H., M.D.....West Meriden, Conn.
1865. Wilson, Pusey, M.D.....Moorestown, N. J.
1865. Wilson, T. P., M.D.....Cleveland, Ohio.
1869. Wiltbank, C. J., M.D....2132 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Wood, Henry C., M.D.....West Chester, Pa.
1854. Wood, J. B., M.D.....West Chester, Pa.
1860. Wood, O. S., M.D.....Omaha, Neb.
1859. Woodbury, John Harvey, M.D., 58 Temple St., Boston, Mass.
1871. Woodbury, William H., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1865. Woodhouse, Charles, M.D.....Rutland, Vt.
1857. Woodruff, Francis, M.D.....Ann Arbor, Mich.
1868. Woods, J. U., M.D.....Holyoke, Mass.
1868. Woodvine, Denton G., M.D., 733 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
1871. Woodward, Alfred D., M.D.....Chicago, Ill.
1869. Woodward, A. M., M.D.....New York.
1869. Worcester, Edward, M.D.....Waltham, Mass.
1871. Worcester, Samuel H., M.D.....Salem, Mass.
1871. Worley, P. H., M.D.....Davenport, Iowa.
1871. Worthington, A. F., M.D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
1869. Wright, A. R., M.D.....162 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1858. Wright, A. S., M.D.....Omaha, Neb.
1858. Wright, Albert, M.D.....Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
1867. Wright, Wm., M.D....34 Fifth St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
1858. Youlin, John J., M.D....130 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.
1867. Zantzinger, Alfred, M.D..300 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

APPENDIX.

On the evening of the third day, by invitation of the physicians of Chicago, the members of the American Institute and their ladies and invited guests to the number of about three hundred, assembled at the Tremont House and sat down, at eight P.M., to a most sumptuous banquet. The excellent music by Vaas' band lent its charm to heighten the enjoyment of the occasion.

After the edibles had been partaken of, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, G. D. Beebe, M.D., arose and said:

Mine host of the Tremont seems to have resources inexhaustible as to these dishes. We have endeavored to work through this bill, but there is one more dish that we must present to you, namely, a dish of toast. Prof. Ludlam will produce it.

Dr. Ludlam: I have the honor to offer the first regular toast of the evening,

The Memory of Hahnemann.

The band here played "Pleyel's Hymn."

Dr. Ludlam: I call upon Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago — the smith who forged the first homœopathic prescription in the Northwest. [Applause.]

Dr. D S Smith: Ladies and gentlemen: As the evening is far advanced I shall say but a few words. Though I would be glad to give a brief sketch of the life of this distinguished man, the author of Homœopathy, I can only allude very briefly to some few facts. Hahnemann was distinguished for his greatness and for his goodness.

Jean Paul Richter remarked that he was a prodigy of philosophy and learning. He had the evidence of the fact, for, as time advanced, his learning but increased, and, with his increased wisdom and knowledge, his usefulness was more manifest. He developed a tendency to humanitarianism, to relieve the sufferings of humanity, for, if he was not the first he was certainly entitled to equal credit with Pinel in changing the treatment of the insane from the coercive to the mild and moral treatment. We see him at first grasping the truth of Homœopathy under the motto *similia similibus curantur*, and he did not escape the persecutions which attended great men in their important discoveries,

and it would seem sometimes that the greater the discovery the greater the opposition.

Hahnemann did not escape these, and neither have his followers escaped them. They were often persecuted; but, gentlemen, Hahnemann lived to see his persecutors fail. He lived to see his glorious principles triumph over every obstacle. He lived to see and know that his followers were unfaltering in their support of the glorious banner of Homœopathy in every civilized country in the world. [Applause] He lived to see his followers glory in the name of Hahnemann, and they are determined to perpetuate his memory. That reputation was not confined to Europe. The grand doctrine crossed the ocean. In New York, it flourished under Gram and Gray, but it did not confine itself there. It passed to the West. The East has come to the West by hundreds of representatives from its great cities, and have promulgated the great and glorious principles of Hahnemann. [Applause.]

Gentlemen: Less than a quarter of a century ago I was advised by an Allopathist in this city to make the most of Homœopathy. It seemed to succeed here very well. He said it was a humbug; that it had gone down in Europe, was going down in New York, and would be short-lived here, and would pass away. He advised me to improve my time. What is the result? From there being but two or three homœopathic phyisicians then, there are now, in this city, seventy. There are hundreds around me to-night, assembled on this festive occasion, and throughout the United States our friends are to be counted by thousands, and that doctor who was thus setting himself up as a prophet, then an allopathic physician, is now a patron of Dr. Small.

Such has been the progress, and such I believe ever will be the progress of Homœopathy, for wherever introduced to the intelligent portion of the community, it commends itself. It is the learned — those most advanced and highest in social position — that encourage and sustain us in the advancement of this great truth. And, gentlemen, when Allopathy has passed into history, we shall be perpetuating the memory of Hahnemann, and the great light, Homœopathy, will — like the glorious orb of day — be sending its benign influence to the peoples of the whole world. [Applause.]

Second regular toast:

The President of the United States.

Music.

Responded to by Gov. Bross. Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to answer, to-night, for the President of the United States. But in this presence surely I should follow his example, and make you but a very short speech. You know that

the President of the United States, if we are to speak of him personally, is a man of action, and not of words. His whole history, for the last eight, nine or ten years, tells us that. And I think that one of his great characteristics in history will be, that he is a man of action, and not of words.

Those gentlemen who are sometimes called politicians talk too much. I am satisfied of that, and don't mean to fall into that snare myself to-night. I might speak personally of Gen. Grant, the President of the United States; of his military career, of his courage, of his wisdom, of his power; but all that had better be left aside, because you all understand it even better, perhaps, than I do. It is in the history of the nation. It is in all our papers, and before all our people; and before such an audience as this certainly I may omit any reference to that.

But, ladies and gentlemen, it is proper that the office of the President of the United States should be toasted on an occasion like this. We feel proud of the office of the President of the United States, and I welcome these gentlemen here from the East and from the West, and from the South and from the North, and I rejoice that you are here to-night, and that you remember the office of the President of the United States. We have a right to be proud of the official position of the first officer of this great republic. I tell these gentlemen they are not half-way across the continent, those who have come from the East, and the office of the President of the United States is regarded with equal respect away over the Puget Sound, down yonder in the Gulf of California, and down on the Gulf of Mexico, as in the Atlantic States, and I advise these gentlemen to take no homœopathic doses of travel over these United States, [applause.] that they may understand what the office of the President of the United States means.

Why, ladies and gentlemen, this nation that we are proud of, has to extend its resources, to extend its intelligence, and its power in all directions, all over the face of the earth. You see on the Pacific slope we look out towards Asia, and there we are grasping the commerce of the continent which has enriched every nation and every city that has ever possessed it. And so we may feel that the office of the President of the United States is to extend in its influence and its power, and here in this American soil, this free nation of ours, is to extend its influence until all the nations of the earth, as we hope, shall have the peace and the blessings of civilization and religion which we enjoy; where every man may have the physician he likes — where he may have the preacher he likes — where he may have the newspaper he likes, and if he is on the right side, the President that he likes. [Applause.]

Third regular toast:

Chicago.

Music.

Response by D. Thayer, M.D., of Boston, President of the Institute.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Until I had taken my seat by the table, I did not know that I was to speak at all, nor upon what subject. I have recently been informed that "Chicago" is to be the subject of my remarks — the beautiful — the classic — Chicago. [Applause and laughter] Very few people know Chicago who have not been here. When one comes from the East — from the Orient front of the Republic to the valley of the Mississippi, he expects to find everything unlike what he finds at home. Everything, he thinks, is rude, unfinished, incomplete; but those who entertain such opinions, I shall advise hereafter to come to Chicago. [Applause.] I am forcibly impressed with the magnificence of the city, now numbering three hundred thousand inhabitants. Chicago has in its history but thirty years; Boston, the old metropolis of New England, from whence I came, has in its history two hundred and thirty years. The population of Boston to-day is but two hundred and fifty thousand, while the population of Chicago is three hundred thousand and more [applause]; and I understand that your city has doubled its population about once in six years; at the end of this century, at that rate, your city will number five millions of people. [Applause and laughter] It is almost inconceivable, but I believe mathematics are generally correct. I understand that you are cutting a ship-canal from Chicago to the Mississippi, by which the largest ships that navigate your healthful lake will soon, with their keels, cut the floods of the "Father of Waters," when Chicago shall become a port of entry like New York, like New Orleans, like Boston.

I am impressed, ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, that your civilization here is New England civilization; it is the kind of civilization that was first planted in the barren soil of Plymouth — the old colony, by Plymouth Rock; it is the kind of civilization that was planted by the pilgrims of the Mayflower. I find here everything that is elegant and refined — as much so as in any city which I ever had the happiness to visit.

I have visited your schools since I have been here. They are so much like the schools in which I received my earliest educational impressions, that it seemed to me that I was for the first time transported to the humble school-house in New England which is as dear to me as anything in my memory.

I am talking already too long, but I can only say that if there is any place in the world I would prefer, away from my dear home, Boston, I should choose Chicago. [Applause]

Dr. Ludlam: The next regular toast:

Our Medical Literature.

Music, "Auld Lang Syne."

Dr. Dunham: For the sake of this goodly company, not less than for my own sake, I deeply regret that our friend and colleague, to whom this toast was assigned, was called away to attend to his professional duties, and I also regret its assignment to me for your sake. The strain of music which preceded the announcement of my name, reminds me that, in one sense, homœopathic literature is very ancient indeed. If we take all that to be homœopathic literature which contains the intimation of, or an express statement of our homœopathic law, it was first simply stated by Hippocrates, and it has been either stated in express terms or conveyed by the juxtaposition of facts by every medical literary journal of any eminence since a very early day. But taking homœopathic literature to be only the literature produced by the school which has received that distinctive name of Homœopathy, our literature is coequal with this century — about twice as old, even, as Chicago.

There is something that strikes one, on a survey of homœopathic literature — that is to say, literature which concerns itself chiefly with the science of therapeutics, or the curing of disease by drugs, for that is distinctively homœopathic — and that is the hopefulness which pervades it. The key-note of homœopathic literature was struck by Hahnemann, when, after describing the years of labor which preceded the announcement of the homœopathic law, he said: "For I could not believe that a beneficent Creator could ever leave his creatures without a remedy from the pangs of disease." This, then, is the characteristic of homœopathic literature: that from the first publication of Hahnemann to the last of this day, it displays a spirit of hopefulness, of confidence, that every effort, every labor, undertaken by the homœopathic physician is undertaken with a reasonable expectation of adding one monument to that fund of material, of which we have already accumulated a mass, the object of which is to alleviate the sufferings of humanity.

More and more, as the majesty and the solemnity of the work in which we are engaged comes to us, we shall drop these animosities — we shall cease to entertain these personal jealousies — we shall devote ourselves to the perfection of our literature in a spirit worthy at once of the hopefulness and faith of Hahnemann, with whom our literature originated, and worthy of the object to which our literary efforts are devoted. [Applause.]

Dr. Ludlam: The next regular toast:

Our Medical Journals.

Music.

Dr. Ludlam: I call upon Dr. I. T. Talbot, of Boston, my illus-

trious, indefatigable, irrepressible predecessor — a *scribe* in whom is no guile.

Dr. Talbot: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Up to this point of time I have been delighted with the manner in which the Committee of Arrangements have conducted themselves, and this little infliction on me I suppose I ought to bear, provided the company will bear with me. [Applause.] Why I should be selected to speak in response to the toast, "Our Medical Journals," it is difficult for me to say. It certainly is not because of age, for there are in our editorial ranks those on whose heads the silver crown has long since been placed; it is not on account of ability I am sure, for there are those whose hands have addressed words in our journals that mine tremble as I read; but I think it must be simply on account of the distance, fearing if they took some one nearer they would be served as they were with the one they selected to respond to "Our Medical Literature," and that the telegraph would summon him home, and he would have to go and see a patient.

Our medical journals have not a very old history in this country. About as long ago as when Chicago was a baby we had one in our little town — his mother called him Oliver, and he, unfortunately, gave the name of "The Hub" to Boston, accidentally, and it has gone by that name ever since — he spoke very slightingly of Homœopathy about thirty years ago, telling us that in future years it would be "no where," as Dr. Thayer has told us; that the homœopathic globule could not be found; it would be impossible to discover it. At that time there was no medical journal in this country; since then there have been published medical journals of our school enough, I think, if piled upon each other, to make a monument higher than our worthy friend Oliver will ever get. [Laughter and applause.] I am inclined to think if we had let him alone, and had not thrown these words back upon him, so that he could not forget them, he would have been a strong Homœopathist himself now.

Our medical journals have increased in number and in quality from that time to the present, so that now they are not numbered singly, but by dozens; and one day last week there came into my office — I suppose I should call it a "sanctum," as that is the editorial term, I believe — there came into my office a monthly journal from Philadelphia, true to its name, "The Hahnemannian." There came another from that same city of Brotherly Love which told us of the Materia Medica, an excellent journal; and then there came from the West, the great North-West, an "Observer," and Mississippi sends us another "Observer," and only a short time before Ohio sent us one, and your State sends us two; then there came one from South America, and then from England, and from Germany and France and Spain and Italy

and Calcutta [cheers], all of them advocating our cause. If the globules have not disappeared. the journals have not. either.

But one word to the profession from the editorial corps. It is to you, gentlemen. that we look for aid and assistance. It is for you to make these journals what you want them. It is for you to mould them in support of the great cause, to make them powerful agents to carry to this nation, and to carry to our friends upon the other side, information too; for, let me tell you, they like to look these journals over.

I will tell you a little anecdote: I was in a public reading-room a short time ago, where I saw a homœopathic journal upon the table. I was reading another journal, when I noticed one of our prominent allopathic physicians come in; he looked around and saw the homœopathic journal. He picked it up and began to look it over. Soon another allopathic physician came in, and this journal was very quickly dropped and his back turned on it. After the first allopathic physician had gone out, the second one came along, and, after looking about carefully, picked that same journal up and began to read it. I have great hopes for both of these physicians, and, by-and-by, they will take these journals and read them, and not be ashamed of it.

Assist us, then, gentlemen, and we will do all in our power to make the journals what they should be.

Dr. Ludlam:

Our Medical Colleges.

Music.

Dr. Ludlam: I call upon Dr. Williamson, of Philadelphia, the oldest professor present. [Applause.]

Dr. Williamson: I can assure you, Mr. President, that it was with real and heart-felt regret that I heard my name called; not that I am unwilling to do what I can, but those who know me best know that I am not able to do a subject of this kind justice; that I am not accustomed to speak in public in this way, and I can not understand why my name should have been selected, when there are so many excellent speakers in the profession and at the table in this room. However, as my name has been mentioned, I will give a little information — such as I am able to give upon this subject.

There was a time, within my recollection, when we had no Homœopathic Medical Colleges. At that time we had a number of homœopathic physicians. We also had a few, and that few constantly increasing in numbers, of homœopathic students. These students had to gain their knowledge of Homœopathy, of our literature, and of our science, under very great disadvantages, if they gained it at all.

This matter of medical colleges had perhaps been thought of by a number of practitioners of that school in the United States, before any action was inaugurated upon the subject. I remember well, of a Tuesday evening, three earnest men in this cause met together in the performance of the labor which had been assigned them by the American Institute of Homœopathy. Three members, at least, of the Central Bureau, appointed by the Institute of Homœopathy, met in an office, or rather in the parlor, of one of their number, and the subject of Medical Colleges was brought under discussion.

It was agreed by these three that application should be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter. This was probably about the middle of February. The Legislature would adjourn in the latter end of March or the beginning of April. The question was asked, "When shall application be made?" "Oh, we will consult with our friends." One of the three called for a pen and ink and some paper, sat down and said. "What shall I write?" "Oh! we can't make application now." The one who waited said application should be made, and unless made at that time it would be impossible to get the act of incorporation for the institution or college at that present Legislature. On that evening, which was Tuesday evening, the petition was written out. On the next morning it was shown to a few friends, and by Thursday it was sent to Harrisburg, the capital of the State of Pennsylvania, with hundreds of signatures; petition after petition — copies of petition after petition, with long lists of signatures appended to them, were sent up within the two following weeks, until a letter came from Harrisburg saying, "We have got enough."

I mention this circumstance merely to show that this great revolution commenced with the people, was carried out by the people, and we, as homœopathic physicians, are put forward and sustained now by the people — by the friends of Homœopathy — by the friends of progress — by the friends of advancement; and you will generally find the friends of Homœopathy amongst the most enterprising, well educated and determined portion of the community. This was the commencement of the application for that college. On the 8th of April, 1848, it received the signature of the Governor and of the Clerk — I have forgotten his name. Within two weeks a Constitution was formed; and about the 1st of October, in the fall of 1848, as near as I can recollect the date, the first lectures were delivered upon Homœopathy in any chartered institution. Lectures had been delivered upon Homœopathy before. I believe to Dr. Gray, of New York, belongs the honor of delivering the first course of lectures upon Practice. In Philadelphia, a few lectures were delivered, some upon homœopathic principles, and some upon the Materia Medica.

In the course of lectures delivered in 1848 and 1849, I do not

know that there were any graduates of that season who are now present at this entertainment; but of almost every year from that time to the present there are graduates of that school.

It was not long after before there was a second school and then a third school, and a fourth and fifth and sixth school, and I believe we have got as high as seven regularly chartered homœopathic colleges in the United States There are professorships in two, if not three, universities in Europe in which the principles of Homœopathy are taught In our own country, from the beginning, the first commencement in the spring of '49, the degree was conferred, I think, upon nine graduates, and probably has gone on increasing every year, until the aggregate of degrees conferred by the several homœopathic colleges in the United States now, I think, is about two hundred. I think we have one school which I have spoken of as the pioneer in the enterprise of homœopathic colleges, which now numbers about eight hundred graduates. Among the various homœopathic colleges of the United States, so far as I know, the best feeling is entertained, and I am free to confess, notwithstanding the many pleasures, the many sources of enjoyment that have been extended to me personally, and that I have seen extended to my colleagues in this beautiful city, nothing has given me greater pleasure than to take the hand of some of our early graduates who had the moral courage to come out and submit to derision and to be pointed at — not in our colleges, but in the hospitals and at clinical lectures, from which they could only derive clinical instruction from the old school. All homœopathic students, in those earlier days, were particularly marked by classes of students with whom they were obliged to associate in the hospitals; now, they are no longer marked by any body; they are very often spoken to on most friendly terms, and other students try by quizzing them, to gain a little knowledge of the true principles of Homœopathy.

But the extreme pleasure — the great pleasure that I had, as I have said, was taking by the hand some of our older as well as later graduates, and I must confess that I feel very proud of them. Some of these men, whose voices you have heard in this room, I have the pleasure as well as the honor of considering as members of the classes to which I have alluded, and, as I said before, I feel very proud of them, and I know that they all have the same feeling towards the candidates, as well as the practitioners of the earlier days of our school. [Applause.]

O. B. Gause: In speaking of our colleges, we embrace the idea of education. We have learned this evening that within the memory of most of us here, this magnificent city was uninhabited almost, or if at all, by few people. Where it was then rude and uncultivated now stands this beautiful city, with all its refinement of wealth. At that time the communication between the East — the cultivated portion of the country — and this por-

tion, was slow and tedious; now we travel from the Atlantic coast to this inland metropolis with the speed of the wind. Then the communication was not only slow, but the means of the transportation of news was equally slow. Now the very lightnings leap forth to enable us to whisper to our friends from the East to the West.

And what has wrought this wonderful change in this brief period? It has all been wrought by the subjection of physical things to mental. In other words, it has been wrought by education. If education can thus bring into subjection the material, we have a right to expect it will do more for medicine, and therefore we earnestly, continually, and zealously support and devote ourselves to the education of those who seek to enter into the medical profession; and I may say, for one, that although this work is an arduous one, and financially unremunerative, yet we feel that we are rewarded when we hear the approbation of our fellow members of the Institute and of the profession.

We believe that we are doing this work by proxy, for you in some measure, because we can not all be engaged in this work; and those of us who have been selected to do the drudgery, and to perform the hourly duties before the class, feel that in your encouragement we are receiving our greatest reward, save that which we feel will come to us from the reflection that so far as we are instrumental in preparing individuals for the performance of their duties in the dispensation of the divine blessings of Homœopathy — I say except in so far as the reflection that we are instrumental in enabling him to perform this duty properly, our greatest reward is in your approbation. [Applause.]

Dr. Wilson: My predecessors have done very well. I do not care about making a speech, but I have some respect for this end of the table. Most of the speeches have been made at the other end of the dining-room, and to keep the credit of this end of the room, I propose to have something to say, and for that reason and no other. First; I will say in regard to the great city of Chicago — and this is an original expression, entirely — that since I have been here I have been greatly surprised. I have been surprised with good things dispensed on the right hand and on the left; with grand private receptions, and quiet private suppers; and, last of all, I have been greatly surprised at the hospitality of the citizens of Chicago, among whom I find myself to-night. Although they have not fed the five thousand with the loaves and fishes, as of old, yet I think these fragments will exceed the fragments left on that historic occasion. I have been surprised at the hospitality of our good friends of Chicago; I have been most surprised to be asked to make a speech.

Dr. Ludlam: The next regular toast is

The Ladies.

Music: "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Dr. Ludlam: I call upon the gallant Dr. F. R. McManus, of Baltimore. [Applause.]

Dr. McManus: I heard from the musicians a tune which I recognized as "The Girl I Left Behind Me." I would propose to them, even before I offer any remarks, that they should play "The Boy I Left Behind Me," for I find that nearly all the girls have left the room. [Laughter.] I have often heard that they were exceedingly sensitive; well, I believe it to-night, because they waited, waited, waited, waited until something should be said by our distinguished Secretary in regard to the ladies, and lo and behold, he never referred to them until now. And it would give me a great deal of pleasure to respond to this toast appropriately and feelingly, but really I consider the toast needs some little explanation.

Dr. Ludlam: The next toast is

Our Host.

Music.

Then followed some general conversation, after which the assembly dispersed, well pleased with the entertainment of the evening.